THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,357. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1870.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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PERSONAL.

A. C. HITCHCOCK.—PLEASE COMMUNICATE CONfidentially with M. R. L., 261 East Tenth street.

CATHARINE DEVITT, OF ENNISKILLEN, WILL CALL at 14 Broadway or New Rochelle.

FERNANDE—ALL LETTERS HERETOFORE DIrected to No. 2 Amity st. will be found at the new General Letter Office, 658 Broadway.

IF MRS. BENEDICT WILL CALL AGAIN IN THIRTY-first street she can make arrangements with the two young ladies for Saturday.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHN PILLINGER.—AN important letter from your sister Frances. Apply to late employer, Peekskill.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF ROSE NOWLAN AND Margaret Walters (maiden names Brennan), also of Anna and Christina Brennan, sisters, natives of the parish of Ardbracken, in the county of Meath, Ireland; when last heard of were in New Orleans, La., United States of America. Any information of them will be thankfully received by their nephew, JAMES HAYES, care of Mr. Thos. Ard, Post office, Hudson City, N. J., United States.

JURGENSEN TIMING WATCH, NO 8,655.—THE PERson holding the above watch will receive more than its value upon application to JAMES F. BERRY & CO., diamond Merchants, 575 Broadway.

MISS LAURA FOSTER AND KATIE B., FORMERLY of 104 East F., street, have removed to 125 East E——street.

NORINA—BE OF GOOD CHEER. EVERYTHING AS you wish. Sincerely faithful, most anxious and hopeful. Fear not. Have every confidence and love. ERNESTO.

ROB—CALL ON CARRIE—IMPORTANT. 84.

RUN AWAY FROM HOME—ON TUESDAY, JUNE 14, Albert Edward Dillon (colored), between 9 and 10 years of age, brown striped pants and black cap, two large front teeth. Any information will be thankfully received by his grandmother, ANN CARROL, No. 3 York street, New York.

WILLIAM P.—DO COME TO YOUR ONLY FRIEND. The rest don't mean the truth. KITTY M.

WILL THE LADY WHO SHOOK HER HEAD AT gentleman on Tenth street yesterday and then went into Stewart's please address CAP THE CLIMAX, Herald office?

WILL THE LADY WHO NOTICED THE GENTLEMAN opposite her in Broadway car one afternoon last week and recognized him Monday evening last at Thomas' Garden grant him an interview? Address, stating particulars of dress at Thomas', FRANCE, box 116 Herald office.

X.—COME AS SOON AS YOU SEE THIS. W.

YES, NOBLE HEART, WITH PLEASURE, ANY TIME. MARION.

YELLOW SUIT—MONDAY. CHANGED CAR. ADdress HOBOKUS, Herald office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 57 Liberty street.

AT WALTER'S, 82 CEDAR STREET, EXCELSIOR Canada Malt Ale, 5 cents; Guinness' Dublin Stout, 10 cents. Quick draught; always good. Small profits; large returns. Call and try.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS SIMMONS & CO.'S LOTTERIES.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS NO. 415—JUNE 21, 1870.
22, 66, 35, 56, 27, 2, 28, 32, 35, 3, 55, 16, 60.
MISSOURI—CLASS NO. 416—JUNE 21, 1870.
24, 10, 63, 13, 6, 44, 72, 5, 16, 74, 28, 58, 47, 41.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 391—JUNE 21, 1870.
20, 55, 78, 70, 49, 6, 33, 57, 2, 8, 59, 27, 72.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 392—JUNE 21, 1870.
76, 15, 71, 6, 74, 63, 70, 48, 52, 32, 18, 39, 19, 50.
Information furnished in the above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, 208 Broadway, 153 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

A.—RICHMOND DISTRIBUTION.—JUNE 21, 1870.
Class 291—22, 18, 67, 52, 24, 26, 33, 51, 42, 77, 45, 11, 5.
Class 292—2, 4, 22, 8, 53, 45, 40, 72, 23, 34, 65.
Information given in the above, also Murray & Co.'s and Havana Lotteries. 12½ per cent commission allowed. Private office attached. T. J. TAYLOR, 43 Chatham street.

A.—A.—ORPHANS' HOME LOTTERY of the State of Mississippi.
Class 443—36, 23, 4, 39, 25, 58, 45, 73, 70, 26, 14, 42, 48.
Class 444—50, 78, 54, 73, 52, 71, 75, 69, 57, 13, 9, 11, 53, 8.
For circulars, &c., address the managers, McINTIRE, BASKERVILLE & CO., Columbus, Miss. Information furnished at 216 Canal, 154 Chatham, 290 Seventh avenue, 15 Sixth avenue, 94 Third avenue, 165 East Houston, 123 Greenwich and 62 East Thirteenth street, corner of Broadway.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.
346 AND 348 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, May 18, 1870.
TO THE PUBLIC—The Department of Docks of the city of New York will hear all persons interested in the improvement of the water-front of the city of New York and the establishment of permanent wharf accommodations for special commercial interests on June 23, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of the department, 346 and 348 Broadway.
All persons interested in inaugurating in the harbor of New York a proper system of wharves and piers, or who have special plans for the improvement of the water front, are invited to be present and give their views.
All persons desirous of being heard on the subject of our wharves and piers are requested to be prepared, in addition to an oral statement, to submit their views in writing.
JOHN T. AGNEW,
WILSON G. HUNT,
HUGH SMITH,
WILLIAM WOOD,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Commissioners of Docks.

DOCTRESS REUSCH-FORMES, ALREADY OFTEN favorably mentioned in many American newspapers, from the University of Vienna, has arrived here and opened an office in
No. 243 East Thirteenth street.
Her specialty is the cure of Ear Diseases and all kinds of Female Diseases including accouchments of the worst cases. Certificates of the first professors of the medical faculty of the University of Vienna can be seen in her office.
Office hours from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M.

KENTUCKY AND ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—INformation—Circulars sent; prizes cashed.
J. R. CLAYTON, rear basement rooms, 10 Wall street, New York.

LOTTERY PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given; Kentucky and Royal Havana circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall street, box 4,254 Post office. Branch office, 447 Broome street.

SEE THE THREE DOLLAR TWELVE-FOOT PATENT Swing, in operation at L. P. TIBBAL'S, 478 Broadway.

STORAGE AND CASH ADVANCES ON PIANOS, FURniture, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Paintings and merchandise generally, or bought for cash; Pianos Watches, &c., for sale. I. F. JONES, 52 —— street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE ATTENTION OF REAL ESTATE HOLDERS AND others is called to our lately invented pavement for sidewalks, called the Rocca Pavement. It can be seen in Sixtieth street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, north side.
NEW YORK STONE WORKS, 658 Seventh avenue.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR sale.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared Food for mocking Birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, corner of Canal.
N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. Dovey.

THE TURF.

FLEETWOOD PARK.
Morrisania, Westchester county.
A handsome piece of silver will be trotted for over the above park June 22, at half-past three o'clock, promptly. Race mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness.
J. Somerindyke names b. m. Fanny.
D. Mace names ch. g. Gwynne.
Hiram Howe names b. m. Annie.
John Rogers names blk. g. Crusader.
Thomas Higgins names br. g. King Charles.
Trains by New York and Harlem Railroad leave depot corner of Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue at 2½ o'clock.
HENRY DATER, President.

RICHMOND CLUB GROUNDS, NEW DORP, STATEN Island.—Purse and stake $250. To be trotted for Thursday, June 23, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness. R. McComber names b. m. Lady Sherman, H. Simonson names b. g. Brown Dick, C. A. Simons names s. m. Nollie. Train leaves New York from foot of Whitehall street, at 1 P. M.
C. LA VAUD, Proprietor.

JUNE MEETING AT NARRAGANSET PARK, CRANston, R. I.,
June 21, 22, 23 and 24, 1870.
Premiums $25,000; two races each day. First day—Purse of $2,000, for green horses; purse $3,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:34. Second day—Purse $2,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:37; purse $2,000, for double teams. Third day—Purse $2,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:30; purse $3,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:27. Fourth day—Purse $2,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:23, and a purse of $5,000 (with $2,500 added if 2:17¼ is beaten). The entries to this race are Goldsmith Maid, American Girl, Lady Thorn and George Palmer.
The Providence and New York Steamship Company sell excursion tickets for $8, including single admission to the races.
AMASA SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE H. SMITH, Secretary and Superintendent of Grounds.
D. F. LONGSTREET, Treasurer.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S CITY AUCTION MART AND N. Y. TATTERSALLS, corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street.
MAJOR CHAS. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.
Gentlemen's PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENTS disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage and a general assortment of HORSES, Carriages, HARNESS and everything in the "HORSE LINE" to suit the needs of ALL CLASSES of purchasers constantly on hand.
TWENTY-FOUR HORSES ALLOWED for trial on every horse sold under warrantee.
A LARGE DRIVING RING in the Mart for SHOWING HORSES on sale.
OUTSIDE SALES solicited and promptly attended to.
CATALOGUE OF SALE THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.
One piano box Road Wagon, city built.
One Depot Wagon, made by Taylor & Co., new.
Blood bay Messenger Mare, 15¼ hands, 7 years old, warranted kind in all harness and under saddle, believed to be sound, free and stylish driver, trots close to three minutes.
Together with city built piano box Road Wagon, Harness, Blankets, Sheets, Whips, &c.
One three-quarter seat Road Wagon, by Miner & Stevens.
Large invoice gentlemen's, ladies' and boys' Saddles.
Stylish, genteel and elegant dark chestnut coupe Horse, about 16½ high, 7 years old this spring, Chesterline stock, was raised by James E. Carson, Esq., of Augusta county, Va.; a very superior and free driver; can be driven by any one; positively one of the finest coupe horses in this city; is warranted sound and kind.
Several cheap work Horses.
One of the finest pair of closely matched dark bays in the city; Horse and Mare; are very handsome and highly bred; are about 15¾ high, 6 and 7 years old; are extra fine, stylish, handy and game drivers; were never trained on track and can trot close to three minutes; fear nothing and can be driven by a lady; attract great attention when moving; are as fine a pair of gentlemen's roadsters as go on the road; are warranted sound and kind, without vice or tricks.
Large invoice of Harness and Whips.
An extra handsome, high bred and fast black Gelding, 15¾ high, 7 years old, sired by old Henry Clay, dam a thoroughbred mare; a very handy, game and prompt driver; can trot in three minutes and was never trained on track; fears nothing and does not pull a pound; an elegant gentleman's road horse; is warranted sound and kind.
Sales never postponed on account of weather.

AT HARNESS WAREROOMS, 10 COLLEGE PLACE.
Harness for farming, teaming, carting, expressing, livery stables, contractors, coach, coupe, buggy, &c. &c.
Single Harness complete, $8 to $150 per set.
Double Harness complete, $20 to $600 per set.
Fine English Ladies' and Gents' Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, Sheets, Robes, Fly Nets, at all prices.
THE TRADES MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Successors to Belts, Nichols & Co.

A.—DEMI-LANDAU.
This novelty is now ready for inspection. Of entirely new and original design, this cannot fail to recommend itself most favorably as a
Ladies' Carriage,
for one or two horses. To be seen at
Our New Repository,
adjoining the factory.
J. B. BREWSTER & CO., Twenty-fifth st., near Third av.
No carriages sold but those made on the premises.

AT THE METROPOLITAN CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, corner Hudson and Spring streets, Rockaways, Depot Wagons, top and open Wagons, Harness of all grades and styles, Lap Robes, Sheets, Nets, Whips, &c., at prices to suit everybody. All goods warranted as represented. Call and examine.
LITTLE & TURNER.

A.—CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.
Another great reduction in prices.
Elegant first class top Buggies,
Park and Pony Phaetons, top and no top
Rockaways, Depot and Road Wagons,
fine Harness, Sheets, Whips, Nets, &c., all at prices way beyond all chance of competition. Closing out sale of our Entire Stock.
All goods warranted as represented or money refunded, at private sale only.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
58 Liberty street.
58 Liberty street.

AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER.

Four seat Park Phaeton	$150
No top Wagon	165
Top Wagon	125
Coupe Rockaway, pole and shafts	350
Dog Cart	250
Clarence, in good order	590
C spring Landaus	1,200
New Hack Coaches	1,000
New Clarences, C springs	1,200
Elegant Basket Pony Phaeton, on four springs, pole and shafts, and English canopy tops, complete	450
Basket Pony Wagons	150
Pony Wagons, with rumbles	200

WOOD BROTHERS,
Armory Twenty-second Regiment, Fourteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, two, four and six seat Phaetons, Grocers', Bakers' and Business Wagons, 10 per cent. less than New York prices.
WITTY & CO., 10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

A SPLENDID TRUCK OR CART HORSE, BAY, 6 years, 16½ hands, prompt and free, long mane and tail, heavy built. Apply at 229 South Fifth street, Jersey City.

A SUPERIOR FAMILY HORSE FOR SALE—BAY, 16¼ hands, good style, sound kind and all right, double or single. Call from 8 to 12 A. M. at 111 West Twenty-ninth st.

A BROWN COUPE FAMILY HORSE, 16 HANDS, 6 years, long mane and tail, good action, stylish, sound and kind; stand anywhere. 325 South Fifth street, Jersey City.

A HORSE, HARNESS AND TWO SEATED WAGON wanted.—Any one wishing to dispose of the above at a sacrifice can find a customer by addressing A. M., Herald office.

AT WITTY'S, 638 BROADWAY—TWO LIGHT BRETTS, suitable for country use; Road Buggies of every description, Phaetons, Depot Wagons, Rockaways and all styles Family Carriages, at low prices.

ANY STYLE CARRIAGE TO LET—BY THE WEEK, month or season; old carriages taken in trade; carriages repaired; assortment Hand Wagons for grocers, &c.
WITTY, 638 Broadway.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A FINE TEAM OF YOUNG carriage Horses for sale; 16 hands, dark bay, long tails, six and seven years old; free travellers; sound, gentle and not afraid of cars. Cost $1,000; price $600. To be seen between 3 and 4 o'clock at Mansion Stables, Forty-second street and Seventh avenue, to-day only.

A SECOND HAND PARK PHAETON, LIGHT SHIFTing top, by Wood Brothers, in good order; will be sold cheap. Call at Brewery office, No. 239 West Tenth street.

A GRAY MARE, 14½ HANDS HIGH, SOUND AND kind; a good roadster; can trot in 3½ minutes; long mane and tail; very stylish and free driver; will be sold cheap for want of use. Apply at SIMPSON'S stables, East Thirty-ninth street, just east of Third avenue.

ARMY WAGONS, FARM DUMP CARTS, TENTS, BOAT Sails, Canvas, Awnings, Mule Collars, Harness, McClellan Riding Saddles, Blankets, Sheets.
W. A. CARTER, 53 Cortlandt street, near Greenwich.

AFGHANS, ALL WOOL, $5 AND UPWARDS.
Sheets $1 20 up, splendid assortment.
Whips, Halters, Nets, Robes, &c., your own price; all direct from factory and warranted sound, perfect and complete.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
58 Liberty street.

A FEW FIRST CLASS DEPOT
Wagons very cheap.
S. E. BATES, 1,505 Broadway.

A VERY FINE BROWN HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, 6 years old; can trot in 2:50; warranted sound and kind. GORDON'S stable, No. 5 West Thirteenth street.

A COUPE ROCKAWAY FOR SALE—IN PERFECT order; to be sold cheap. Inquire of JOHN C. BERRY, 219 West Forty-first street.

A VERY FINE SECOND HAND LANDAU, VERY little used, made by Brewster & Co.; also a lot, Buggy, light road Wagons, Rockaways, Phaetons, Depot Wagons, &c., at R. M. STIVERS, Carriage Manufactory, 144 to 152 East Thirty-first street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

A LARGE LOT OF SUPERIOR WORK HORSES, JUST arrived from Ohio, suitable for all purposes; also several low priced ones, and a handsome Pony. 19 Vestry st.

A BREWSTER TOP WAGON; ALSO ONE SQUARE box Road, 140 pounds, same make, and one two seat Phaeton. WM. H. GRAY, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster st.

ASSORTMENT PARK PHAETONS, ROAD WAGONS, depot Wagons, Rockaways, Harness, &c., on hand and made to order; reliable work; reasonable prices; several second hand Carriages. TAYLOR'S, 59 Cedar street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A.—THE CARRIAGE OF THE PERIOD. A. Pony Phaetons, 20 different styles, from $150 up.
A greater variety than ever,
and at lower prices.
Also all seasonable Carriages, Curtains, Rockaways, Depot Wagons, Top and Road Wagons, all at reduced prices; Landaus, Landaulets, Coupes, &c.
A. S. FLANDRAU, Carriage Builder, Nos. 7 and 18 East Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

A.—SPEED AND ELEGANCE—AT PUBLIC AUCTION on Friday, June 24, at stable 42 Great Jones street, of four fine Horses, the property of a private gentleman in ill health, and compelled to give up driving, and going abroad. Two fast jet black Trotting Horses, 15½ high, can trot in 2:40 and 2:50, or 2:55 together; one fine large coupe or match Horse, 16 high; one fine driving Horse, all young and sound, handsome and fine. Full particulars in Thursday's Herald. Also Hambletonian Stallion.
JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

AN ELEGANT CLARENCE, IN FINE ORDER, BUILT by Corbett & Schaeck.
Basket Pony Phaeton, with rumble seat.
No top Pony Phaeton, trimmed with Turkish morocco.
No top ¾ seat ½ spring Road Wagon, built by Brewster, of Broome street.
Shifting top Wagon built by R. M. Stivers.
Four seat Depot Wagon, with or without top.
Second hand four seat Park Phaeton.
No top piano box Road Wagon built by Benson.
Splendid jump seat top Wagon, built by Sargent, of Boston.
100 set single and double Harness, Sheets, Lap Robes, Halters, Whips, &c.
AT PRIVATE SALE,
BY JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
AT THEIR AUCTION MART,
112 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET,
NEAR FOURTH AVENUE.

A BEAUTIFUL CREAM COLORED PONY, 13 HANDS high; also a black Pony; both very fine for children, warranted sound and kind; also a fine brown Horse, 15 hands high. Gordon's stable, No. 5 West Thirteenth street.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, AUCTIONEER, will sell this day, at 10 A. M., at the stable in rear of house on the southeast corner of Forty-second street and Madison avenue, Horses, Carriages, Light Wagons, single and double Harness, &c., belonging to the estate of Tarrant Putnam, deceased. By order of the Executor.

B.— A FINE LOT OF ROAD WAGONS. B
A Top Wagons, Phaetons. A
T Kimball's Patent Jump Seats. T
E Light and heavy Rockaways. E
S Pony Phaetons, Cabriolets, Bretts, &c. S
Harness and Whips very cheap.
1,505 Broadway. S. E. BATES. 1,505 Broadway

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.—ALL WHO CONTEMplate purchasing are invited to examine a seasonable stock at 32 Barclay street. Save money and get goods as represented. HICKS.

CARRIAGE HORSES—A PAIR OF BLACKS, GOOD size, young, stylish, &c.; a single horse might be taken in part payment. T. W. MOORE, 379 Pearl street.

COACH AND CARRIAGE LAMPS.—DE FOURSNEY BROTHERS have removed their manufactory from Greene street to the new building 389 Broome street, corner of Mulberry.

DEPOT WAGONS, PONY PHAETONS, EXTENSION Top Phaetons, Coupe Rockaways, Road Buggies and all styles Family Carriages, at greatly reduced prices. Examine before purchasing elsewhere.
CALVIN WITTY, 638 Broadway.

EXTENSION TOP PHAETONS, VICTORIAS, SIX SEAT Westchesters, Depot Wagons, Pony Phaetons, Coupe Rockaways and light Carriages of all styles, in great variety at low prices. WITTY, 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE SADDLE AND HARNESS BUSINESS of the late Robert Lowden, now paying a large profit; sold only because the estate must be closed. Address JOHN T. CORNELL, Attorney for Administratrix, 116 Nassau st.

FOR SALE—HORSE, HARNESS AND BUGGY, ALL IN first rate order; horse six years old, sound, kind and fast; price $550. Address G., box 5,208 Post office.

FOR SALE—A STRONG WORK HORSE, 8 YEARS old. At 159 Baxter street.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID WHITE PONY; FAST, sound, kind and gentle under saddle and in harness; a perfect little horse; with Pony Carriage and Harness, at 37 East Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BAY MARE, ABOUT 15½ hands high, with long mane and tail; can trot better than 3 minutes to the pole and faster single; will guarantee her kind and sound; lowest price $600. Call on or address, between 2 and 4 P. M., A. J. SMITH, pier 43 North river.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, A BLOOD BAY MARE, 15½ hands high, 7 years old; very stylish, free driver; afraid of nothing; superior under saddle; piano body no top road Wagon; good order; Harness, Whip, &c. Will be sold at a bargain. C. F. BATES, 11 Wall street.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID SET OF COACH HARNESS; made by Dunscomb; mounted in prince's metal, and in good order. Inquire at SLATER & SEAMAN'S stable, 109 West Fortieth street, near Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME DARK BROWN HORSE, 15 hands high, warranted perfectly gentle and kind. Address A. B., station M, New York.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME NEW LIGHT ROCKAWAY; made to order. Inquire of BROWN & GODWIN, carriage makers, Broadway, near Thirty-ninth street.

FOR SALE—A BLOOD BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, 8 years old; warranted sound and kind and to trot close to 3 minutes; also Brewster Wagon and Dunscombe Harness, Whip, Blankets and Saddle and Bridle; will be sold cheap. Apply to JOSEPH TOWNLEY, Boulevard stables, 155 and 157 West Fiftieth street.

FOR SALE—A GRAY CANADIAN PONY, 5 YEARS old, sound and kind. Apply at 239 Stanton street, corner Willet.

FOR SALE—A ¾ SEAT ROAD WAGON (NO TOP) IN perfect order; made by Brewster & Co., of Broome street. To be seen at private stable, 49 East Thirty-third st.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, 15½ HANDS HIGH, 8 years old; suitable for coupe or family use; very gentle and stylish; warranted sound and kind. Inquire at 242 East Eighty-sixth street, near First avenue.

FOR SALE—THREE VERY FINE PAIRS OF HORSES; one pair 16½ hands high, very stylish and kind in all harness, 6 and 7 years old; one pair dapple gray, nearly 16 hands, close matched, 7 years old, all right; one pair blacks, 15½ hands, close matched. May be seen at 19 and 21 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME DARK BAY MARE, 15½ hands high; stylish, kind and sound; owner has no more use for her, and it seen immediately will be sold low. Apply at 18 State street.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH FAMILY TEAM OF GRAY Horses, 7 years old, and warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in all harness; or suitable for a truck. Must be sold for want of use. Inquire at 405 West Sixteenth street.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BRIGHT BAY HORSE, 6 years old, 15½ high, and a fine stepper; warranted sound and kind. 85 West Houston street, corner Laurens.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME CANADIAN PONY; 5 years old, stylish, and good driver. Gentle in all harness; suitable for a lady or boy; is well broke in saddle. Must be sold for want of use. Inquire at 59 King street.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH TOP WAGON, AS GOOD AS new; will be sold cheap; also a set of Harness. Apply at NORRIS' stables, Eighth street, near Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A CITY MADE BAROUCHE, IN good order, at GEDNEY'S, 1,413 Broadway, Forty-first and Forty-second streets.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SECOND HAND AND A NEW doctor's Wagon; Buggies of every description; also Express, Grocery and large Business Wagons and a second hand two-horse Truck. No. 28 Third street, near Bowery.

FOUR NICE YOUNG HORSES, SUITABLE FOR FARMers, express or other purposes, for sale; sound and kind. Apply at 134 Greene street.

HARNESS, HARNESS,
200 sets fine city made, balance of a bankrupt stock, and at the greatest bargains known in ten years; less than cost; must be sold; warranted perfect, &c.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
58 Liberty street, between Broadway and Nassau.

HORSE, TRUCK AND HARNESS FOR SALE, CHEAP. Inquire at 60 Cortlandt street.

KENTUCKY HORSES, JUST ARRIVED AND FOR sale—Three pairs extra fine, from 15½ to 16 high; two of them bays, one brown; three extra fine saddle horses; thoroughbred. Can be seen at 215 West Forty-first street, near Seventh avenue. THORNTON.

ONE SECOND HAND SIX SEAT COUPE ROCKAWAY; also Phaeton, six seat; five top Wagons, from $40 up; one Rockaway, $75; one Pony Phaeton, $100; one light curtain Coach, $600. WM. H. GRAY, 20 to 29 Wooster street.

PONY AND PARK PHAETON, FROM $185. COACHES, Clarences, Coupes, Rockaways, extension top Carriages, top and Road Wagons, Sulkies; also a large assortment of Harness, Sheets, Saddles and Bridles at very low figures.
WM. H. GRAY, 26 Wooster street.

ROAD WAGON—SQUARE BOX, MADE BY PARKER; good as new; price $200; handsome Harness, $50; must be sold. HOVEY'S Stable, 141 East Sixteenth street.

TO HORSE OWNERS.—THE BEST AND MOST SAFE medicine is Tobias' Derby Condition Powders. They give a fine coat, expel worms and bots, increase the appetite, cleanse the urinary organs and invigorate the system. They are used extensively in the English racing stables. Over 1,000 certificates can be seen at the depot, 10 Park place. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by the druggists.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM,
THE LEADING PAPER OF NEW YORK.
THE FIRST WITH ALL THE NEWS.
THE BEST REPORTS OF EVERYTHING.
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THE SPORTING NEWS,
THE POLICE COURTS,
THE DOINGS OF THE CITY,
THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH,
THE LATEST BY MAIL,
THE WALL STREET MARKETS,
THE REAL ESTATE SALES,
THE GREAT ADVERTISING MEDIUM,
THE EVENING TELEGRAM,
THE GREAT CARTOON PAPER,
"ALL OVER THE CITY,"
TWO CENTS A COPY.
Parties wishing THE TELEGRAM served at their residences should leave their orders at the nearest news stand or at the publication office, 97 Nassau street. Subscription, $6 a year; 50 cents a month.

WISCONSIN TIMBER LAND FOR SALE OR EXchange—For a first class gentleman's Turnout, suitable for country use. Send full description and price to box 172 Post office, Cambridge, N. Y.

WANTED—A PAIR OF GOOD HORSES AND THREE seat Wagon or Carriage and Harness in exchange for 100 acres timber land in Wayne county, Pa., free and clear; worth $1,500. J. A. BIGGS, 178 Fulton street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

WANTED—THE USE OF A LARGE, FAST TROTTING, well bred Mare, to breed; best care; would buy if cheap. Full particulars. Box 4,103 Post office.

WANTED—PHOTOGRAPHER'S WAGON, VERY LIGHT covered Express Wagon; Pony, 14 hands high; second hand Phaeton and Harness; must be cheap. Address W., Herald office.

WANTED—A PAIR FINE HORSES AND LIGHT Wagon, worth $1,500 to $2,000, in exchange for Passaic, N. J., lots. Apply to W. A. CORBIERE & CO., 176 Broadway.

WANTED—A CHESTNUT MARE OR GELDING, 16 hands high; must have splendid action. Address 99 Pearl street.

638 BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER STREET.—Cheapest place in the city to purchase Carriages and Harness; largest assortment of best styles; Lot second hand Carriages. Examine before purchasing elsewhere.

FINANCIAL.

A.—A.—MONEY TO BUY FIRST AND SECOND mortgages, to loan on leasehold property, and in New York and New Jersey. WASHINGTON R. NICHOLS, Counsellor-at-law, 115 Broadway.

A.—PRINCIPALS ONLY.—MONEY TO LOAN ON good New York and Brooklyn Property. First and Second Mortgages bought.
HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON EVERY DESCRIPTION of merchandise; duties advanced on goods in the Custom House, and the same taken on consignment for sale; terms liberal AARON CRISTALAR & CO., Commission Merchants, 469 Broadway.

FOR SALE.
Choice City and County Bonds,
paying
10 per cent and over.
Free of all taxes.
Authorized by the Legislature
and confirmed by a large vote of the people at
elections held for that purpose.
All of a high order and first class securities of undoubted character, interest and principal payable in the city of New York; suitable for permanent, safe and profitable investments, for sale at a large reduction below par for the present.
Real valuation of property.........$41,800,000 00
Whole indebtedness only.........$550,000 00
Government and other Securities received in exchange at the best rates, and bonds purchased by out-of-town residents sent by express free of charge.
Trustees, Executors of Estates, Capitalists and others, seeking reliable investments, are purchasing these loans.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Banker, Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine street, N. Y.
N. B.—First class investment Securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST RATE FIRST MORTgages, short time to run, ranging from $3,000 to $7,000; five per cent off and legal fees; also a number of first class second mortgages, 15 per cent off.
DRAKE & CO., 96 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE American Merchants' Union Express Company, 115 Broadway, New York, May 18, 1870.
The Board of Directors of this company, at their regular quarterly meeting held this day, have declared a semi-annual dividend of three (3) per cent on its outstanding capital stock, payable July 15, 1870, out of its net earnings prior to the 1st inst.
The transfer books will be closed on the 25th day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 15th day of July next. J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE JERSEY CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 Montgomery street, Jersey City, N. J., June 21, 1870. 26th Semi-annual Dividend.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent (6), payable on demand, free of government tax.
A. B. DEAN, Secretary.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTment, Columbia, S. C., June 1, 1870.
The interest maturing July 1, 1870, on the bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold on and after July 1, at the banking house of H. H. Kimpton, the financial agency of the State, No. 9 Nassau street, New York, and at the Treasury office in Columbia, S. C.
The interest on the registered stock of the State, made payable at the Financial Agency of the State in the city of New York, will be paid in New York. The interest on all other registered stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.
MILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State South Carolina.
Coupons will be received for examination on and after 27th instant.
H. H. KIMPTON,
Financial Agent State South Carolina.

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TWO CENTS A COPY.
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WANTED TO PURCHASE—A $3,000 FIRST OR second mortgage on good city property. Address, with particulars, PROMPT, box U Herald office.

54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, JUNE 21, 1870.—The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, the Western Pacific Railroad Company and the California and Oregon Railroad Company, due July 1, 1870, will be paid, free of government tax, on and after that date, at the banking office of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau street, New York.
Schedules of twenty or more coupons will be received for examination on June 29 and 30 inst.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

$8.000 WANTED JULY 1—FOR ONE YEAR; WILL pay interest in advance and a bonus of $400, with good personal security or the assignment of a fine, safe, paying business interest. Address J. M. P., Jr., Herald office.

$30.000 TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage for a term of years, in sums to suit, on improved property in this city; no commissions. Apply to the executors, H. D. MILDEBERGER, 80 Carmine, or S. F. LOCKWOOD, 36 Wall street.

$30.000 EXECUTOR'S MONEY TO LOAN IN ONE sum, or three sums of $10,000 each. No bonus required. HALL J. HOW, 12 Pine street.

$275.000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on Real Estate in this city, Brooklyn or in Westchester county. Apply to JOHN F. CONREY, 62 Wall street, room 12.

$750.000 TO LOAN ON FIRST IMPROVED Property in the cities of New York, Brooklyn and Westchester county. Principals only need apply. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs.—The highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c. The same bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought, at 77 Bleecker street.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 539 BROADWAY, FORMERLY of Brooklyn.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks; more particularly on Pianos. Business strictly confidential. Same bought and sold.

AT 1,272 BROADWAY, BETWEEN THIRTY-SECOND and Thirty-third streets, up stairs.—Money loaned on personal property of every description. Same bought and sold. WM. A. GLOVER.

AT 353 CANAL STREET—H. SALOMON BUYS, SELLS or advances liberally on Personal Property of every description. Business confidential.

AT 57 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR WALLACK'S theatre—I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry, or advance on the same. ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 57 Thirteenth street.

AT HYMAN'S, 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c.; or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT J. A. JACKSON'S, NO. 5 AMITY STREET, NEAR Broadway—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods and Personal Property of every description. Same bought and sold.

AT THE ESTABLISHED OFFICE, 65 NASSAU STREET, room No. 3, the highest prices are paid for Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, &c.; also advances made on same.
A. HONIGMAN, Broker.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S building)—Business established fifteen years.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies, Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, CARPETS, DRY Goods and all kinds of merchandise. Storage taken at 11 and 17 Abingdon square, in real estate office. JACOBS.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THOMPSON'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH avenue, opposite Cooper Institute—Telegraphy, Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling; day and evening; private instruction; ladies' department; terms low; open all summer.

AT 62 BOWERY, PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE AND Classical and English Academy, Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Writing, Spelling, French, Latin, taught privately, days and evening throughout the year. 24 writing lessons, $2 50; ladies' department.

JOHN ZAZZALI, AN ITALIAN PROFESSOR, TEACHES the French, English, Spanish and Italian languages at pupil's residence for 50 cents an hour. Address 264 Spring st.

TUTOR WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; A GENtleman capable of instructing in all branches of an English education and the modern European languages, including music and drawing. Address, with references, PATER FAMILIAS, Herald office.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe on Wednesday, June 22, will close at this office at 11 A. M., and at the stations as follows:—A and B, 10:10; C and D, 9:50; E and F, 9:5; G and H, 7:50. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS

CUNARD LINE.
The British and North American Royal Mail steamships, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.
Scotia....Wednesday June 22 Samaria...Wednesday, July 6
Malta......Thursday, June 23 Aleppo......Thursday, July 7
Cuba....Wednesday, June 29 China....Wednesday, July 13
Tarifa....Wednesday, June 29 Batavia...Wednesday, July 13
Russia....Wednesday, July 6 Abyssinia...Thursday, July 14
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the steamers not carrying steerage.
First cabin.........$130, gold Second cabin.........$80, gold
First cabin to Paris.........$145, gold
Return tickets.........250, gold
By the steamers carrying steerage.
First cabin.........$80, gold Steerage.........$30, currency
Return tickets.........$150, gold
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP SCOTIA EMBARK from the Cunard wharf foot of Grand street, Jersey City, at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, 22d inst.
C. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, No. 4 Bowling Green.

DIRECT LINE TO AND FROM FRANCE.
The Hamburg-American Packet Company's iron Mail steamship
CIMBRIA,
Captain P. H. Haack, carrying the United States mails, will sail on Tuesday, June 21, 1870, at 2 P. M., for
PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG AND HAMBURG,
taking passengers to London (via Plymouth) and Paris (via Cherbourg).
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $35, payable in United States gold coin.
The HAMMONIA will follow on June 28.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARrying the United States mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
MANHATTAN, Forsyth.........June 22, at 1 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Whinery.........June 29, at 4 P. M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier 50 North river as follows:—
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie.........Saturday, June 25
PEREIRE, Duchesne.........Saturday, July 9
LAFAYETTE, Rousseau.........Saturday, July 23
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont.........Saturday, August 6
Rates of passage, payable in gold, including wine:—
To Brest or Havre—First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
To Paris, including railway tickets—$143 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
MANHATTAN.........Wednesday, June 22
PENNSYLVANIA.........Saturday, June 25
Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, at current rates of exchange. Apply to THOMSON'S passage office, 73 Broadway, corner of Rector street.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
sail to and from Glasgow and Derry
every Wednesday and Saturday,
booking passengers at the lowest rates, and forwarding them at reduced rates to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
AUSTRALIA....Sat., June 25	DORIAN......Wed., June 22
COLUMBIA......Sat., July 2	SIDONIAN.....Wed., June 29
EUROPA........Sat., July 9	CALEDONIA...Wed., July 6
INDIA...........Sat., July 16	BRITANNIA...Wed., July 13
CAMBRIA.......Sat., July 23	IOWA..........Wed., July 20
ANGLIA.........Sat., July 30	DACIAN........Wed., July 27

—and every Wednesday and Saturday thereafter,
From pier 20 North river, New York.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $120.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
No. 7 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
from pier 47 North river.
PENNSYLVANIA, Thompson.........Saturday, June 25, 1 P. M.
DENMARK, Forbes.........Saturday, July 2, 8 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32, currency.
Apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Cunard Line.
MALTA sails.........Thursday, June 23
TARIFA sails.........Thursday, June 30
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Europe issued at lowest rates.
For cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Steam to
BREMEN, HAVRE AND LONDON,
Via Southampton.
The new, first class and elegant iron mail steamships
RHEIN.........Saturday, June 25
of 3,000 tons and 700 horse power, Capt. J. C. Meyer.
HANSA.........Thursday, June 30
of 3,000 tons and 700 horse power, Capt. E. Brickenstein.
will leave from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, and take passengers to
London, Havre, Bremen and Southampton,
at the following rates:—
First cabin.........$120, gold
Second cabin.........72, gold
Steerage.........35, gold
For passage or freight apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
68 Broad street, corner Beaver, New York.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Rates of passage reduced.
Steamers sail direct to London
from pier No. 8 North river.
PARAGUAY.........July 2
Rates of passage payable in currency:—
First cabin, $70; second cabin, $50; steerage $25.
Passengers booked to Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Paris, Antwerp and Rotterdam at reduced currency rates.
For freight and passage apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
54 South street.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—INMAN LINE of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, June 25, 1 P. M.
ETNA (via Halifax).........Tuesday, June 28, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, July 2, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.........Saturday, July 9, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin (single berth)	$75	Steerage	$30
To London, do	80	To London	35
To Paris, do	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax, N. S., do	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, 41 Chambers street.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXchange office.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly by first class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London by weekly sailing packets. Drafts of £1 and upwards, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., 86 South street, New York.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Through Line to
California and China.
Freight and passage greatly reduced.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170. $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon,
on 5th and 21st of each month,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
July 5—ALASKA, Captain Gray, connecting with MONTANA, Captain Parker.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco August 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Saturday, July 2.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. Friday, July 1, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the office, pier 42 North river.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days, from pier 17 East river.
The new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Wednesday, June 22, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken, Tuesday, July 12, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.
The well known A1 sidewheel steamship RAPIDAN, Captain Whitehurst, now at her dock ready to receive cargo, will sail for the above port on Wednesday, June 29, at 3 P. M., from pier 36 North river. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
88 Liberty street.

FOR BERMUDA.
The A1 steamship FAHKEE, Captain Joseph D. Steele, carrying the United States mail, will sail for the above port on Thursday, April 14, at 3 P. M., from pier 31 North river, and will continue to sail as follows:—

Leave Bermuda.	Leave New York.
April 22.	April 30.
May 10.	May 19.
May 28.	June 7.
June 17.	June 24.
July 3.	

Has superior passenger and freight accommodations.
First cabin, $30; second cabin, $20.
Freight, 60 cents per dry barrel.
Payable in United States gold.
For freight or passage apply to
J. NORMAN HARVEY, Agent, 34 New street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams.........June 23
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.........June 30
MISSOURI, Captain J. B. Edwards.........July 7
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Company.
The elegant sidewheel steamship NORTH AMERICA, 2,000 tons burden, Captain George B. Slocum, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro on Thursday, June 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier 43 North river.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

TEXAS LINE
of Galveston Steamers.
The A1 steamer VARUNA, Captain Spencer, at pier No. 20 East river, will sail on Saturday, July 2.
All goods for Houston or the interior will be forwarded by our agents, Messrs. T. H. McMahon & Co., free of charge.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line,
leaving pier No. 9 North river at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
ST. LOUIS, Whitehead.........June 25
MARIPOSA, Kemble.........July 2
Freight received daily. Through rates given for Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25. For passage or freight apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
From pier No. 12 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.
SHERMAN,
On Saturday, June 25.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 40 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old Line. Low freight.
The well known first class sidewheel steamship
BIENVILLE,
J. H. Baker, Commander,
will leave pier No. 20 North river, on Saturday, June 25, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., 88 Liberty street.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE South and Southwest.—The first class sidewheel steamship TENNESSEE, Captain O. Chichester, on Wednesday, June 22, at 3 P. M., sailing from pier No. 5 North river.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this line one-half per cent.
The steamer CHARLESTON will follow and sail Saturday, June 25.
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents, 30 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street.
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon railroads, Chesapeake and Ohio railroads and Richmond and Danville railroads. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office on pier 37, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

BATH AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD.—FULTON, Wall, South and Hamilton ferry cars to Greenwood Cemetery connect with steam cars to the Island every forty minutes.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON HOUSAtonic and Naugatuck Railroad; fare $1; steamers leave Catharine slip at 12 noon and 12 every night (Sundays excepted).

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
On and after Monday, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue, as follows:—
10:30 A. M., Rutland Express.
3:45 P. M., Montreal Express.
Sleeping coaches on night trains between New York St. Albans, Vt. I. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY DAILY AT SIX P. M., Saturdays excepted, from pier 41, Spring street. Fare $1 50; Sunday, $2. Connecting with all railroads for the West and North. J. W. HANCOX & SONS.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.—THE DAY LINE steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Vestry street pier at 8:45 and Thirty-fourth street at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry boat, Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Hudson and New Baltimore. A special train of broad gauge cars in connection with the day boats will leave on arrival at Albany, commencing June 16, for Sharon Springs (fare $4 from New York) and for Cherry Valley. The steamboat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy. Tickets on sale and baggage checked by Dodd's express office, 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court street, Brooklyn.

EXCURSIONS.

A.—A.—FOR THE FISHING BANKS DAILY, SATURdays excepted, steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, Captain Simmons, leaving Peck slip at 7:30 A. M.; Christopher street at 8 A. M., and pier No. 4 North river at 9 A. M. Bait, lines, refreshments and music on board. Fare $1. Ladies 50 cts.

CONEY ISLAND EAST RIVER LINE.—ON AND AFTER Saturday, June 25, the steamer META, Captain E. T. Wilson, will run every day as follows:—Leaves Eighth street, East river, at 8:30, 11:30, 3:30; Peck slip, East river, 8:45, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

FISHING BANKS DAILY, SATURDAYS EXCEPTED.—The well-known sea going steamer, STATE OF MAINE, with her main and upper saloon, will commence her regular trips on Tuesday, June 14, leaving Eighth street, East river, at 7 A. M.; Peck Slip, East river, at 7:30 A. M.; Christopher street, North river, at 8 A. M.; Pier No. 4, North river, at 8:30 A. M. Lutz's brass and cotillion band, bait, lines and refreshments on board.

FOR CATSKILL, DAILY.—STEAMBOATS THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION leave pier 35 North river, foot of Franklin street, at 5 P. M., and Saturday, at 2 P. M., making their usual landings, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House and all points West.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT, LANDing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New Hamburg and Milton. The steamboat MARY POWELL, on and after May 14, will leave Vestry street pier at 3:30 P. M. daily.

RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND NEWBURG, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Milton and Esopus.—Steamboats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave pier foot of Harrison street daily, at 4 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.—THE FAST AND SAFE STEAMER POPE CATLIN, Captain H. C. Farrie, making daily trips, commenced her regular trips for the season Sunday, June 19, leaving East Eighth street, 7:45; Peck slip, 7:55; Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, 8:15; Warren street, 9; making three hotel landings at Rockaway; leaving Rockaway at 3:30 P.M., arriving in New York at 6 P. M. Good music and refreshments on board. Fare for round trip $1.

STEAMER THOMAS E. HULSE, CAPT. G. W. ANNETT, leaves daily from Christopher street, at 10, 2, 5, landing at Thirty-fourth street, for Pleasant Valley and Fort Lee. Leaves Fort Lee at 7, 12, 3:45, 6, Sundays included. Music on board.

STEAMBOAT FORT LEE AND OTHER FIRST CLASS Steamers to charter for Sunday school, picnic and other private parties, with Groves. Apply to GRARY HOLLENBECK, 156 Maiden lane, up stairs.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—THE FAVORITE steamboat Martha Washington. Apply to J. HENION, 65 West street.

TAKE THE NEW AND FIRST CLASS STEAMBOAT PLEASANT VALLEY, from Spring street daily, Sundays included, at 10, 2 and 5½ o'clock, for Fort Lee, Pleasant Valley and Shady Side, landing at Thirty-fourth street both ways.

THE FAVORITE, ELEGANT, PALATIAL STEAMER SUNNYSIDE, unequalled for size, speed, safety and comfort, carrying 2,500 passengers, to charter for picnics and excursions; also other steamers and barges. Iona Island and other groves.
BLOOMER & CO., 243 Front street.

THE LARGE, FIRST CLASS STEAMBOAT SLEEPY HOLLOW, unequalled for speed, comfort and safety, having accommodation for 2,000 people, is now open for excursions; also Dudley's, Myers' and Raritan Beach Groves, Alderney Park and Spring Hill Grove, on the Hudson. Barges Walter Sands, William Myers, Wm. J. Haskett, Merchant and Durant, with steamboats of all kinds if desired.
J. & E. MYERS,
corner Morton and West streets, up stairs.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.

A.—FOR SALE—A CAT RIGGED BOAT, 21 FEET 6 inches long, beam 8 feet 10 inches, with rigging, anchor, complete; can sail 16 miles an hour. Address BOAT, box 159 Herald office.

A NICE SLOOP YACHT, 23 FEET LONG, 11½ BEAM, recently overhauled, sails nearly new, sold for want of use. Apply to TOM SELLAR, foot of South Tenth street, Williamsburg.

FOR SALE—THE SCHOONER YACHT FOAM, 106 TONS O. M.; has excellent accommodation; is fast and perfectly sound. For particulars address box 756 New York Post office, or Captain GEORGE ELDRIDGE, Mystic Bridge, Conn., at which place she can be seen.

FOR SALE—SCHOONER YACHT IRIS, 53 FEET LONG, nice cabin, not two years old. Apply at 26 Beaver street, third floor.

LIGHTER AND TWO BARGES FOR SALE.—CAN BE seen at foot of Stanton street, East river. Apply at iron yard office, 92 Mangin street.

TO YACHTMEN, &C.—THE NOTED YACHT WHISTLER can be bought a bargain this week for cash. Apply to F. BATES, foot Thirty-seventh street, South Brooklyn.

TUGBOAT FOR SALE—90 FEET, 18 FEET BEAM, two cylinders 16x20, Lighthall Condensor. Boat new; good freight boat. Inquire of P. ECKLER, 40 Fulton street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SECOND HAND EIGHT oared Barge, in good condition. Address, stating lowest price and particulars, MADISON, box 5,857 Post office.

YACHT FOR SALE—SLOOP RIG, 25 TONS, 41 FEET long, 13 beam; 1 state room, 5 berths; in complete order and very fast. J. D. W. HOOK, 490 Broadway, corner Broome street.

YACHT CRICKET FOR SALE.—33 FEET LONG. TO be seen at F. BATES', foot of Thirty-seventh street, South Brooklyn.

2 17 FOOT WORKING BOATS, NEARLY NEW, BUILT by McKay, for sale cheap. Can be seen by applying to JAS. MOYLAN, No. 9 East Nineteenth street.

ICE CREAM.

M. J. DIXON, 273 BLEECKER STREET, FURNISHES hotels, restaurants, confectioners, fairs and excursions with his celebrated Steam Ice Cream of all flavors at 40c per quart.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

THE CUBAN BOND SCANDAL.

Some Interesting Revelations from Colonel Pickett.

His Connection with Taylor—An Offer to Obtain the Recognition of Cuban Belligerency—Ben Butler to Do the Job for $300,000—Taylor's Character Ventilated—Letter of Pickett to the Committee on the Judiciary.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1870.

As I explained in my despatches the day after the Cuban bond lobby canard got into print that the whole thing was a fraud and invention of the enemy, I am only repeating the same thing now when I state that each day proves more and more clearly the soundness of my views at that time. Taylor, the great chief lobbyist, turns out to be worse than a myth—a first class Munchausen, if not a fellow under Spanish pay. The following letter from General Pickett, whom Taylor declared he employed as his attorney in the business, will be found a complete clincher:—

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1870.

Once upon a time a lexicographer or a natural historian, no matter which, defined the crab to be "a small fish, of red color, which runs backward," whereupon a malicious wretch said that the definition was an excellent one except in three small particulars, namely:—First, the crab isn't a fish; second, it is not of red color, and third, it does not run backward.

Now, it is a very unamiable thing to spoil a good story, whether a fish story or a crab story; but the painful duty devolves upon me to say that Mr. Napoleon Bonaparte Taylor's wonderful developments with regard to Cuban affairs have scarcely more foundation in fact than the philosopher's description of the aforesaid crustacean. There are some grains of truth in it, mingled with a vast amount of fiction, besides matters which I now hear of for the first time, and with regard to which I cannot express an opinion. I say, therefore, first, that I never made a contract with Mr. Ruiz on behalf of Mr. Taylor, nor on behalf of any one else; second, that I never authorized or instructed Mr. Taylor to offer Cuban bonds or money to any member of Congress, nor to any other official, and third, that all he says about the $30,000 cash is a fabrication, pure and simple. Thus I dispose of his crab story.

My acquaintance with Mr. Taylor is not particularly interesting or germane to this subject, but it came about in a regular business way. He had a claim in the Treasury upon which a speedy decision was expected. A friend of twenty years' standing introduced him to me and I was employed by him to settle some business with his attorneys of record and to negotiate a loan for him; I did both. He paid my fees and there those relations ended. I never knew anything as to the merits of his claim; had nothing to do with it.

When I returned from the mountains in the autumn he besieged and surrounded me about Cuban affairs. I told him finally, to get rid of him (as the girl got rid of her importunate lover when she married him) that if he could bring about the accomplishment of that which he said he could do for the cause of Cuba he should be munificently rewarded, if I was put in condition to reward him. I forbade his telling me how and through whom he was to bring about the recognition of belligerant rights, and though of rather a gushing disposition, he never did, that I can now recall, mention the names of more than two officials in connection with the subject. Neither did he introduce the name of more than one member of Congress—a distinguished gentleman from Massachussetts, the initials of whose name are Benjamin Franklin Butler. He said this gentleman had offered to put the Cuban business through Congress for $300,000 cash, and that if we didn't employ him the other side would. I replied that my opinion of General Butler's lofty and unspotted character and unimpeachable integrity was such that I was sure he (Taylor) was mistaken, and so declined to negotiate. Besides, the Cubans had no money.

I ought not to omit saying that, hearing of Senator Morton's noble efforts in behalf of Cuba, I asked Taylor if it was possible he, too, expected to be paid? To which I must give Taylor the credit of saying he gave a most emphatic negative, and I record the fact as an act of justice to that Senator, whom I never saw, and between whom and myself there is no accord politically.

Now I am not a man to rush into print without provocation. Having had poverty, obscurity, insignificance, results of the "late unpleasantness" imposed upon me, I have accepted my destiny and sought to lead a retired life. That I still struggle for the cause of Cuba should not surprise the few who may know that I was her earliest friend in this country. I gave my services to Narciso Lopez twenty-two years ago; went on a mission for him to the ever faithful island; assisted in organizing three expeditions from this country in '49, '50 and 51; accompanied that of '51 and commanded at the battle of Cardenas, where we defeated the Spaniards under General Lemery, May 19. I am not proposing to write my own biography, but mention the foregoing so as to be able to add that in all this time I have never received a cent of Cuban money; nor am I now prepared to accept of Spanish gold. The appended affidavit of Colonel Ferry disposes of the late Mr. N. B. Taylor as a credible witness. I call attention to my correspondence with the Hon. John A. Bingham, and would add that being absolved by my Cuban clients from any obligations as counsellor, I am ready to testify:—

With regard to members of Congress my acquaintance with them can be counted on my fingers, including those whom I knew in ancient days. I am ashamed to say that I am unacquainted with half of the delegation from my own State—Kentucky—yet I am stigmatized as a lobbyist. As to the newspaper gentlemen, I do not know a half-dozen of them even by sight. I never spoke to any of them that I can recollect about Cuban bonds. I never was in the "row" on Fourteenth street but twice in my life, and then on purely private business. And as to Dr. Bliss and others mentioned by Taylor I never knew them by sight even until learning who they were when waiting on the committee.

Now, what are we to think of those who suborn the testimony of such men as Taylor and the expelled peddler of cadetships in order to aid them in crushing out the lives and liberties of the people of Cuba? JOHN T. PICKETT.

FERRY'S AFFIDAVIT.

City and County of Washington, District of Columbia, s. s.—Before me, N. Callan, a notary public for the city and county of Washington, D. C., duly authorized to administer oaths, personally came and appeared John H. Ferry, to me known as he represents himself to be, who, being duly sworn according to law, did depose and say that he was captain and assistant quartermaster United States volunteers, in charge of railroad and steamboat transportation at Louisville, Ky., during part of the year 1862, the whole of the year 1863 and part of the year 1864; that he knows one N. B. Taylor, who has lately been figuring in Cuban affairs; that in the year 1863 the said Taylor entered into a conspiracy with Captain Samuel Black, assistant quartermaster United States Volunteers, and one Benson, to defraud the government of the United States in a forage contract, Taylor and Benson being the contractors. Black and Benson were arrested by United States authorities. Black was cashiered and imprisoned by sentence of court martial. Benson was also imprisoned. Taylor fled to Canada, thus eluding arrest by the United States officers and civil authorities, an indictment having been found against him in the United States District Court for the State of Kentucky. Taylor was considered the chief conspirator and concoctor of the entire scheme of fraud. He remained in Canada during the remainder of the war. Taylor's character where he is well known is that of a man in whom no confidence whatever can be placed. I would not believe his statements under oath.

JOHN H. FERRY,
formerly captain and A. Q. M. Vols., U. S. A.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of June, A. D. 1870. N. CALLAN.
Notary Public.

MR. PICKETT TO HON. JOHN A. BINGHAM.

WASHINGTON, 1,422 F street, April 27, 1870.

Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM, Chairman Judiciary Committee House of Representatives:—

SIR—An entire month has elapsed since I was first summoned before the committee of the House of Representatives appointed on the judiciary, of which the Hon. Benjamin F. Butler is acting chairman, to testify touching matters committed to said committee and not to depart without leave of said committee. The summons was obeyed and I have been before the committee not less than six times, namely, March 28 and 30, April 1, 4, 16 and 19, with the unvarying result of a declension on my part to testify as to matters entrusted to me in the exercise of my legitimate functions as attorney and counsellor at law, which has been my profession for twenty-six years.

I have not been authoritatively informed of the precise object of the inquiry engaging the attention of the committee; but if correct in the conjecture that it has reference to an alleged attempt to influence by the use of Cuban bonds the votes of members of Congress, with regard to the desired recognition of the belligerent rights of the patriots of that island, I beg leave here to repeat what I assured the committee of—namely, that I know absolutely nothing of any such scheme, and that I never heard even the name of more than one member of Congress mentioned in connection with any such alleged corrupt transactions; nor had I, up to the time of the raising of the committee, ever spoken to him or had him spoken to on that or upon any other subject whatsoever. That I have been employed by a Cuban agent in this country as counsellor is undeniable; but, surely, his being here in a *quasi* diplomatic character does not deprive him of the right to take counsel of the friends of his honorable cause. My employment by him being strictly within the limits of professional business, I have persistently and respectfully refused to disgrace the profession and dishonor myself by revealing his confidences, howsoever those desired revelations might be supposed to be calculated to advance Spanish interests in this country or in the oppressed island of Cuba. I am sure that, if the gentlemen of the committee were in my position, they would take this view of the subject. Indeed, I am far from alleging any insensibility on their part to the considerations which are here presented.

The oath of an attorney and counsellor-at-law is as follows:—"I do swear that I will truly and honestly demean myself in the practice of an attorney and counsellor-at-law according to the best of my knowledge and ability. So help me God." It is a cardinal principle of the profession to "maintain inviolate the secrets entrusted to you in your professional capacity. You must not betray them on any pretence on any provocation whatever. To be thought capable of doing so would quickly end in your ruin. The ingratitude, however cruel, of a client is, I repeat, no justification whatever of such unfaithfulness on your part to your sworn trust." [Lectures of Samuel Warren, of the Inner Temple, on the Moral, Social and Professional Duties of Attorneys and Solicitors.]

Having invited the attention of the committee to Lord Chancellor Brougham's famous judgment in Greenough against Gaskell it seems the question of privilege was referred to the full Committee on the Judiciary, and I am confident General Butler was under a misapprehension as to the fact when he stated to me that it had been decided by your committee I should not be permitted to plead privilege, but should be compelled to testify. My object in addressing you sir, is to request that I may be released from the position of suspense in which this affair has placed me. My business requires my presence elsewhere, but the subpœna forbids my departure without leave of the committee. I have no complaint to make of treatment received from the committee. The threat of imprisonment was, surely, only a bit of pleasantry. Even the many hours spent in listening to the debates of Congress, while waiting upon the committee, were not wholly unprofitable. Neither do I take exception to General Butler's having elicited the fact that I had been Confederate Commissioner to Mexico, and afterwards a military officer of that government, though it is not perfectly clear to me what those facts have to do with the alleged attempt to bribe members of Congress with Cuban bonds. I have the honor to be sir, very respectfully,

JOHN T. PICKETT.

HON. JOHN A. BINGHAM TO MR. PICKETT.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1870.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Colonel JOHN T. PICKETT:—

SIR—The Committee on the Judiciary having considered your memorial have directed me to notify you that you are not required to attend further as a witness before the committee until you are further notified to do so, and that you are at liberty to leave. Very respectfully, JOHN A. BINGHAM,
Chairman Judiciary Committee of House Representatives.

THE STORM KING.

Terrific Lightning and Hail Storm in Boston and Vicinity—Freaks of the Lightning and Hail—Great Destruction of Glass—Extraordinary Hailstones—Horses Set on Fire and Masts Shivered—Streets and Railroads Flooded.

[From the Boston Advertiser, June 21.]

A thunder storm of terrible fury fell upon the city yesterday afternoon and created a decided sensation. The lightning flashes played with a rapidity and vividness which, with the awful detonations, carried pale terror to the timid and startled even the boldest. Huge drops of rain began to fall at about a quarter past three o'clock, and soon afterwards the pavements and roofs were lively with bounding hailstones as large as schoolboys' marbles. Between four and five o'clock the sky was obscured and the heavens were darkened by ashy clouds, in which the lightning flashed, forked and zig-zagged, while the thunder reverberated as if the battle on the plains of heaven was being fought again with the improved artillery of modern times. In the next hour the electric storm died gradually away, but the dense gray clouds still hung over the earth and hastened the darkness of evening.

The unusual size of the hailstones and the continuous movement of the electric fluid were enough to assure every one while the storm was in progress that great damage must have been caused by the extraordinary activity of the elements, and when the storm had in some degree subsided such was discovered to be the case. While the lightning struck in very many places, by far the larger destruction resulted from the fall of the hail, which broke every pane of glass in every skylight in the city, by which means floods of rain were admitted to the interiors of thousands of residences and business buildings, whose contents were thereby greatly injured. The photographers of the city suffered more especially, for none are so vulnerable to the attacks of the elements as they. Two hundred and three panes of glass were dashed from the broad upper lights of Mr. Whipple, and others suffered in as considerable a proportion. The destruction of skylights was so universal that it is scarcely necessary to particularize. But the damage was immense, and though of that indefinite nature which prevents the aggregate from being ascertained, yet it must be thousands on thousands of dollars. Never before in this city within recent years has there been such a demand for the services of the man whose usually avoided cry is "glass-put-een"—accent on the last syllable—as will meet that individual as he sallies forth with his stock of glass and putty this morning. The rupture of so many skylights yesterday was, moreover, instrumental in some most unwelcome revelations; for many of the worthy people who went to their house-tops to improvise some sort of a covering for their households, were brought face to face with the fact that repairs are needed which they wot not of before. In some parts of the city the hail was inches deep in the streets, it fell so fast, and the size of the stones was wonderful. "As big as hen eggs" was the most common description; but that was a little imaginative, perhaps. Now and then one might have been seen that was so large. Some of them were of queer and distorted shapes, and looked as if they were chips from some iceberg which Boreas might have lifted and shattered into fragments over the city. The size of the stones was best realized by those who were unluckily hit by them and to whom the question "Will you have an ice?" will henceforth have a new significance.

The ways and works of the celestial fluid upon the earth are not so easily chronicled. Seemingly, the lightnings were never so active and so omnipresent before. While the storm was raging there was an alarm of fire from box 245, at the corner of Washington and Tremont streets, the cause of which cannot be stated. Another alarm that followed it, from box two, was given at the North End. About five o'clock the lightning struck the house of Mrs. Margaret Bassett, 43 Charter street. The electric fluid passed from the chimney to the bell wire and thence into the cellar. Some time afterward the family discovered that the house was on fire, and the alarm was given. The building was not much damaged. One of the really remarkable things done by the fluid was in Charles street. Two heavy two-wheeled carts were passing through the street, when suddenly, and without harm to either of the drivers, the iron tires of the wheels of one were expanded and thrown from the felloes, and on the other a box was loosened and the axle set on fire. A house on Waltham street had the roof completely lifted off. A lad employed in the American Union Telegraph office was knocked senseless on Federal street, but no loss of life was heard of during the evening.

A bark in the course of construction at Simpson's dry dock, during the storm, strained her hawser, which is five inches thick, and it parted; she rolled over on her side, in which position she now lies. It will be several days before she can be placed on her keel again.

AT EAST BOSTON.

The Universalist church in East Boston was struck and slightly injured, the ornamental work on the spire and a few slates being torn off.

The house of Davis Damon was struck and the gable end demolished, the entry door struck and casing torn off. Some of the inmates felt the effects of the shock.

A few pieces of slate were torn off of the roof of Charles Savage's house, No. 26 Chelsea street.

Mrs. Colbath, residing at No. 85 White street, was sitting in her window sewing, when she was struck and severely injured. The lightning struck no one else, and did no damage at all to the house or furniture.

THE STORM IN CAMBRIDGE.

During the heavy thunder storm yesterday afternoon several houses, trees and chimneys were struck by lightning, and more or less damaged. The storm seemed to have been the most severe in Cambridgeport, more particularly on the southerly side of Main street, towards the river. In this section five or six buildings were visited by the lightning. A house on Western avenue, occupied by three families, was considerably damaged. The electric fluid entered the house at the bell-pull, and traversing along the wire until it reached the bell, it turned it upside down and then passed through a partition into a front room, where it wholly demolished a clock, and ripping the plastering from the wall it passed through into the next house, and from thence through the side of the building, tearing the boarding away for several feet. Another stroke, shortly after the first one, struck the same building on one corner, causing about as much damage as was done in the first instance. None of the inmates were in the slightest degree injured. A shed on the coal wharf of Holmes & Rugg, River street, was also struck, causing an alarm of fire to be given at the time when a perfect deluge of rain was falling. A house on Short street and another on Somerset street were also struck, but not materially damaged. Trees and chimneys in the same neighborhood felt the force of the electric current. In Old Cambridge some little stir, enough to cause a partial alarm of fire, was created at the printing office of Welch, Bigelow & Co., the lightning playing unpleasant freaks with the telegraph wire connected with the fire alarm. One of the female operatives was so much affected with nervous excitement as to cause a series of fits, which were only checked by the aid of medical assistance. Two young boys—Charles Kernan, aged seven, and Frank Hampson, aged nine years—were knocked down and stunned when within about twenty feet of a tree which was shattered on Main street, near Ellery. The effect upon the boys appeared at first quite serious, vomiting and temporary raving leading those who picked them up to believe recovery doubtful. Late last evening both were much improved.

In East Cambridge the storm was light compared with other portions of the city. We only hear of two places where any damage was done, both being chimneys. In Brighton the lightning struck the slaughter house of Stephen Brooks, damaging it considerably, and stunning seven men who were at work in the building. During the storm hailstones, many of them as large as pigeons' eggs, fell in profusion, causing damage to fruit trees, flower gardens and skylights. The horse cars plied their trips without material interruption, although many of the horses were frightened almost beyond locomotion.

The record of the "oldest inhabitant" can produce no instance of a storm of greater severity. At a late hour last evening the storm of the afternoon was produced with nearly the same severity, although we have heard of no further injury.

IN CHELSEA.

The schools were in session when the storm broke out, and the scene in some of the schoolrooms was of the wildest. The children huddled together, crying for their parents in their terror, and the teachers had all they could do to quiet them.

Numerous reports were circulated over the city, and as is usual in such cases, with lightning rapidity, but after extra exertions we failed to hear of a single death, although there was a report of a man having been killed on Winnisimmet street.

Four men were in McGowan's liquor store, 33 Winnisimmet street, when one of them fell forward on to the floor senseless, and it was at once supposed that he was severely struck and even dead, but he came to all right after a short time. Another of the four felt the same shock, and, in fact, all in the store did, yet none were injured. Other parties in various parts of the city were also affected, yet none to any serious extent.

A flagstaff on Bisbee & Endicott's premises, at the Meridan street bridge, was completely shivered, and a wooden house, 111 Central avenue, was also struck and the roofing damaged.

One of the horses attached to car 32 fell in a fit on Williams street during the storm, but recovered in a short time.

The Storm in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, June 21, 1870.

A thunder storm visited this vicinity about six o'clock last evening, and continued all night. Considerable damage was done by lightning in this city, many buildings being struck and some persons injured. In Greenville, a few miles out, Whipple & Co.'s wheelwright shop was struck, set on fire and destroyed. The loss is from $8,000 to $10,000, and is insured for about one-half. The fire communicated to the store of Barnes & Sprague, which was also destroyed. Loss $6,000.

The Electric Storm in Maine.

BANGOR, Me., June 21, 1870.

At five o'clock yesterday morning the lightning entered the telegraph office at Bucksport, destroying the instrument and setting fire to papers. The telegraph poles along the road are shattered and the lines work with great difficulty. The weather has been extremely warm here.

The Storm Along the Hudson.

HUDSON, N. Y., June 21, 1870.

A remarkable hail storm swept over the northeastern part of this county yesterday afternoon, doing serious damage to fruit and grain in portions of Chatham, Kinderhook and other towns. Hailstones five inches in circumference fell thick as snow flakes in winter. Many buildings were damaged. The heat was very great here and in the towns south of this city.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Meeting of the New York Sunday School Association—Organizing, Appointment of Officers, Committees.

Yesterday afternoon at two o'clock the first session of the fifth annual Convention of the New York Sunday School Association was held in the Collegiate Reform Dutch church, Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street. There were present at least 600 persons, nearly all of whom are personally interested in and connected with the Sabbath School interests. The Convention was called to order by Mr. Smith, chairman of the State Executive Committee, who, after alluding in a few remarks to the change in the workings of the State Association, wrought by the last convention held a year ago at Albany, nominated the venerable Dr. Isaac Ferris as temporary chairman and Mr. J. Warner temporary secretary. These gentlemen were, of course, unanimously elected and entered at once upon their labors. Dr. Ferris, upon assuming his position on the platform, made a few brief but appropriate remarks, in the course of which he said that he had been watching, with no little interest, the working and progress of the Sunday schools for the last fifty-three years, he having first identified himself with them in 1817, and he was most happy to say that the advancement and

THE FRUITS OF THE WORK.

had been very great indeed. He rejoiced that the present workers in the cause had not the same obstacles to contend with that were met when the organization of the Sabbath schools first began. He knew, he said, of ministers years ago who objected to Sunday schools upon the ground that it was altogether wrong to teach children upon the Sabbath.

After the Doctor had concluded his remarks reports were heard from the secretaries of nearly all the counties in the State in regard to the condition of the various Sabbath schools in their respective counties. With but one single exception all of the county representatives reported very favorably, indeed, upon their condition. In nearly all the counties the children and teachers seem to have taken

A LIVELY INTEREST

in the schools, and in a great many places a large number of conversions has taken place. Very little statistical information was obtained from these country gentlemen, as they have handed in their written reports to the statistical secretary of the State Association, and he will not be ready to report until to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon.

Before all these reports were heard from the rural districts, however, a committee of five were appointed to nominate suitable persons to fill the various offices during the next year, and near the close of the session they reported the following persons, who were at once elected:—President, Howard Crosby, of New York city; Vice-President, Rev. J. H. Vincent, of New York; E. G. Hadden, of Catskill; J. W. Hellmer, of Rock Point; D. R. Hitchcock, of Staten Island; Rev. Ed. Rauntaler, C. Woodruff and Rev. J. T. Seeley. A committee of enrolment was also appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen:—W. B. Jones, J. C. Baxter and A. P. Newman, after which the convention at 4:30 adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

During the evening session, after the usual opening exercises, Rev. James M. Ludlow delivered an address of greeting, and was responded to by the President, Rev. J. H. Vincent. The Rev. Dr. Rufus W. Clarke, of Albany, next addressed the Convention upon the subject of "Christian Education as the Basis of Our National Institutions." Addresses were also delivered by the Rev. Edward Eggleston and the Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, after which the Convention adjourned to meet again this morning, at nine o'clock.

THE FIGHT FOR THOSE BONDS.

Another Examination in the Burke-Gardiner Case, and New Facts of Interest Developed—Non-attendant Witnesses.

There was another examination in the Burke-Gardiner case yesterday afternoon, before Surrogate Hutchings, at his chambers in the new City Hall. Only two witnesses were examined; but their testimony reflected material interest, if not throwing material light, upon the case. Other witnesses who had been summoned to attend failed to put in an appearance, and against one of these, who, it was represented, would not otherwise attend, an attachment was issued.

BITTER ON MRS. GARDNER.

The first witness called was John G. Bitter. He testified that on the 13th of October, 1869, he was at Mrs. Gardiner's residence, in 127th street, Harlem, when Mrs. Burke and a policeman named Foster called there; Mrs. Gardiner received them in his presence; Mrs. Burke told Mrs. Gardiner that she was the daughter of Captain Alexander, who had died at her house, and that she had a probated will of the deceased, leaving his property and effects to her, and she came after what was in her possession belonging to the captain at the time of his death.

Q. What response did Mrs. Gardiner make to this demand of Mrs. Burke? A. She said that all the captain left was about $180 in money and a lock of hair.

Q. Did Mrs. Gardiner adhere to this statement? A. At first; but when Mrs. Burke pressed her about the bonds left by Captain Alexander she subsequently admitted that the captain left between $8,000 and $9,000 in bonds of various descriptions.

Q. What did she say had become of these bonds? A. She said there had been some one after them already from the Surrogate's office; and now Mrs. Burke had come and she did not know how many others would come for them; as she had a claim on them herself she had put them in the hands of Judge Beebe; witness did not know whether Mr. Heck, his brother-in-law, had received any bonds from Mr. Gardiner; he heard of Mr. Gardiner loaning $400.

TURN IN THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE.

J. B. Freeborn was the next witness. He testified that he had been employed during the past four years in the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co.; he first knew Mr. Graff, son-in-law of Mr. Gardiner, as a teacher in one of the public schools, and afterwards as publishing a paper in Harlem; Mr. Graff called at Jay Cooke & Co.'s, a year ago last spring, and wanted to know of him if they had any list of stolen bonds; he said there had been some money and bonds left to his father-in-law; he asked if an innocent holder of bonds could be arrested and if a person could get money for a bond without giving his name and address; Mr. Graff also said he had some Virginia and California bonds; during the conversation he said that Mr. Gardiner, his father-in-law, had set him up in the printing business in Harlem; Mr. James, a clerk, was present during part of the conversation.

Mr. Colgate was next called to testify; but, not responding to the call, an attachment was issued for his appearance at the next session of the court, which was set down for one P. M. next Thursday.

PRESIDENT GRANT IN NEW HAVEN.

[From the New Haven Register, June 20.]

Our citizens are to have an opportunity of seeing President Grant, on his way to Windham, where he is to spend the Fourth of July. The following is his reply to Governor English's note, transmitting the request of the Legislature that he should visit our city. Of course they will continue in session, on the Saturday preceding the 4th, to receive him. He will come on a special morning train from New York and spend a few hours in the city:—

GOVERNOR—I have received your letter of the 14th inst. extending to me the hospitalities of your State. I anticipate great pleasure during my visit in meeting your citizens, and I shall be happy to conform to any arrangements that may be made in the matter of reception. Yours, truly,

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 17, 1870.
To Governor ENGLISH, New Haven, Conn.

Governor English at once notified ex-Governor Jewell (whose guest in Hartford the President will be), requesting his wishes in the matter of the reception, and his presence on the occasion.

OUR MEXICAN FRONTIER.

The Rebel General Martinez Before Matamoras.

More Trouble for Mexico—The Revolutionary Elements on the Banks of the Rio Grande—Mexican Families Flying to American Soil—A Herald Correspondent in the Camp of the Rebel General.

Mexico is nothing without a revolution, an earthquake or a volcanic eruption. The people would die of *ennui* if they had none of these excitements to attract their attention and keep them in anxiety. They never weigh consequences and always abide by results. It is well that it is so. Men change so rapidly in Mexico that it is almost impossible to keep track of them. The quiet, unassuming trader of to-day may to-morrow turn out a full-fledged general, and with a handful of men start out to free his country from the wrongs which he believes oppress her. So numerous have these kind of characters become in Mexico that they cease to attract attention, save in the districts in which they operate. No one ever gives them credit for honest intentions. Their favorite cry of "God and Liberty" and "God save the Republic" are but the hollow utterances of dishonest, unprincipled, reckless men devoid of every essential necessary to make good citizens of any country. Only a few days ago the HERALD published a detailed account of the troubles in the Southern extremity of Mexico, which laid bare the movement of the

GUATEMALIAN INVADERS,

who, assisted by a number of Mexicans from States contiguous to the border, endeavored to set up an independent government of their own, which was to include the Mexican States of Oaxaca, Tehauntepec, Chiapas and Yucatan, and the republic of Guatemala. And now, while the troubles which that design have created are not yet allayed and the government is still perplexed about future movements in this direction, and with the object still uppermost in the minds of the Southern rebels, the news reaches us of the particulars of serious

TROUBLES ON THE RIO GRANDE.

The cause of these is General Podro Martinez, who, at the head of about two thousand men, after raiding through the country, made his appearance on the banks of the Rio Grande. Pedro Martinez, only a few weeks since, held the post of Commander of the First division of the regular forces in San Luis Potosi. He pronounced against the general government with his entire division, and fought his way with varying success to the Mexican border, where he now stands encamped.

BEFORE MATAMORAS.

The appearance of the rebel horde before the city of Matamoras occasioned the greatest alarm among the inhabitants. Notwithstanding that a strong force, under General Palacios, occupies the cathedral, the inhabitants—those who remain—are in great alarm. They fear Martinez and his band as they would any other bandit leader whose object, in the main, is plunder. The country which the pronunciados have passed through, according to some accounts, is marked by desolation and ruin. Farms destroyed; the proprietors plundered; the crops trampled down. Unpleasant stories are told of the conduct of Martinez and his followers. The people of Matamoras as well as all along the Rio Grande border are in mortal fear of the pronouncers.

FAMILIES SEEK SHELTER ON AMERICAN SOIL

and the flourishing town of Brownsville, in the State of Texas, immediately opposite to Matamoras is full almost to overflowing with Mexican men, women and children seeking protection on United States soil. Indeed many of Martinez's troopers may be also seen in the streets of Brownsville. They, however, conduct themselves in a very orderly manner. They appear to have plenty of money and spend it in a very free and off-hand style.

FORCES MOVING AGAINST THE REBELS.

While the rebels are thus pursuing their course without any notice apparently being taken of them by the Mexican government, the loyal generals are not at all inactive. The commander of the regular forces at Mier is preparing to co-operate with General Rocha and Trevino, who were at Monterey. This force, with that of General Palacios in Matamoras, it is thought will be able to disperse the pronouncers. What the result will be a few days will tell.

A HERALD CORRESPONDENT IN THE REBEL CAMP.

The following communication from our correspondent in Brownsville, who lately paid a visit to the rebel General Martinez, gives a better picture of the rebel chief than what he is generally credited with. The correspondent says that, prompted by Yankee curiosity and invited thereto by a political refugee and friend of the General, your correspondent visited the camp of the *pronunciadores* encamped before Matamoros.

Passing five miles up the river (Rio Grande), on the American bank, we leave our horses in charge of a villainous-looking deserter from the Zapadores—the regiment garrisoning Matamoros—and embark in a cockle shell boat, with an ugly habit of rapidly careening from side to side, as though about to deposit you in the rapid current and dangerous eddies of the river. Reaching safely the sacred soil we are greeted with the cry of *¿quien vive?*—literally, who lives?—by a stalwart-looking mountaineer, armed with a Spencer carbine; we reply:—"*Pasanos yamigos*"—Citizens and friends—which passes us to the headquarters of the general commanding the *exploradores* (rangers or scouts), who receives us politely with a decided military bearing and a gruff voice—tall and finely shaped, his fair Spanish skin well bronzed by exposure. This officer, as his position indicated, was a flattering type of the Mexican *revolutunario* and *caliente*. He directed us to

GENERAL MARTINEZ'S HEADQUARTERS,

one-half a mile distant, kindly loaned us horses, of which there seemed to be a great abundance well saddled, accepted the proffer of a choice Havana as though it were a great luxury, and replied to our indifferent Spanish very courteously. We found this fighting leader of the present revolution in Mexico quartered in a small brick house, surrounded by his staff, and in the midst of the camp of his faithful *caribineros*—composed of about one thousand veteran and hardy looking soldiers, who have followed his standard and fortune on a score of battlefields, both for and against the government of Benito Juarez. Although surrounded with none of the comforts, or perhaps necessities, of ordinary camp-life, and bearing evidences of a severe campaign and terrible marches through which he had passed, we found ourselves in the presence of a man of evidently more than common character and ability.

GENERAL PEDRO MARTINEZ

is in person slightly above the medium stature, strongly made, straight hair worn short, with black and graceful natural beard. In general appearance he much resembles Major General Logan, of our army. In manner he is exceedingly modest and retiring; converses in a reserved but affable low tone of voice. The most prominent feature of the General is his unusually brilliant and deep-set eagle gray eyes. Several members of his staff speak English fluently.

GENERAL TOLEDO,

who is second in command, is a little, wiry, active looking man of fair complexion and blue eyes—much resembling the keen, shrewd, down-east Yankee. He is said by some to be intellectually the superior of Martinez, occupying to that chieftain, relatively, the same relations as did Basil Duke to General John Morgan, of rebellion-raiding notoriety, of whom Prentice said, "Don't any one knock John Morgan's brains out by tapping Basil Duke on the head."

It seemed evident to your correspondent, however, that General Martinez is in all respects the leader and master spirit of the movement, and, apart from what his political enemies may say of the justifiableness of his armed resistance to the government, he bears, by common consent, the character of a brave soldier. This is particularly evinced by his course through the country; for, though there may have been excesses committed by small bands of armed bandits, using his name without authority and for which he was in no way responsible, both foreign and native residents bear testimony to his uniform justness and the excellent discipline of his command: as an instance, two men are said to have been executed, by his order, for seizing horses by force, in disregard of his orders on that subject.

SIX STATES AGAINST JUAREZ.

We learned from the officers of his command that six States were in open and successful revolt against the Juarez government, and that universal disaffection existed throughout Mexico; that constitutional guarantees were totally ignored by the government; that public and secret executions, in violation of law, without the form of trial, were constantly occurring; that men high in power wantonly abused it for their own enrichment and aggrandization; that General Escobedo, from a mule driver, penniless, had become, upon his pay as a general, the possessor of five or six millions, and that most of these high functionaries, including President Juarez, had prepared for the people's wrath and their final exit, by transferring their ill-gotten gains to foreign countries; that the murderers of the noble General Patoni are still unpunished and their escape winked at by the general government; that the lives and properties of the noblest citizens and most faithful soldiers of the republic are in constant danger through the envy and avarice of Juarez and his minions, and that to be suspected was to be arrested, and that to be arrested was confiscation and death.

WHY MARTINEZ REVOLTED.

The reasons given were the inducements that led General Pedro Martinez and a host of others whose records heretofore have been of impeachable loyalty to the republic, to array themselves, not against the law or the welfare of the nation, but against the unbearable usurpation of the President, and justified their course by asserting that in Mexico there is no appeal but to arms.

MORALE OF MARTINEZ'S FORCE.

The officers and men under command of General Pedro Martinez are evidently much superior in stature, personal appearance and evident intelligence to those your correspondent has seen along the Rio Grande water. A large number of prepossessing young officers accompany the expedition who are still without commands. Should success attend them many volunteers will join them from both sides of the river. There is said to be an infantry force and some artillery which your correspondent did not see. Several officers (not Americans) who saw service in our army during the war are with General Martinez, and represent the entire country as ripe for revolution, and much deception and many false statements tending to conceal the real situation are put forth to the world.

RETURN TO BROWNSVILLE.

After two or three hours spent in pleasant conversation with the General and his officers, many of whom have visited Brownsville, leaving a large amount of money and favorable impressions among the citizens by their bearing, we were mounted upon superb horses and escorted to the river by the General in person, accompanied by his staff. On parting he assured us of the great respect he entertained for Americans and the United States government, and that, in their person and property, United States citizens would ever be respected by himself and his command.

RUTGERS COLLEGE CENTENNIAL.

Grand Display of Intellect, Wealth and Fashion—Eloquent Oration by Judge Bradley—Dr. McCosh's Opinion of Other Colleges.

The celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the opening of the Rutgers College took place yesterday, in the First Reformed church, New Brunswick, N. J. The day was most auspicious, and a large concourse of the friends and alumni of the institution was in attendance. It was really a gala day for the students and ex-graduates of the College, and rarely has a more brilliant array of wealth and fashion assembled at any celebration in the city.

At eleven o'clock A. M. the alumni and students assembled on the college ground, and at noon they marched towards the First Reformed church, preceded by the College band, which discoursed some stirring patriotic airs on the way.

The central aisle of the church was reserved exclusively for the students and alumni, while the side aisles and galleries were thronged with patrons and friends of the institution. On the platform appeared Governor Randolph, ex-Governors Ward, Newell and Price, Dr. McCosh, President of Princeton College, and Rev. Dr. Campbell, President of Rutgers College; Generals Perrine and Runyon, and a host of other celebrities.

The church was neatly decorated for the occasion, and some beautiful paintings of the early patrons and founders of Rutgers were conspicuous.

Governor Randolph presided, and in a few brief but very appropriate remarks explained to the vast audience the object of the celebration. Prayers were then offered by Rev. Gabriel Ludlow, D. D., and by Rev. B. C. Taylor, D. D., after which the oration of the day was delivered by Joseph P. Bradley, Judge of the United States Supreme Court, and a graduate of Rutgers, of the class of 1836.

JUDGE BRADLEY'S ORATION.

The discourse embraced elaborate biographical sketches of the early founders of the institution and the trials and difficulties they had to contend with ere the college was chartered and suitably endowed. One hundred years ago Rutgers College, then known by the loyal name of Queen's College, received its first charter. For a long time previous some contention existed as to whether the new College should be located in New Brunswick or at Hackensack. It was finally decided that the College should be erected where it now stands. The first president of the College was Rev. Dr. Hardenberger, whose literary abilities and indomitable zeal were eloquently eulogized. Dr. Condit, as well as Drs. Dewitt and Livingstone, were also spoken of, and their labors in connection with the institution favorably commented on. The learned and eloquent speaker also paid a tribute of well merited praise to Rev. Dr. Campbell, the present occupant of the Presidential chair, whose connection with Rutgers College has been attended with the most happy results. The speaker then referred to the liberality shown by the Alumni of the college in contributing to the funds of the institution, and he hoped they would still continue to exhibit the same generous spirit in support of their Alma Mater. He looked forward to the day when he expected to see their beloved Alma Mater occupying the foremost position in the literary institutions of the country.

The following passages of the address deserve especial notice:—

An institution endowed with corporate life and vested with perpetual succession is always an instrument of power in human affairs. When their objects are elevated, tend to good and minister to the benefit of society, they are a blessing to mankind; but when they are sinister and tend to support the cause of error, superstition or immorality they are as great a curse. It is difficult to assign their origin. Organized association, perpetual continuity and independence of individual constituents, for the time being, are the essential characteristics of all corporations aggregate. It is said that corporations have no souls, but it is a mistake. They are all soul. Their being consists of the centralizing principle which they are founded to represent and perpetuate—be it learning, be it religion, be it art, be it gain—or whatsoever it be. Their breath of life consists of the ideas they are intended to preserve and disseminate, or the objects they are intended to accomplish. And how grand and potent, oftentimes, is their existence! They come down to us from the former ages, hoary with time, invested with historical associations, and wielding a power and influence combined, of all the separate stormy influence which have emanated from their members of every generation; such is Oxford, such Cambridge; such are the universities and colleges whose fame fills the civilized world; such are also those institutions which have for object the propagation of particular creeds and systems—as the Propaganda, the Bible Society—such those that have only for object the pursuit of wealth or trade, as the Bank of England, the East India Company. What man cannot do alone he can do by association. What he cannot do as a mob of individuals he can do when organized into a society. What he cannot do by temporary organization he can often effect by being incorporated into a perpetual community. We are each of us only a drop in the bucket; but the college of which we have composed and still form a part is an ever living organization, destined to live on after we and our children and children's children have returned to dust, still bestowing and sending forth its vivifying and purifying influences, blessing the world and aiding to make its civilization eternal. Such organizations concentrate the good forces of society into efficient activity. Whatever of good society contains is thus enabled to perpetuate and multiply itself. They may well be supported by the donations—if donation is the proper word—of those who have the good of society at heart. The efforts of individuals towards effecting the same ends which these institutions effect, are like the blind and ineffectual efforts of Briareus, gigantic indeed in size, and able to spread abroad a hundred brawny hands, but blind and without skill to use them. An instance of the wonderful power of organized association is that of the Church itself—which is thus enabled to live through ages of persecution—irrespective and independent of the fate of its individual members. Perhaps, the church itself, gave to the world the earliest hint of this instrument of social power. But, whatever their origin or cause, it cannot be denied that, as the steam engine in the world of material industry supplies the lack of many thousand men, and gives man a greatly enlarged power over the forces of nature, so the corporate institution, whether for learning, religion, benevolence, or gain, produces a combined and perpetual energy and power which no other form of human agency can achieve.

Judge Bradley was frequently applauded during the delivery of his discourse, at the conclusion of which Rev. Gustavus Abeel, D. D., pronounced the benediction, after which the large audience dispersed.

Later in the afternoon a meeting of the Alumni Association took place for the purpose of receiving the reports of the different classes. The various reports were very satisfactory in a financial point of view, the various classes having contributed very liberally.

Some appropriate remarks were made by different speakers, which were warmly applauded by the alumni.

REMARKS OF DR M'COSH.

Rev. Dr. McCosh was present on the occasion and his views on educational subjects were attentively listened to. He considered the multiplication of colleges in the Eastern States an evil which should not be encouraged. The public should rather endeavor to support and properly endow the old colleges than encourage the establishment of new ones. The flourishing condition of the New England colleges he attributed to their grammar schools, which should be established more generally than they are at present.

A REMARKABLE DOG.—A correspondent of the Griffin (Ga.) *Star*, at Erin, writes as follows about a rather remarkable dog belonging to a Mrs. H., near that place:—Some time after the family had retired to bed the dog began to bark and howl, and a general capering all over the yard; would push the door and endeavor to turn the bolt; scratch the wall and seemed exceedingly anxious to get in to one of the inmates. Dr. Green, suspecting something wrong, opened the door and found the dog in great agony, jumping and skipping about as though something dreadful was the matter. The dog would start off and run to invite Dr. Green to follow him. He finally took hold of the doctor's hand and led him to another part of the house, which he found on fire, and would have been consumed in a few moments had it not been for the dog. The fire originated from a cooking stove and had penetrated the floor where the dog was in the habit of sleeping.

RED RIVER.

The Northwest Moving for Independence.

A COUP D'ETAT PROJECTED.

GEORGETOWN, Red River, June 9, 1870.

Advices from Fort Garry, dated June 3, state that President Riel had hastily summoned the Legislative Council of the Red River settlements to meet on the following day—June 4—to act on the question of declaring the independence of the Northwest Territory. All of the French element, comprising one-half of the population, is reported to be fully committed to independence, in consequence of the warlike preparations by Canada, indicating the adoption of a coercive policy by the Dominion government; and active operations are on foot for resisting the advance of the Canadian expedition. Armed patrols from Fort Garry still guard the border at Pembina to prevent the entrance of suspicious characters into the settlements; and another force is located down near the Lake of the Woods on the lookout for the approach of the expedition. A large number of the so-called half-breeds living in Minnesota and Dacotah are proceeding to Fort Garry, evidently with the purpose of uniting with the Red River settlement in resisting the Canadian invasion, as they style the expedition, and a well organized force is quietly assembling about President Riel. A regiment of cavalry commanded by Colonel Gay, a French officer who arrived from Paris last January, is being drilled daily, and is already regarded as a very efficient body of men. This command, with other troops, is expected to meet the Canadian expedition on its toilsome march in the swamps and jungles about Lake of the Woods. Fort Garry is in a good state of defence. Sixteen pieces of artillery are in position, and the Provisional government is well supplied with ammunition, small arms and provisions.

A great number of families are leaving the Red River settlements and crossing to the American side of the border, in apprehension of serious troubles, and the prospect bids fair for lively times in the Northwest Territory during the summer.

In the meantime communication with Minnesota remains uninterrupted for the purpose of facilitating the accumulation of supplies at Fort Garry, and the Red River steamer International is kept busy between this place and Fort Garry transporting furs east and provisions north. The steamer is now lying here waiting for a large cargo *en route* from St. Paul by ox trains, and is expected to start for Fort Garry in a day or two.

Thousands of rumors are in circulation through this sparsely settled frontier respecting Fenian designs and movements in this direction, but their reliability cannot be tested here. There is no doubt, however, that the cause of the Red River people is receiving material aid from their friends in the United States, and every one interested in the success of the settlements is in the best possible spirits. The prairie being still flooded by the late rains, and all the streams tributary to Red River being very much swollen, it is believed that considerable aid for Red River is held in reserve, to be forwarded to Fort Garry from St. Paul and elsewhere as soon as the now rapidly drying winds shall have rendered the trails passable. The Indians are all on the best of terms with the Red River settlements, and under the new code of laws enacted by the Provisional Congress, which went into effect on the 20th of May, and which have already appeared in the HERALD, perfect peace and tranquillity prevail in the Northwestern Territory. The fur trading operations of the Hudson Bay Company are going on as before the commencement of the difficulties, and everything seems to be in a flourishing condition. The indications are that all the crops of the Territory will be very large this season, and the only cloud upon the prospects of the people consists of the approaching Canadian expedition, with its evident purpose of conquest and rule or ruin. The HERALD correspondent proceeds with the steamer Fort Garry, and will probably reach the theatre of operations next week. The Canadian expedition is expected to reach Lake of the Woods some time in July.

BROOKLYN CITY NEWS.

Mortality—School Exhibition—After the "Policy" Dealers—The Fifth Brigade—Licenses for Sale of Liquor—The Knife Again.

Patrick Tobin, a laborer, was seriously injured yesterday afternoon, in First street, E. D., being struck by a Greenpoint car that accidentally ran off the track.

The rectifying establishment of James R. Benzie, Spencer street, near Myrtle avenue, was seized for violation of the internal revenue law, by Assistant Assessor Wuss, yesterday.

Patrick McGluness fell from the front platform of a Fifth avenue car at an early hour yesterday morning, and the wheels of the vehicle passing over his left foot crushed that member in a most shocking manner.

The annual exhibition and distribution of diplomas to graduates of Public School No. 11, Washington avenue, near Greene, took place yesterday at the school house, in presence of a numerous assembly. The exercises were entertaining, and the pupils displayed a proficiency creditable to the care and attention bestowed upon their instruction.

Officer Bowen pursued a man whom he discovered coming out of the residence of Mr. John Kenny, No. 332 Hicks street, yesterday afternoon, and captured him after a chase of several blocks. The fugitive had in his possession an overcoat valued at forty dollars, stolen from the above residence. He gave his name as Peter Kelly and was held for examination.

The Excise Commissioners have requested the police to take a memoranda of all places licensed and to report those which are unlicensed for immediate prosecution. As a proof of the fact that the liquor business is on the increase in this city it is claimed that fifty more licenses have been granted since the organization of the new Board than ever before.

There were 142 deaths in this city during the week ending Monday last. Of the victims, twenty-five were men, thirty-nine women, forty-three boys, and thirty-five girls. Consumption carried off twenty-nine; cholera infantum, twelve; smallpox, 1; pneumonia, five; dysentery and diphtheria, two each. Forty were children under one year, and five were adults over eighty years of age; 101 were natives of the United States, twenty-six of Ireland, twelve of Germany, two of England, and one of Sweden.

The Police Commissioners of Brooklyn have resolved to exterminate the policy business, which has been flourishing to a remarkable extent, quietly and without molestation, up to the present time in this city. A communication was sent to the Board by the Chief of Police yesterday containing a full list of the places at which "policy" is played and the names of the proprietors. The proprietors of these and other similar establishments will be summoned to answer before the bar of justice with all consistent despatch. Such is the policy of the new Police Board.

A fair in aid of the fund which has been started to erect a new church edifice for the congregation of the parish of St. Stephen, Carroll street, near Hicks, to replace the present dilapidated building, was opened on Monday evening last in the wooden structure adjoining the church. Every effort will be made by the worthy and zealous pastor, Rev. Father Moran, and the ladies of the congregation, to make the affair a success, and no better way for promoting the cause of religion can well be found than by furthering the present project. The fair will remain open for two weeks.

Justice Voorhies yesterday fully committed William Stevens and John Johnson for assaulting and robbing an old man named George J. Ventzan. George Harris, an old colored man, was held by Justice Eames to answer a charge of felonious assault. The prisoner severely cut Charles Gundlach's face with a pocket knife while the latter was beating him with a formidable club. The residence of E. S. McKee, Penn street, near Bedford avenue, was entered by sneaks and robbed of $300 worth of property. Anthony Barber was fined twenty dollars by Justice Eames for assaulting Charles Shafer.

The tenement house in which Michael Brennan resides, at the corner of Willow and Pacific streets, was the scene of a stabbing affray about midnight of Monday, which it is feared will result in the death of the injured party. It appears that Brennan and Richard Hartigan, who are brothers-in-law, have been at enmity with each other for some time past. The ill-feeling grew out of the inability of the former to support his family, he being partially blind. Hartigan and his wife visited the abode of Brennan on Monday night, and being refused admittance began to kick open the door. Having effected an entrance Hartigan attacked his brother-in-law, who retaliated by stabbing him in the side. The wounded man, whom it is believed cannot recover, is now in hospital. The accused was arrested, and is held to await the result of the injuries inflicted by him.

BASE BALL NOTES.

No game was played yesterday between the Excelsior and Alpha clubs, the latter nine not presenting themselves.

To-day the Union and Eckford clubs play the home-and-home of the series at the Union ground, Brooklyn, E. D. Both clubs are now in good trim, and a fine game will undoubtedly be played.

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXV.....No. 173

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st.—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—THE HUGUENOTS.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—CADET LE PERLE—THE SOLDIER'S RETURN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE RED LIGHT. Matinee at 1½.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—FERNANDE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Matinee at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—MARBLE HEART—KATY O'SHEAL.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—CINDERELLA—THE PATRIOT'S BRIDE, &c. Matinee at 2½.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—HAMLET.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c. Matinee at 2½.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND JUVENILE BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and 59th sts.—THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR CONCERTS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, June 22, 1870.

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ATTORNEY GENERAL HOAR'S SUCCESSOR.—If the reason why Judge Akerman's appointment as Attorney General hangs fire in the Senate is to be ascribed to doubts concerning his "loyalty," it will only be necessary to read the comments of some of the Georgia press upon the case to have those doubts removed. The Macon *Telegraph* is particularly bitter against him. Hence it is reasonable to suppose the Senate will confirm Judge Akerman's appointment without delay.

COURT COATS AND BREECHES.—Lord Clarendon has announced to the English Parliament that the United States government is about to elevate its diplomatic mission to London to one of the first rank. England, says the Foreign Minister, must reciprocate the compliment, and raise her representation in Washington to that of a first class embassy. Excellent good news for the placemen. Hope that the Court coat and breeches question won't loom up again.

THE CHINESE AND THE CRISPINS.—One of the Massachusetts lodges of the Knights of St. Crispin is in a demoralized condition and purposes to surrender its charter. This is one of the effects of the labor revolution now in progress, created by the introduction of Chinese into the shoemaking business of Massachusetts. This is the beginning, but not the end, and unless the white Crispins see the folly of using coercive measures in regulating the wages of labor and conform to the reasonable requests of employers, they will surely come to grief, or be obliged to emigrate perhaps even to the remote spot where their coolie competitors spring from.

THE STORM KING IN HIS GLORY.—The effects of the storm on Monday were of the grandly brilliant kind that occur only at intervals. Along the Hudson the roll of thunder was louder than the rumbling of old Hendrick Hudson's tenpin balls, and the glare of the lightning was terrible beyond expression. A huge bolt of fire struck old Crow's Nest Mountain and brought down a rock measuring nearly a thousand tons, hurling it into the river beneath. The sensation created by the storm at the Hub has not been equalled since the grand crash at the Peace Jubilee last year. The lightning struck houses and set them on fire, shivered masts, while hail the size of marbles and hens' eggs smashed windows and raised the mischief generally. The storm extended to the vicinity, and all the adjacent towns suffered more or less. We had the tail of it here in the evening, in the shape of a plentiful rain which, fortunately, did more good than harm.

More of the Inside of the Rebellion—How New York Was Saved from the Phosphorus Incendiaries.

We publish this morning the report of the United States Senate Committee on Military Affairs on the claim of Colonel J. F. Jaquess for important secret services to the government during the rebellion, embracing certain facts connected with several distinguished politicians referred to yesterday in our editorial columns, and also an explanation of the failure of the notorious rebel incendiary plot for the destruction of the shipping and some of the great cities of the North. Turning to the HERALD files we find that on the night of the 25th of November, 1864, incendiary fires in this city were discovered in the Astor House, the Belmont, Lovejoy's, the Tammany, the Howard, the United States, the St. Nicholas, the Metropolitan, the Lafarge, the Fifth Avenue and the St. James hotels, and at Niblo's and the Winter Garden theatres, and that in every case the fire was discovered in season to prevent any material damage. It was soon discovered that here was a rebel plot and attempt to set the city in flames, and the failure of the infernal machine in every instance to do the incendiary's work was regarded at the time as something wonderful, if not providential. The explanation, however, which is given by Colonel Jaquess reduces this general failure to an admirable trick of treachery on the part of the very man at Richmond charged with the revolting duty of preparing the combustible composition to be used by the incendiaries.

According to the testimony of Colonel Jaquess we are indebted to him for the failure of these infernal phosphorus machines to light a destructive conflagration. He says that on getting wind of the plot, July, 1864, he resolved upon another visit to Richmond; that, providing himself with the necessary passports, beginning with the President, he undertook the expedition, got into Richmond without exciting suspicion, found out the chemist employed by the rebel government in the manufacture of the combustible compound to be used in firing Northern cities and shipping; found that this chemist was a man of culture and refinement, had no heart for this incendiary work, though compelled to do it; persuaded him to neutralize the proposed incendiary compound by some other chemicals; and that, entering heartily into the scheme, "he got up first a compound that was so very inflammable that it only had to be touched with a match when it went off like a friction match;" that "he then put up another substance in a ball about the size of a hen's egg, or larger, which was enclosed in the outer or inflammable substance," and that "when the fire struck the inside composition it would sparkle and make a fuss very much like damp powder, and extinguish itself at once." This is the secret, we are told, of the failure in every case of those rebel incendiaries who so mysteriously came and disappeared with those mysterious looking black bags. The rebel chemist at Richmond, in the interest of humanity, had turned the tables against his employers and sent those phosphorus incendiaries on a fool's errand.

The name of the humane Richmond chemist is not divulged, although we think it might now be safely proclaimed from the housetops over all the South without exciting any other feeling than that of approval of his conduct. We doubt not that even General Breckinridge, charged with being an active party to this phosphorus conspiracy, *guilty or not guilty, would not hesitate to approve the pious fraud* of said humane chemist. If the facts are as set forth by Colonel Jaquess that chemist deserves a handsome pension from the government, as well as the Colonel himself, in addition to his indemnification for expenses incurred in the delicate, dangerous and important public services recited in his testimony. Nor have we any reason to doubt the substantial truth of the Colonel's statements, considering the confidence reposed in him by Abraham Lincoln from first to last, and the high character for truth and veracity given him by Senator Harlan. We are sorry, however, that the patriotic Colonel found nothing in Horace Greeley but a violent temper and raging profanity in his conversations on that famous Niagara Falls diplomatic mission to Jacob Thompson and company.

We have seldom been given a public document which in so small a compass has embodied such important inside facts for the historian as this brief report on the claim of Colonel Jaquess. It gives us some new revelations of the impotence of Buchanan, the practical loyalty of Seymour and the weakness of Greeley in the prosecution of the war. It shows us how intimately associated were the rebel conspirators in Canada, not only with the Confederate authorities at Richmond, but with some of the peace copperheads of the democratic party; and it shows us, too, how delicate and difficult, how great, embarrassing and momentous were the duties imposed upon President Lincoln, and how skilfully he managed them, as, for instance, with Governor Seymour. We see, too, that the cry of "peace, peace, we are ready for a treaty of peace," from the rebel coterie in Canada, was a trick to divert the popular sentiment from Lincoln in the prosecution of the war, while at the same time they had a Guy Fawkes at work in Richmond upon a plot compared with which that of the original Guy was but a bagatelle. And yet the historian of our late terrific rebellion must look still further behind the scenes before he can properly tell the story to posterity. Let it suffice for the present that our terrible war has given us a glorious peace, the Union restored, slavery abolished, universal liberty and equal rights established, and that we are on the verge of that general amnesty from Congress which will rapidly reconcile and harmonize the South to a revolution, political and social, the most radical, progressive and decisive in the history of mankind. Let us, then, North and South, look rather to the glorious future than to the terrible past; let us cultivate harmony, and "let us have peace."

FRIENDLY INTERCOURSE.—Our republican President has accepted a kindly invitation from the democratic Governor of Connecticut, and will be the guest of the State in a reception at New Haven on Independence Day. This shows the right kind of feeling. When Governor English takes the Presidential chair no doubt General Grant will be happy to reciprocate the courtesy.

Congress—The Franking Privilege, Whittemore's Case and the Administration's Economy.

The Post Office Appropriation bill was finally passed in the Senate yesterday, without the amendment abolishing the franking privilege. This kills the bill for the present session at least, as there is now too little time to bring up the House bill anew, especially in a Senate where the proposition is obnoxious. There was every appearance, up to the last moment, of an honest desire to secure the greatly needed reform, and the vote rejecting it was only 28 to 26; but the ways of the Senate are deep and mysterious, and there is no certainty that the final vote was not a fixed matter from the first. As it stands now the Senate must bear the full odium of deliberately defeating a measure which would have made our Post Office system a source of revenue, or, at least, saved us many hundred thousands of dollars, merely because it reduced the minor perquisites of Senators. The Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up and amended by raising the position of our Minister in Japan to a first class mission and then laid aside. The Naval Appropriation bill was also discussed and amended by revising the entire pay roll, which will send it back to the House and probably cause a long discussion at the closing hours. It was also laid aside, and the House Tax and Tariff bill was discussed until adjournment.

The House passed a great part of the day in excluding Whittemore. Mr. Logan opened on him, first, with a resolution to return his credentials to him and declare him unfit to be sworn in as a representative, having committed an infamous crime in selling his cadetship. A discussion of greater length than the case called for, and of more dignity than was expected, ensued, but on the vote being taken Mr. Logan's resolution was accepted by a vote of 131 to 24. Whittemore, who had been impudently seated in the rear of the hall, thereupon took his leave, somewhat disappointed, but not in the least abashed. On the contrary he proposes to publish a card to show that some of the prominent members of the House urged him to run for another election, and that he was promised readmission if he was elected. The statement will no doubt be taken for what it is worth, especially when it is remembered that he claimed in his speeches that Logan himself was anxious for him to return. Whittemore's leading characteristic is impudence; but when he tried to bully the House as he bullied his ignorant constituency into being as shameless as himself, he reached an extreme that even his assurance was unequal to, and put an insult upon the representatives of honest constituencies which they should resent by having the full penalty of his crime meted out to him by a criminal court.

After Whittemore the House took up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, the last of the series. Mr. Dawes in reporting it took occasion to review the work of the Committee on Appropriations and to compare the estimates with those of last year made under Andy Johnson's administration. It will be remembered that he strongly assailed the present administration early in the session for the extravagance of its estimates as originally presented to him. Now he states that the estimates have been reduced by the correction of numerous errors until they show a reduction of more than eight millions of dollars in favor of Grant's administration over Johnson's. Mr. Dawes showed himself a true friend to his party in fearlessly disclosing its shortcomings, and other zealous partisans condemned him for his course. In correcting those shortcomings he proves that the present administration is able to stand the criticism even of its friends, so far as economy is concerned, and to cure its own defects. The bill under discussion appropriates five hundred thousand dollars for the new Post Office in New York.

THE GREAT FIRE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.—From Europe, by mail, we have full details of the effects of the Fire King's visitation in Constantinople—its origin, progress and consequences. There was an immense amount of property destroyed and a great many lives were lost. The Turks, as will be seen, displayed a vast degree of faith, or fatalism, as it is called in the despatches. There was a great lack of water, however. A New York fireman of the good old time would have been confounded, for no one was first at the "butt;" so that our "gallant boy" would have been very likely, during his first moments of excitement, to forget his invocation of Mohammed in his adjurations of Moses and even of 'Lize. As we have already said in the HERALD, the fire will teach the people of the Turkish capital a useful yet bitter lesson, so that their city will rise still more glorious, in an architectural point of view, from its ashes.

NOVEL METHOD OF REPLENISHING A THEATRICAL TREASURY.—They have a queer way of doing things in the theatrical line in St. Louis. It appears that the manager of a New York burlesque troupe, besides giving the regular performances, was expected to have the ladies of his troupe, when not otherwise employed, occupy seats in the private boxes and allow themselves to be invited and treated to champagne and other refreshments, which, being sold in the theatre, their sale would be in the interest of the saloon. These extra performances, however relishable they might be to some people, were protested against by the ladies in question; hence quite a sensational scene, not down in the bills, occurred on the stage on one occasion, which required the interference of the police. The case is "still on," but the principal actors and actresses want to be off—back again to New York, where it is not considered precisely an insult for a gentleman to offer an actress a glass of good wine.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS' DAMAGES have been given in a verdict just rendered at Binghamton against the Erie Railroad. The case was one from the Carr's Rock accident, and the Court held it as proved that that accident resulted from a condition of the road that proper care might have prevented. With such verdicts against them—coming pretty often, we believe—the railroad companies will by and by believe that accidents are the most expensive things they can have, and will direct their energies to prevent them, merely as a matter of economy.

Quarantine—How the Merchants Want It to be Administered.

The clamor against the Health Officer of the Port is mainly on these points: he subjects to quarantine vessels that have no sickness on board; he compels vessels to discharge their cargoes in the stream and by lighters, when the merchants would like them to come up to the wharves; he requires merchants to employ only lightermen and stevedores licensed by the quarantine authorities; and if at any time he permits vessels to come up out of quarantine he exacts a previous assent to the condition that they shall discharge their cargoes at designated points. This is the sum of the great indictment of the merchants, who deal with infected ports and the owners of warehouses against the Health Officer, and the head and front of the offending for which even the Collector of the Port proposes to test his authority. Indeed, it is the Collector's appearance as an opponent of Dr. Carnochan that gives the case against him any respectability, and makes it worth serious argument; for this class of merchants, we are sorry to say, are always the same in matters like this. With honorable exceptions they have ever the most acute perception of their own private interests and the loftiest disregard to the public welfare. Indeed, if it were otherwise there might be no use for the expensive establishment that quarantine necessarily is. If merchants would respect the law upon its mere publication we might dispense with the machinery devised to administer it; but they like to interpret it a little bit in their own favor always, and hence not only is the machinery necessary, but they as a rule are always more or less in conflict with it. From these merchants, therefore, we expect opposition to restraints upon their trade, however wise or necessary the restraints, because such opposition is only a natural expression of their impatience or cupidity; but the Collector we accredit with better motives, for of course we do not for a moment listen to the whisper that Mr. Grinnell in his official action remembers his relations to the firm of Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—that he cares more for the trade of that eminent firm than for the proprieties of his place. We are sure that he has in view the interests of the port and the fair interpretation of the law; and this being the case, he would not, if well advised, appear in his present attitude of hostility to the properly constituted authorities in their enforcement of laws that are wise and just, though, like all laws, they bear more heavily upon some parties than upon others.

The defence of the Health Officer from the points made against him is simply that he administers the law as he finds it, or enforces regulations that are absolutely and imperatively required in its letter or spirit. As to the quarantining of vessels that have no sickness on board, Mr. Grinnell certainly cannot be ignorant that an actual case of disease on a ship is not the only danger that her detention is expected to provide against. It is the law that vessels sailing from ports at the time of the prevalence of certain diseases there shall be detained whether they have or have not cases of that disease on board. From necessity the Health Officer is generally guided by the bill of health of a vessel in determining whether she is from an infected port, and in no case has a vessel yet been detained by Dr. Carnochan having a clean bill of health. This requirement of law is eminently reasonable; for it is only after the expiration of certain periods, of variable length, that diseases make their appearance in persons whose systems have taken in the poison; and thus the fact that a sailor has not the yellow fever at the time of his arrival here is not a guarantee that he will not spread that plague in Cherry street. Nor is it certain in all cases that the hold of a vessel is not infected although there is no sickness among her passengers or crew on arrival. She may develop disease after the discharge of her cargo. Compelling vessels to discharge in the stream is only a necessary part of the detention that the law requires; for of course if they are to be kept below they cannot come up to the wharves. The requirement that they shall employ certain lightermen and stevedores is also a quarantine necessity. Ships in quarantine must be unloaded only by men whom the Health Officer can control, and he can control only those that have his license and have given bonds that the men in their employ shall act upon certain sanitary regulations. But for this the complete defeat of the purposes of quarantine would ensue; for why keep a ship below if men working on her all day are scattered through the city at night? If these lightermen charge higher rates than others they perform a special and peculiar service and are under bonds for its faithful performance, and, risking pecuniary loss, it is according to the general order of trade that they should make higher charges. The requirement that ships permitted to come up before the expiration of their quarantine shall discharge at certain designated places is, of all the quarantine regulations, the most necessary. The Health Officer gives a permit to save time for the cargo; but, to save his duty to the city, he "permits" the ship only for a specified isolated place. Is it tyranny to require a ship to unload at a place that is safe for the city rather than at one that is dangerous for the city? Then the merchants have an easy way to escape from that tyranny. Let them keep their ships below till the expiration of the time required by law, and if they would avoid the lightermen's "exorbitant" charges they may keep their cargoes below also.

As to the rates actually charged by the lightermen and stevedores, since Dr. Carnochan came into office they have been fixed by contract in every case with the owners or consignees of the vessel; for the board appointed to establish the rates has not yet met to perform that duty. If the owners sign a contract that is oppressive to themselves they are to blame and not the Health Officer. The remedy of the merchants against all that they complain of is in proper legislation, which it is for them to secure. Quarantine warehouses are a necessity. The quarantine laws suppose their existence. In every case where goods are directed to be unloaded in quarantine it is provided that they shall be stored in such warehouses; but the warehouses do not exist, and the Health Officer must use his discretion either to direct the unloading on lighters or at wharves the most widely separated from populous points. He does this, and whatever he does they, of course, clamor against, not because his acts are unjust, but because of their natural impatience at quarantine itself. In every pretended oppression it is the law that is to blame and not the persons who enforce it.

Amnesty Bill of the Reconstruction Committee.

An important feature of yesterday's proceedings in Congress was the Amnesty bill reported by General Butler from the Committee on Reconstruction. It is called a general amnesty bill and opens with a good deal of imposing and gracious phraseology. It is very Butler-like in this respect. The words are "full and general grace, amnesty and oblivion of certain wrongful acts" in the rebellion, "with full restoration of rights," and so forth. This reads like a noble and benevolent act so far. But there is a sting behind. There are numerous exceptions provided for, and these embrace most of the men of superior intelligence in the South. Those who were educated at the Military Academy at West Point or the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and were engaged in the rebellion, are excluded from the amnesty, as well as those rebels who had been members of either house of Congress and who were afterwards members of the Confederate Congress, together with those who had been at the head of any executive departments of the government, Ministers abroad, judges of any court under the United States, and who afterwards held like offices under the Confederate government. Also those who voted for or signed any ordinance of secession; the Governors of rebellious States, and all who while in the service of the Confederate States treated with cruelty or otherwise than according to the usages of war any prisoner of war; those officers who embezzled or turned over the money or property of the United States to the rebels; all deserters and bounty jumpers; as well as all lands taken for cemeteries for Union soldiers, or that had changed hands by process of judgment or been confiscated by the United States.

This bill will relieve, no doubt, a great number of Southerners from the disabilities they now suffer, and so far it is a good measure. It is a long step in the right direction. But why not make a clean thing of amnesty and reconstruction? Punishment should not be vindictive. The object should be only to prevent crime. Now, no one imagines there would be any danger in granting amnesty to the classes excluded by General Butler's bill. They are utterly powerless for evil. There cannot be another rebellion. Besides, it is evident they are thoroughly cured of the secession heresy and rebellious disposition. Then, many of the people embraced in this excluded list are and will be still most efficient in sustaining order, in support of the government and in the restoration of the material interests and social well being of the South. A general amnesty in fact as well as in name would be magnanimous and the best policy for the government to pursue. No party political ends can be served by continuing these disabilities. The mass of the Northern people desire to see an end of them and the complete restoration of the South. Let the past be buried in oblivion, and let the people of both sections be as brothers working together for the common good and the glorious future of a restored and reunited republic. We commend these suggestions to General Butler and to Congress, and hope that either he or some other member will propose an amendment to the committee's report to give in reality complete amnesty to the South.

General Pickett on the Cuban Bond Business.

We publish in another column this morning a card from General Pickett, giving another inside glimpse at the Cuban bond mystery. He denies in the main everything that Mr. Taylor stated relative to his (Pickett's) proposition to bribe members. Taylor, he says, is of the gushing order, and too much in the habit of allowing his wishes to father his thoughts. He (Taylor) proposed to fix the matter with Congress, but never mentioned any member of that body as being actually willing to take money for his services in legislation except General Butler. This is Pickett's story, which he declared himself willing to swear to before the investigating committee if he had been called. He also appends a correspondence between himself and Mr. Bingham, in which the latter notifies him that he will not be wanted as a witness. This whole business has returned to plague the inventor, just as the St. Domingo investigation promises to do. The bond story was no doubt gotten up by some interested lobbyist or some gushing romancer merely to create false prejudices at a time when Cuban sympathy seemed likely to run away with the good sense of the House. It proved useless, however. Grant's message, in its plain practicability, quelched the sentimentalists, without any sacrifice of truth, much more efficiently than such senseless *canards* as the Cuban bond story could have done.

THE LATE COLLISION ON THE HUDSON.—There is a warning to people who trust themselves at midnight in a small boat on the crowded waters of the Hudson in the sad fate of the party who were cut down and drowned by the propeller Nuhpa on Sunday night. There seems to be a conflict of opinion as to whether the master of the propeller did not re-enact the part of Captain Eyre, of the British steamer Bombay, when she cut down the "Yankee frigate" Oneida off the coast of Japan. It is to be hoped, for the honor of American humanity, that the commander of the propeller in this case will be able to show that he did not pursue his course without making an attempt to save the ladies and their male companions. This fact is so alleged by the sole survivor of the unfortunate party, but denied by the captain. An investigation should be had to ascertain all the facts in the case. The captain of the steamer, for his own justification, should demand it.

CATTLE FROM TEXAS.—"Fat cattle" from Texas are reported in Nebraska as moving eastward by rail. This is good news, if they will only keep moving. Doubtless they can be kept healthy and in pretty good condition on a journey that taxes their endurance so little. We hope they may, for anything to cheapen beef hereabouts would be a great boon to the people.

Troubles on the Rio Grande.

The perplexities of Mexico are on the increase. General Pedro Martinez, who commanded the First division of the national army in the State of San Luis Potosi, lately pronounced against the Mexican government, and with the whole division of the army under his command threw off allegiance to the constituted government of his country. After raiding through the States of San Luis Potosi, Nueva Leon and Tamaulipas he at length arrived on the banks of the Rio Grande, and has taken up his position before Matamoras. Here he makes his stand, and is determined to fight. His progress in the States through which he passed was comparatively unobstructed. Were we to credit the reports which have come to us from various parts of Mexico we would be inclined to think that the administration of Benito Juarez was very unpopular throughout the whole republic. Sections north, east, west and south are either in a state of active revolt, or are ripe for revolution. Even in the very heart of the republic, in the State of Zacatecas, the position of affairs is most unsatisfactory. In no part of the country, however, do the rebels appear to have made such headway as in the north, and on the banks of the Rio Grande General Martinez has made such a show before the city of Matamoras that the inhabitants, fearing danger from the presence of the pronouncers who surround that city, have fled across the river in large numbers, and have taken refuge in the little town of Brownsville, on American soil. Martinez has about two thousand well equipped soldiers under him and is prepared to make a determined resistance to the forces of the government. The national Generals Rocha and Trevino have left Monterey to intercept Martinez and, if possible, to capture him; but it is questionable, with the numerous troubles existing elsewhere throughout the republic and the necessity for troops at many prominent points, whether these generals have enough men under their command, not to speak of probable disaffection among their men, to successfully stay the march of this the latest of pronouncers. That there is something rotten in the State no one will deny. That the evil can be eradicated by the Mexicans themselves is a problem which few will admit. What, then, remains for Mexico? Is the United States to look calmly on and see this beautiful land become the prey of the internal disorders that daily render life and property unsafe within the Mexican boundaries, or will American interference be interposed to secure for the Mexican people that reign of peace and prosperity of which they are now deprived? These are questions which time must solve.

SCARLET HATS AND STOCKINGS.—Pope Pius the Ninth will, some time in the month of July, hold a consistory in Rome, and bestow fifteen cardinals' hats on as many of the foremost champions of infallibility—that is, one hat for each champion. As a scarlet hat brings with it a pair of scarlet stockings—quite different from the custom of our New York fashioners in black and white castors—it will be hot work. We trust, however, that the American prelates won't be forgotten. Scarlet would look well, too, if only by contrast with the snow, in Canada. If the Canadians receive a hat or two let us see what Irish Fenian will attempt to knock them off. All right.

KENTUCKY TOO!—And now Kentucky is waking up to the necessity of encouraging European immigration. At the next Legislature measures will be proposed to facilitate that object.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday.

Judge N. H. Swayne, of the United States Supreme Court, Washington; T. D. Tillinghast, of San Francisco; C. H. Minot, of Boston, and S. T. Fairchild, of Cazenovia, are at the Brevoort House.

Lieutenant Commander Ludlow, of the United States Navy; Captain Von Scheleha, of the Russian Army; Price Williams, of Mobile, Ala.; Dr. J. J. Tobin, of New Orleans; Captain W. C. Pierrepont, of steamer Jefferson City; L. D. Childs, of Columbia, S. C., and John Hughes, of Colorado, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Major General Sackett, of the United States Army; General J. R. Anderson, of Richmond; M. P. Bemis, of Mayville; Judge Dwight Foster and Samuel Gould, of Boston, and R. R. Sloane, of Ohio, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

J. E. Hollis, of Boston; W. A. Bell, of England; A. Dickinson and E. Fitzgerald, of Georgia, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Lord Parker, of England, is at the Everett House.

A. Van Vechten, of Albany; J. S. Cardinal, of St. Louis, and A. B. Cox, of Philadelphia, are at the Herman House.

Colonel J. M. Brown, of Kentucky; ex-Congressman J. M. Marvin, of New York; J. Philip Roman, of Maryland; A. L. Tucker, of Louisiana, and Henry Taylor, of Savannah, are at the New York Hotel.

Paymaster C. P. Wallach, of the United States Navy; George F. Foster, of Chicago, and S. W. Barrett, of Missouri, are at the Irving House.

G. F. Dinsmore, of Nevada; H. R. Williams, of the United States Army; George Morgan, of England, and the Rev. Mr. Cull, of Albany, are at the Astor House.

Paymaster J. S. Cunningham, of the United States Navy; Orphens Everts, of Indianapolis; Baron Malty, of Berlin; Colonel Henry L. Buckley and J. H. Solomon, of San Francisco, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

J. F. Henry and J. Wentworth, of Boston; F. Tarbell and J. H. Tarbell, of Portland, Oregon, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

Tompkins square was alive last evening. The denizens of the crowded locality were out in full force to hear the fine music, and they evidently enjoyed it. This evening the Central Park Band will perform in Washington square from six to eight o'clock. The following is the programme:—

PART I.
1. March, "Front Face".....P. Steinhagen
2. Overture, "Serment".....Auber
3. Air, "The Alpine Horn".....Proch
4. Galop, "Attaque".....Strauss

PART II.
5. Grand selection, "L'Œil Crève".....Herve
6. Waltz, "Wiener Fraeken".....Strauss
7. Air, "Chimes of the Bells".....Donliker
8. Concert Polka.....Neumann

PART III.
9. Overture, "Raymond".....Thomas
10. Galop "Thames Tunnel".....Koelmer
11. Selections from "Martha".....Flotow
12. March, "Chasseur".....G. Wiegand

Popular Airs.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

The treasure shipped overland from San Francisco to New York last week amounted to $245,000.

The first lot of fat Texas cattle shipped East via the Union Pacific Railroad and Burlington and Missouri Railroad, is now being crossed the river at Fremont, Neb.

Two Southern bruisers, Turner and Donnelly, fought, yesterday morning, eighty-seven rounds. Turner was declared the winner; time, two hours and thirty-five minutes. The fight took place in Kushla, Ala., eleven miles north of Mobile.

Governor Hoffman announces the following intended appointments:—For Commissioners of Appeals, ex-Judge Hiram Gray, of Elmira, ex-Judge William H. Leonard, of New York; for Judge of the Supreme Court, Third District, in place of Rufus W. Peckham, resigned, William S. Learnard of Albany.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Napoleon Convalescent and the Court at St. Cloud.

French Transalpine Neutrality but a War Aid to Switzerland.

Industrial Organization and Combination in Europe.

British Cabinet Compliment to the United States and Its Return.

Papal Infallibility and Cardinals' Hats.

Fatal Railroad Collision in England.

ENGLAND.

Colonial Defence—Maternal Protection.

LONDON, June 21, 1870.

In the House of Lords last night Earl Russell moved that a commission be appointed to inquire into the means whereby union between England and her colonies may be perpetuated. The noble Lord considered that the great national armaments now on foot and the vast improvement made in navies made the question of our relations with the colonies one of grave moment. He argued in favor of maintaining intact the colonial empire. He dwelt particularly on the preservation of union with the Canadas. He described the Canadian climate, pointed out the want of communication, and showed what obstacles there were in the way of ready reinforcement in case of emergency. He regretted the withdrawal of the garrison from Quebec as imprudent and impolitic.

Earl Grey spoke in support of the motion for an inquiry.

Without action on the subject the House adjourned.

The Telegraphs and Schools—Legislative Compliments.

LONDON, June 21, 1870.

In the House of Commons last night the Postmaster General promised an early increase of facilities for telegraphic communication with Ireland. Additional cables would be laid and improved connections established.

Mr. Forster, in reply to a question of Mr. Playfair, said school accommodations would be provided as soon as the Education bill passed.

Mr. Dennison, the Speaker of the House, after complimentary speeches from Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone, had leave to attend the commemoration to-day at Oxford University to receive an honorary degree.

The House then went into committee on the Compulsory Education bill.

Mr. Richard moved and Sir C. W. Dilke seconded an amendment to strike out the clause making grants for denominational schools. Messrs. Richard and Dilke maintained that, while attendance on the schools should be made compulsory, the funds for their support should come from local and voluntary sources, and not from the public treasury.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy disliked the idea of state schools placed side by side with others sustained by local rates. He proceeded to make a strong argument for the maintenance of the authority of the Church. The debate became general, Mr. Beresford Hope, Sir J. Pakington and others supporting the amendment. Mr. Forster objected to the amendment as impairing, without making any compensation, the value and validity of the measure. As the bill stood now, the cause of education, likely to be sacrificed for one sect, might snatch advantage from another.

At the close of Mr. Forster's speech the committee rose, and after some miscellaneous business the House adjourned.

At an early period in the proceedings of the House of Commons to-day Mr. Torrens gave notice that he should propose the insertion in the Extradition bill of a new clause guarding against the surrender of fugitives where a criminal charge may disguise a political purpose in the demand of a foreign government.

In the evening the House in committee resumed the debate on the Education bill.

Mr. Miall was opposed to the clauses which dealt with religion.

Mr. Harcourt, while he disliked the bill, was utterly averse to the amendment.

Mr. Mac Arthur reprobated the granting of public money for denominational schools.

On coming out of committee Mr. Beaumont moved for leave to bring in a bill relieving the bishops from attendance in Parliament. Mr. Beaumont thought the presence of the bishops there was useless and unpopular.

Mr. Locke-King seconded Mr. Beaumont's motion.

Mr. Gladstone said the government could not assent to the introduction of such a measure. He considered it an ill-advised and gratuitous attack on the constitution.

The House divided, and leave to introduce the bill was refused by the following vote:—

For Mr. Beaumont's motion	102
Against it	158
Majority against	56

Before the adjournment, which took place at half-past one A. M., an effort was made by some members to procure the adoption of a rule suspending the sittings of the House at midnight. Mr. Gladstone compromised the matter, promising to introduce no matters likely to meet with opposition after twelve o'clock.

A lively sensation was caused in the Lower House of Parliament last evening by an alarm of fire, which happily proved to be false.

The Ladies.

LONDON, June 22—A. M.

The House of Lords last night took up the Married Womens' Property bill and after a brief debate referred it to a Select Committee.

After other business of little importance the House adjourned.

Fearful Accident.

LONDON, June 21, 1870.

A terrible disaster happened this afternoon on the Great Northern Railway. A large excursion train was run into by a freight train. Several cars were thrown from the track and three demolished.

Thirteen persons were killed and from thirty to forty injured, some of them fatally.

Details of the Disaster.

LONDON, June 22—2 A. M.

The excursion train was thrown from the track while going at full speed by collision with the freight train, and struck against the end of a bridge. Scarcely a sound wagon was left in the train. Of the wounded five are not expected to recover and ten are in a desperate condition.

"Ugly" and Useless.

LONDON, June 21, 1870.

The London *News* says that the Canadian agent who is reported to be on his way to England for the purpose of creating ill feeling against the United States government on account of the late Fenian raid, is on a "fool's errand."

Complimentary—Good for Somebody.

LONDON, June 21, 1870.

The committee of the House of Commons, in investigating the diplomatic service of Great Britain, were to-day informed by Lord Clarendon that the government had reason to believe that the United States intended to raise its mission to England to one of the first rank, and that the courtesy must be reciprocated by the establishment of an embassy in Washington in lieu of the present mission.

Not in Harmony.

LONDON, June 21, 1870.

Vice Admiral Sir Robert Spencer Robinson, Controller of the Navy, and Edward J. Reed, chief naval constructor, have resigned.

A Sigh for the "Wooden Walls."

LONDON, June 21, 1870.

The iron-clad war ship Inconstant is now generally admitted to be a failure as a seagoing vessel.

The Church and Schools.

LONDON, June 21, 1870.

The Bishop of Manchester delivered an address last evening to the Educational Aid Society of his diocese on the subject of the Education bill. He approved generally of the new bill pending in Parliament, but hoped an amendment would be adopted making education compulsory.

Christian Fraternity.

LONDON, June 21, 1870.

A meeting was held here last night to promote Christian unity. Lord Eliot occupied the chair. Speeches, urging harmony among religious sects, were made, and appropriate resolutions adopted.

Disastrous Fire.

LONDON, June 22—2 A. M.

Whittam's extensive cotton factory, in Bolton, was totally destroyed by fire to-night.

A large number of hands are thrown out of employment.

General News.

LONDON, June 22—2 A. M.

New York financial quotations were not received until late yesterday afternoon, and were just in time to save American bonds from drooping with English securities.

The ceremonies of Commemmoration Day were held at Oxford University yesterday. A large and distinguished audience was present. The Marquis of Salisbury, the Chancellor of the University, conferred the degrees. The Hon. John Evelyn Denison, Speaker of the House of Commons, received an honorary degree.

The Leeds Insurance Company's building fell into ruins to-night. Due warning had been given and the inmates all escaped.

Pleasant Hope.

LONDON, June 21, 1870.

The London *Standard* thinks no upward movement in the money market is probable before September.

FRANCE.

Napoleon's Health.

PARIS, June 21, 1870.

The Emperor's condition is much improved. He suffers little pain now from the gout, and the swelling of the foot has subsided.

The Emperor and Court went to St. Cloud this afternoon.

Popularity.

PARIS, June 21, 1870.

M. Prévost Paradol, the new Minister to the United States, is exceedingly popular among the Americans here, who are giving a round of entertainments in his honor.

Transalpine Railroad Routes—Neutrality and Sympathy from Switzerland.

PARIS, June 21, 1870.

In the Corps Législatif to-day M. Marcy Monge opened the interpellation previously submitted by M. Piré in regard to the St. Gothard Railway.

The Duke of Grammont, Minister of Foreign Affairs, replied that no interests of France, either political or commercial, were menaced by the construction of the St. Gothard Railway, as the government of Switzerland had promised the French Foreign Office, as early as 1866, that in certain contingencies the railway should be destroyed. He added that the French government would pursue such a course as seemed in accordance with its interests in regard to the Simplon. It would not refuse needed subsidies for the population of the Northern and Western provinces; but the Simplon Railway project required larger sums than the ends to which it was directed seemed to justify the government in expending.

Deputy Estancelin spoke in favor of a subsidy for the Simplon route.

M. Pichon, Minister of Public Works, opposed.

General Leboeuf, Minister of War, said that the government of Switzerland would maintain her own neutrality and the neutrality of the international railway, and in the event of war she would receive assistance from France if necessary.

Several Deputies of the left censured the government for not interfering at the negotiation of the treaty of Berne. Deputy Ferry said, "The majority is responsible for Sadowa."

He was called to order by the President, but continued to speak in censure of the course of the government, asserting that the neutrality of Switzerland was not inviolable. This had been shown at the time of the French Revolution and in 1815, when Swiss neutrality was proved to be a mere myth.

A vote of the Chambers to adjourn closed the interpellation.

Considerate.

LONDON, June 21, 1870.

Letters from Paris generally represent that France will not push her claims for a control in the St. Gothard Railroad, and will assume a passive attitude.

Artisan Defence.

PARIS, June 21, 1870.

The International Society of Workingmen have issued a manifesto declaring that their organization has never been a secret one; that all their meetings have been public, and that all the resolutions adopted by them have been published in its recognized organ.

This manifesto is issued on account of the approaching trial of members of the society for alleged connection with the conspiracy against the empire.

Art Prizes.

PARIS, June 21, 1870.

The Minister of Fine Arts to-day distributed prizes to the artists whose paintings have been on exhibition at the Palais d'Industrie.

AUSTRIA.

Election Excitement.

VIENNA, June 21, 1870.

The elections for the Diet are in progress. Much excitement prevails, and meeting are held every night in various quarters of the city.

The liberal party is gaining in the provinces.

GREECE.

Execution of Brigands.

LONDON, June 21, 1870.

Despatches from Athens announce the execution of five more of the Marathon brigands concerned in the recent butchery of foreigners.

ROME.

Fallible, and a Recess.

ROME, June 21, 1870.

The desire of the Fathers to express their opinions in speeches before the Council is so great that the adjournment of the debate on infallibility will be postponed to the 6th of July.

The Great Secret.

ROME, June 21, 1870.

Immediately after the adjournment a consistory will assemble and bestow Cardinalates on fifteen of the Fathers, to be selected from among the active champions of infallibility.

SPAIN.

Freedom All Round.

MADRID, June 21, 1870.

Señor Castellar delivered a brilliant speech in the Cortes to-day in favor of the immediate abolition of slavery in the colonies.

The Carlists deny that they intend to issue a manifesto.

PORTUGAL.

A "Ratification" Meeting.

LISBON, June 21, 1870.

On Sunday a monster demonstration was made here in favor of General Saldanha. Twelve thousand people were present.

Friendly.

LISBON, June 21, 1870.

The King officially received the new American Minister a few days ago. The usual friendly speeches were made.

SCOTLAND.

Industrial Adjustment.

LONDON, June 21, 1870.

The differences between the Scotch iron masters and their workmen are in a fair way to be adjusted.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Removal of Obstructions from Midway Island—Shipment of Produce to Australia.

HONOLULU, June 1, }
Via SAN FRANCISCO, June 21, 1870. }

The Legislature is discussing the repeal of an objectionable section of the law relating to masters and servants.

The United States steamer Saginaw has arrived from Midway Island. She reports that the work of removing the obstructions is progressing favorably, but it will require two years and cost from $500,000 to $1,000,000, instead of $50,000.

The ships Sumatra, for Hong Kong, and R. M. Sloman, for Baker's Island, touched at Honolulu, *en route* for their destinations.

The steamer City of Melbourne, of the Australian steamship line, took 200 tons of island produce for Sydney.

RED RIVER.

The Insurgents Preparing to Fight the Canadian Expedition—Riel's Instructions to Father Richot.

CHICAGO, June 21, 1870.

The St. Paul *Press* this morning publishes a letter from Pembina which says that in case the Red River expedition continues to move westward Riel's provisional government will send an armed force to meet it. In this contingency independence of Canada will probably be declared.

The *Press* also publishes the instructions of Riel's Secretary of State to Father Richot, one of Riel's delegates to the government at Ottawa, in which he says:—

"As regards the expedition it is viewed with much suspicion and is not at all acceptable to any portion of this people. The government and people of this country cannot view this expedition in any other light than was the approach of McDougal as Lieutenant Governor last November. In view of the peaceful condition of the Northwest since the evil spirts left the country, both among the various classes of people and with and among the Indians, and the evident intentions of entering in the confederation on satisfactory conditions by the fact of you and your delegates being in Ottawa, we deem this expedition as entirely unnecessary, and believe it is intended to compel the people to accept the conditions dictated by the Canadian government, which cannot be effected without the act of 1867 in reference to British colonies entering into confederation."

ERIE RAILWAY LITIGATION.

Holders of Preferred Stock Suing for Their Dividends—Gross Receipts for 1868.

SARATOGA, June 21, 1870.

The trial of the case of John W. Thompson and others against the Erie Railroad commenced to-day before Justice A. Bockes, of the Supreme Court. The action is for dividends on preferred stock.

Mr. Shearman and W. A. Beach, for the defendants, moved for a trial by jury. The motion was denied and exceptions were taken. Frank Thompson, for the plaintiff, read the pleadings in the case. The plaintiffs claimed dividends on the preferred stock, gave a history of the organization of the company, the issue of preferred stock and the pledge for seven per cent dividend out of the net earnings. The plaintiffs claim that all the earnings over running expenses and cost of necessary repairs are liable for dividends; the gross earnings for 1868 were over fourteen millions of dollars; that the defendants are not entitled to withhold dividends on the preferred stock and buy new railroads and make permanent improvements out of the earnings.

The defendants raise an issue on the definition of "net earnings." Justice Potter on June 16 made an order for discovery to the defendants to allow the plaintiffs to inspect all the books and papers bearing on the subject of the suit, and more particularly of the transaction with John S. Eldridge and the payment to him of $500,000, and also with the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, Richard Schell, Frank Work, C. Vanderbilt and others named. Justice Barnard stayed proceeding on this order, but Justice Engalls on Saturday set aside Justice Barnard's order.

The defendants moved to dismiss the complaint. The motion was denied and exception taken. Then, in order to afford time to avail themselves of the writ of discovery, the plaintiffs asked an adjournment, and the further hearing was adjourned to the last Tuesday in September.

The Carr's Rock Disaster—Damages Against the Erie Company.

BINGHAMTON, June 21, 1870.

The suit of Daniel Lyons against the Erie Railroad Company to recover $50,000 for personal injuries sustained by the Carr's Rock disaster, on April 13, 1868, was concluded last evening. The plaintiff received injuries which will disable him permanently and may shorten his life. Judge Murray, in his charge to the jury, said that the company, as common carriers, were by law under obligation to keep their road in perfect order, and were responsible in damages for the result of any negligence; and, according to the testimony, the company was guilty of negligence. The jury, after two hours' deliberation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $20,000.

OHIO.

Settlement of Freight Tariffs Over Western Railroads.

CINCINNATI, June 21, 1870.

For some time past rates for freights from Louisville and other points to Eastern cities have been somewhat demoralized. To-day a meeting was held of the general freight agents of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton; Ohio and Mississippi, Little Miami, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis; Baltimore and Ohio, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette, Illinois Central, Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis; Evansville and Crawfordsville and Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroads, at which freights to New York by rail were arranged, in fourth class, as follows:—From Cincinnati, forty-five cents; from Louisville, New Albany, Evansville and Cairo, fifty-five cents; from the lower Ohio points and Nashville and Clarksville, sixty-five cents. The new tariff is to go into operation July 1, 1870.

Delegates are here from Washington, Boston and other points *en route* to the International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association at Indianapolis.

PENNSYLVANIA.

An Infant Murdered by a Girl Thirteen Years Old.

READING, June 21, 1870.

An atrocious infant murder took place yesterday afternoon near Boyertown, in this county. A little child of William Ludy, about one year old, had its throat cut from ear to ear with a butcher knife by a girl named Catharine Hummel, aged about thirteen, who was employed in Ludy's family as nurse. The deed was done while the family were at work in a hayfield. The girl at first charged the crime on a watchman on the railroad, but the circumstances pointed almost conclusively to her guilt, which it is said she afterwards admitted. No motive is known, except that she killed the child because it was troublesome. After the murder she fled to the woods and was not apprehended till this morning, when the driver of the Boyertown stage picked her up near Stonersville and brought her to this city, where she was committed.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Commercial Convention at White Sulphur Springs.

MONTGOMERY WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, }
June 21, 1870. }

A convention of the leading merchants of Richmond, Norfolk, Petersburg, Lynchburg, Farmville, Christiansburg, Abingdon, Bristol and cities in East Tennessee assembled here to-day. About one hundred delegates were present. Resolutions were passed exhorting all Virginians to an energetic co-operation in an effort to improve and perfect commercial communication with the Southwest and the cities aforesaid, and secure equal facilities without discriminating preferences. They invited the merchants and planters of Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi to enjoy the facilities offered by Virginia cities, and to co-operate with them to establish profitable commercial relations with the Mississippi and beyond. The Convention adjourned *sine die.*

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Fifth Brigade Field Day—A Fine Display of Brave Men and Fair Women—Dress Parade, Review, Inspection and Drill.

Yesterday morning the Prospect Park Parade Ground was once more the scene of lively animation, the occasion being the parade of the Fifth Brigade, N. G., S. N. Y. At nine o'clock the brigade, commanded by Brigadier General Thomas S. Dakin, and consisting of the following commands, proceeded to the Park:—Thirteenth regiment, Colonel Fred. A. Mason; Fourteenth regiment, Colonel Debevoise; Twenty-eighth regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Shepper; Battery A, Captain Johnson; Battery B, Captain Wackerman, and Troop A, Captain Keiser, cavalry escort of the brigade commander.

Each command proceeded to the parade ground independently, and after their arrival the remainder of the forenoon was consumed in battalion drill, which was kept up without intermission until half-past twelve. A rest was then taken till two o'clock, at which time brigade line was formed. As soon as the proper alignment was formed by Lieutenant Colonel Briggs, of the Thirteenth regiment, who was Acting Chief of Staff,

GENERAL DAKIN ASSUMED COMMAND,

when the following evolutions were gone through with, many of which, however, were not executed as well as could have been desired, although under the circumstances no very serious mistakes were made:—Opening and closing ranks; firing; advance in line; halt; face to the rear; halt; advance in line and retreat; halt; alignment; to march by the right flank: column of fours to the left into line; column of fours break from the right to march to the left; column of fours to the left into line and halt; by company break from the right to march to the left and halt; form divisions; break into companies; to the left into line; by the left flank, column left; by the right flank rear battalion right front into line; by the right flank, halt; left front into line; column of masses on first division, first battalion, right in front; to the left line of masses on first battalion; to the right, column of masses; change direction by the right flank; to the right, line of masses; change direction to the left; to the left, column of masses: change direction by the left flank; to the left on first division, first battalion, deploy column; face to the rear and halt; advance to the line and halt; face to the rear and halt; by battalion from the right at twenty paces front into echelon; echelon into line on first battalion; line of masses on first division first battalion; face to the rear and halt; advance in line of masses, halt and face to the rear; to form squares, echelon on second battalion at twenty paces, right battalion forward; reduced squares; echelon into line of masses on first battalion: face to the rear and halt; advance in line of masses, halt and face to rear; column of masses on second battalion, right in front; to the left on first division, first battalion deploy column; review in line of battle; inspection in open column of companies; close ranks; form divisions, column close in mass; to the left, line of masses; dress parade.

Considering that this was General Dakin's first attempt at handling so large a body of troops, he acquitted himself in a most creditable manner. The total number of troops in line were 1,400, distributed among the various commands as follows:—Thirteenth regiment, 375 muskets; all told, including officers, band and drum corps, 450 men. Fourteenth regiment, 275 muskets; all told, 325 men. Twenty-eighth regiment, 300 muskets: all told, 350. Battery A, 50 men; battery B, 75 men; consolidated under Colonel Beebe, Chief of Artillery, all told, 150 men. Troop A, Second division cavalry, 75 men.

The following members of General Dakin's staff were in attendance:—Lieutenant Colonel Briggs, acting chief; Major Thompson, engineer; Major Keep, surgeon; Captain Cunningham, quartermaster; Captain Moore, commissary; Captain Purdy, ordnance officer; Captain Langley, senior aide, and Captain Coughlin, junior aide. About three o'clock Major General Woodward and staff, accompanied by Adjutant General Townsend and Inspector General McQuade, arrived upon the ground, escorted by Cavalry troop C, numbering seventy-five men, under Captain McCarty.

Up to two o'clock but few visitors had arrived upon the ground, but shortly after that hour crowds of ladies and gentlemen began to assemble, and in a very short time all that space outside that portion of the ground allotted to the troops was crowded with carriages containing many of New York's as well as

BROOKLYN'S FAIREST DAUGHTERS.

The cottage, too, which was especially reserved for invited guests, was soon swarming with brave men and fair women who had assembled to witness the review and dress parade, which, owing to the gaudy and handsome uniforms of some of the commands, was, indeed, a dazzling and brilliant sight.

The bands of the various organizations were, during the review, consolidated under Drum Major Smith, of the Thirteenth regiment, and numbered, all told, 100 pieces. The review over, Major General McQuade inspected the command, after which a grand dress parade was indulged in, at the conclusion of which the command returned to their respective armories. General Dakin, however, could not think of allowing the day's sport to terminate in so dry a manner; so in the evening he entertained in most handsome style the Governor's staff and several other prominent military gentlemen at the Brooklyn Club.

THE NEW REGIME.

The work of remodelling the city and county government may now be said to be completed, and, as far as appearances and results thus far obtained can be taken as evidences, the change must undoubtedly deserve the commendation of all good citizens. About the most noticeable improvements are those being made under the direction of

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

Numbers of poor laboring men are provided with employment, and in almost all the public places there are evidences of industry and improvement. About 120 men commenced operations on

THE BATTERY

yesterday, digging, ditching, removing rubbish and otherwise clearing and changing the surface of that once lovely breathing spot. For some time past the landscape gardeners, under the direction of the Commissioners, have been engaged in perfecting plans for the reconstruction of the Battery. These plans will be carried out. The sea wall will be completed, grass plots laid out, walks constructed, the trees trimmed, new ones planted on the enlargement portion. It is anxiously expected that

THE EMIGRANT DEPOT WILL BE REMOVED

in due time, and that the State authorities may make some arrangement with the national government by which Bedloe's or Ellis islands will be made the great emigrant landing place. This would benefit the emigrants, baffle baggage smashers and the other "sharks" that manipulate around Castle Garden, and give the Parks Department a better opportunity for display in beautifying the Battery.

THE BOWLING GREEN AND CITY HALL PARK

are well advanced on the road of improvement. Men are busily engaged at both places, and in a few weeks at the most they will be in a condition fit to be seen, and will scarcely be recognizable as the miserable wastes they have been for years past. The open space at the foot of Canal street, near Clinton Market, will be fenced in and sodded, so as to relieve the hard, dry appearance of the neighborhood.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

is engaged at present in fitting up the building adjoining the Broadway Bank for the offices of the late Croton Board. The old rooms of the Clerk to the Board of Assistant Aldermen are being repaired and fitted up for the use of the attachés of the Mayor's office. This will afford facilities which have long been needed in the Executive Department.

THE DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES

have obtained temporary possession of the old building of the Croton Board on Chambers street—some years ago the office of the Almshouse Governors—and will open it to-day or to-morrow as an hospital. Persons injured or becoming disabled through sunstroke or sickness in the lower part of the city can be conveyed to this place quite readily. A physician and surgeon will be in constant attendance, and immediate relief can thus be given to patients who would otherwise be obliged to go to Bellevue Hospital before they could receive proper treatment.

THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS

is working along smoothly and quietly. All necessary arrangements have been made for the public meeting to be held on Thursday, at which those interested in docks and dock building will have the privilege of expressing their ideas on the subject.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, June 21—5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅝ for money and 92¾ for account; United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 90⅛; 1865, 89½; 1867, 88⅞; ten-forties, 87¾. Stocks dull. Erie Railway shares, 20; Illinois Central, 112½; Atlantic and Great Western, 28½.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, June 21.—The Bourse opened quiet at 72f. 85c. for rentes, and closed dull at 72f. 70c. for rentes.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, June 21.—United States five-twenty bonds opened quiet and flat at 98½.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, June 21—5 P. M.—Cotton closed with an upward tendency. Middling uplands, 10½d. a 10⅝d.; middling Orleans, 10½d. a 10¾d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, June 21.—Cotton closed irregular; tres ordinaire, on the spot, 119½f.; low middlings, afloat, 119f.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, June 20—5 P.M.—Wheat, 10s. 9d per cental for California white; 9s. 1d. for red Western, and 9s. 10d. for winter. Corn, 31s. 6d. a 31s. 9d. per quarter for European. Peas, 38s. per 504 lbs. for Canadian. The total receipts of wheat for the last three days at this port were 45,000 quarters, of which 40,000 quarters were American.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, June 21—5 P. M.—Bacon, 55s. 6d. per cwt. for Cumberland cut. Lard firmer, but not quotably higher.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, June 20—5 P. M.—Linseed cakes firm. Calcutta linseed, 63s. 6d. a 63s. 9d. Linseed oil quiet and steady at £31 10s. per ton. Petroleum, 1s. 7d. a 1s. 7¼d. per gallon.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—LIVERPOOL, June 21.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, June 20—5 P. M.—Turpentine, 28s. per cwt. Calcutta linseed firmer at 63s. 6d. a 64s. Naval stores generally dull.

PETROLEUM MARKET—ANTWERP, June 21.—Petroleum opened quiet at 52f. for standard white.

THE STONEY HOLLOW MURDER.

A Wife Brutally Murdered by a Drunken and Jealous Husband—The Verdict of a Lawless Jury Set Aside by Police Justice Cooper—The Prisoner Held to Await the Action of the Grand Jury—Exciting Scenes at the Coroner's Inquest.

Stoney Hollow is situated about six miles from Kingston, is a wild rocky region and is inhabited by a low class of Irish, who find employment in the stone quarries located in that section. It has been the field of many outrages, and long ago acquired a most unenviable reputation. During the war it was a favorite retreat for deserters and criminals, who always found a safe asylum in its rocks and caves and protection from its outlaws.

THE MURDER,

most cruel and fiendish in its conception, was perpetrated about midnight on Thursday. Thomas Bennett, a notorious, bad man, returning to his home from Kingston at a late hour, much intoxicated, found his wife waiting up for him. A quarrel arose between them, when he knocked her down, kicked her in the side and chest until her body was entirely black and blue, and then, while down, demon-like, stabbed her in the generative organs with a long, blunt piece of iron, severing one of the larger arteries, causing her death in a few moments. After the inflicting of the wounds Mrs. Bennett succeeded in getting away from her husband, and catching up her little child ran into a bedroom adjoining, closely followed by Bennett, the blood flowing in torrents, in pools upon the floor, presenting a most sickening sight. She, faint and terror stricken, praying her husband not to beat her any more, died in a few moments.

THE INQUEST.

Coroner Hagerty was summoned early on Friday morning and hastened to the spot, impanelled a jury from the lawless inhabitants and began taking testimony.

THE PRISONER'S STATEMENT

was to the effect that he had long lived a miserable life with his wife; that she was a bad woman and had not been true to her marriage vows; that she was in the habit of getting intoxicated; that upon arriving home on Thursday night he found his wife drunk, his children half naked, crying from hunger and neglect; that he was angry and hit her in the face two or three times; that she took the youngest child and ran into an adjoining room; that shortly after, hearing the little one cry, he went to the room, and he found his wife crying; saw her stagger and fall to the floor. He asked her what was the matter and she told him to go away. He became frightened and ran out for assistance, returning in a few minutes, and found her dead. He thinks she died by her own hands.

Drs. Van Renken and Farrington, who made a post-mortem examination of the body, say she came to her death from hemmorrhage of the womb, caused by a wound severing the main artery of the generative organs, and, in their opinion, it was done by a hard, blunt instrument, and that it could not have been done by her own hand. Also, there was evidence to show that Bennett had told her, a week or so ago, that he would kill her if she ever got intoxicated again.

But, to the surprise of every one, the jury found a verdict, "Died from causes unknown." As soon as the verdict was made known great excitement prevailed. The Coroner, much excited, threatened to arrest the jury, saying they were as bad as the murderer himself; that they had gone against law and justice, against their sworn oath, and that they were a lawless band of ruffians, fearing neither God nor man, and that he would not sign any such verdict.

Hastening to Kingston, the Coroner consulted with the District Attorney, and the necessary papers were at once issued, and Bennett was again arrested, and on Saturday was brought before Justice Cooper, who pronounced the inquest a fraud, and committed the prisoner to the Kingston jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Reception of the National Division at the Cooper Institute.

The large hall of the Cooper Institute was well filled last night at the reception of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance by the New York Divisions. There were probably twenty-five hundred persons present, many of the gentlemen wearing regalia, while the ladies wore the colors of the society. Grand Worthy Patriarch, Rev. Stephen Merritt, Jr., was the presiding officer, and delivered an address of welcome. He welcomed the brethren and sisters of the cause, coming, as they did, from every important town, as well as State, in the Union, and however sad it might be to welcome them to a city which was the sinkhole of the nation, the stronghold of rum, the capital of King Gambrinus and the

SEETHING CALDRON OF GIN AND MILK,

yet he was happy to say that he welcomed them to a place where the cause was rapidly gaining in strength and the Order was marching to victory.

R. M. Foust, M. W. P., of Philadelphia, replied in behalf of the National Division, thanking New York for her cordial welcome.

Speeches were then made by B. D. Townsend, M. W. P., of South Carolina; S. W. Hodges, M. W. S., of Massachusetts; P. M. Bradley, P. G. W., of the District of Columbia; O. D. Wetmore, M. W., Edward Carswell, P. M. W., of Canada, and others.

During the evening songs of welcome were sung, written by G. W. Baugay and E. Z. C. Judson (Ned Buntline), and quartets and duets were given by the Misses Evans and Messrs. Earl and Nichols, the latter singing "Jebediah," the musical sensation of the evening.

Among the distinguished persons present were;—Mrs. M. A. Dennison, the authoress, and her husband C. W. Dennison, P. G. W. P. of the district of Columbia; J. C. Stoughton, P. W. P. of Illinois; Rev. S. T. Kendrick, Grand Chaplain; G. W. Ross, G. W. P. of Canada, and others.

The most interesting episode of the evening was that of the presentation of the blue color of the National Division to Thomas Edgeley, one of the "original sixteen" who organized the first division of Sons of Temperance in an upper room in Division street.

DARK DEEDS IN QUEENS COUNTY.

Sentence of Criminals—Exponents of the Fifteenth Amendment in Trouble.

No little interest was manifested in the Queens county Court of Sessions yesterday over the closing scenes in the trial of the Rev. Oscar Ritter, an African clergyman of Flushing, who was charged by a buxom colored feminine of his fold with an attempt at rape. The offence was committed last February, and the reverend scoundrel narrowly escaped being lynched. The testimony of the victim, Jane Johnson, was very weighty and conclusive, and showed clearly the guilt of the accused. The jury found him guilty of assault, with intent to commit rape. The sentence in this case was deferred until to-day, and the opinion is that it will be heavy. A new trial will be applied for.

THE JAMAICA OUTRAGE.

In the HERALD of two weeks ago appeared an article concerning the outrage committed on the person of Sarah Jane Smith, a domestic in the employ of Dr. C. H. Barker, in Jamaica, by a giant colored man named George Garrow. It will be remembered that while she was standing on the street she was struck on the head by Garrow and knocked insensible on the ground. She was then carried to the woods in the northern part of the village and cruelly outraged, her person being mutilated, her head fractured and her face cut and contused in a horrid manner, from the effects of which she has not yet recovered, and is likely to die at any moment. Garrow was arraigned yesterday morning and pleaded guilty, and Judge Armstrong sentenced him to the State Prison for ten years. He was very indignant and made very sarcastic remarks after his sentence.

A VEHEMENT AFRICAN.

Wellington Schuyler, a colored man of Flushing, was convicted of assault with deadly weapons in having cut and attempted to murder a fellow creature named William Portlandt. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for three years.

THE INDIANS.

The Long Meditated War Begun—Five Hundred Redskins on the War Path—Murders Near Fort Buford.

CHICAGO, June 21, 1870.

Colonel Barron, of the Thirteenth infantry, arrived at Sioux City from Fort Benton yesterday, and reports an attack by 500 Indians upon the Fort Buford woodchoppers, killing nearly all of them. The colonel thinks this is the opening of the long meditated war.

THE FENIANS.

The Cases of the Fenian Raiders in the United States Circuit Court at Canandaigua.

CANANDAIGUA, June 21, 1870.

The United States Circuit Court opened to-day, Judge Woodruff presiding, and William Dorsheimer, District Attorney, appearing as prosecutor of the Fenian prisoners. The Grand Jury had before it many army officers and citizens, but has found no bills. Forty know nothing witnesses are here from Malone alone. Marshal Quimby's deputies seem to have subpoenaed all who know nothing and it is questionable whether any one will be needed except Gleason, Starr and Thompson. Judge Woodruff charged very strongly against the Fenians, and dwelt upon the necessity for a vigorous enforcement of the neutrality laws, as raids upon Canada, a friendly Power, were villainous and criminal. Starr, Mannix, Glass, McNeal and Fitzpatrick appeared for trial. The others are, so far, *non est*. It is understood Starr will demand an immediate trial, but the others will waive trial till October term at Albany.

VENEZUELA.

Guzman Blanco Defies the Dutch Government—The Honfleur Held—Prospects of War with Holland—Departure of the Dutch Charge d'Affaires for Curacoa—Progress of the Civil War—The Foreign Ministers Refuse to Acknowledge Blanco.

CARACAS, June 7, 1870.

The differences between the King of Holland and Guzman Blanco in reference to the seizure of the mail steamer Honfleur is still undecided. Guzman still persists in refusing the demands of the Dutch government, but offers to release her and the mails on condition that the arms and ammunition on board of her, which were intended for the Monagas government, be turned over to him as a lawful prize. The commander of the Dutch frigate which was sent to demand the vessel has refused the proposition, and has sailed from Laguayra with the Dutch Chargé d'Affaires and his family for Curacoa.

Monagas' troops to the number of about 300, who took possession of the castle at Porto Cabello, are still there, and frequent skirmishes take place between them and the Guzman troops. During the bombardment of the first few days the greater part of the Custom House was destroyed and much damage done to the city near the harbor. The troops on board the two steamers which were here have been sent to Coro, where they will join Hernandez and move towards this place, hoping to retake it.

Guzman Blanco is making preparations to march at the head of his troops to attack the other provinces still held by Monagas. Great dissatisfaction is given by the decrees closing the ports. Guzman on the one hand and Monagas on the other have completely shut us out from foreign commerce, and a stagnation and distress in business matters such as has not been known for more than twenty-five years is the result, causing great suffering throughout the country, which is hardly able to stand a double government.

None of the foreign Ministers resident here have as yet recognized the Guzman government and do not quite approve of his course, and the people are not so well pleased with him as at first. His actions in a great many respects have a tendency to alienate the people from him, and should he succeed in becoming President it is feared that revolutions and uprisings will continue to desolate the country.

Since he has taken Caracas he has made no apparent progress and the discipline of his troops is very lax; they pillage the country people about here, causing many to abandon their homes and fly to this city for protection.

GUADALOUPE VISITED BY AN EARTHQUAKE.

An earthquake of a serious nature was felt on the 10th inst. in the island of Guadaloupe, one of the principal French colonies in the Atlantic. The particulars of the shock have not yet been received here. The announcement that the island was visited by an earthquake was received by a private letter to a gentleman in this city. The only information conveyed in the letter announces that there was no damage done to the shipping in the harbor, and yet the shock was the severest which had been experienced in Guadaloupe since the year 1844.

Stafford's Iron and Sulphur Powders invigorate the body and purify the blood.

A.—?—?—?—?—?—?—?—?
PRACTICAL TEMPERANCE AS OPPOSED TO THE FALLACY OF TEETOTALISM.
Lecture by CHAS. B. SMYTH, at Steinway Hall, next Tuesday evening.

A.—For a Stylish and Elegant Hat Go to ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer, 118 Nassau street.

A New Volume, 51st.—Phrenological Journal, $3 a year; $1 50 half a year. Portraits, characters and rich reading. July No.; 30 cents. Newsmen have it.
S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

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A.—Boots and Shoes of Every Variety, at reduced prices. E. A. BROOKS, 575 Broadway.
Soiled Shoes half price.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES.
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A New and Remarkable Lamp is Selling very rapidly by V. M. & CO., 42 Barclay street.

A.—For a Stylish and Elegant Hat Call on DOUGAN, 102 Nassau street, corner of Ann.

A.—Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy, 704 Broadway, positively cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, or money refunded. Send for circular. Sold by druggists.

A.—For Restoring the Original Color of the HAIR, DISPERSING DANDRUFF AND CLEANSING THE SCALP, RESTORER AMERICA IS WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

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The express agent will allow you to examine the goods before paying for them, and if not perfectly satisfactory you need not take them. LEONARD S. BALLOU, Agent.
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Attend to the First Symptoms of Consumption and check the disease in its insipiency by using JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a safe remedy for all affections of the Lungs and Bronchia. Sold everywhere.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world. The only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Factory 16 Bond street.

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Cheviot Suits, Bannockburns, Beautiful mixtures, our own importation, made to order in bon ton style. INGRAM & SON, 60 Fulton street.

Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry selling at reduced prices. GEO. C. ALLEN, 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hyatt's Life Balsam.—The Conqueror of rheumatism, scrofula, cancer and all diseases arising from impurity of the blood, &c. Principal depot 246 Grand street, New York; $1 a bottle, 6 for $5.

Human Hair—Wigs.—Wm. Jay Barker Has opened a branch store at 1,275 Broadway, near Thirty-fourth street.

Munn & Co., 37 Park Row, New York, Publishers SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—Patents obtained in the United States and all foreign countries.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid in Gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
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Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, and Drawers—unrivalled in style and manufacture, at UNION, ADAMS & CO.'S, No. 637 Broadway.

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This well known establishment offers advantages possessed by no other in the United States.
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STOCK OF CUTS.
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Warnock & Co's
Pearl Cassimere Dress Hat,
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is the hat now called for. 519 Broadway.

We Would by no Means Recommend any medicine which we did not know to be good, particularly for infants. But of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP we can speak from knowledge. In our own family it has proved a blessing indeed by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep and its parents unbroken rest at night.—Boston Christian Freeman.

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SECRET HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

How New York was Saved from Destruction by Fire.

The Schemes of John C. Breckinridge's Rebel Incendiary Gang Thwarted.

Operations of President Lincoln's Spy.

How Governor Seymour was Changed from a Rebel Sympathizer to a Union Man.

Greeley's Canada Peace Convention.

The claim before Congress of Colonel James F. Jaquess for important services rendered during the rebellion as a spy for President Lincoln has been the means of producing the following facts, as detailed in Colonel Jaquess' testimony before the committee that was appointed by the Senate to examine and report upon the claim. It may be proper to state that the committee made a favorable report and recommended that the amount be paid:—

James F. Jaquess, being examined, produces the following paper:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, May 18, 1864.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—Colonel James F. Jaquess, of the Seventy-third Illinois Volunteers, is hereby given leave of absence until further orders.
A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 18, 1864.

Official copy.
JAMES A. HARDIE, Colonel and Inspector General.

By Mr. Howard:—

Q. About what time was this order delivered to you, and where? A. It was delivered to me not far from the 24th or 25th of May, 1864; when I received it I was in front of the enemy's lines fighting at Kenesaw Mountain; upon the receipt of this document at General Thomas' headquarters the following order, the original of which I produce, was issued:—

[Special Field Orders No. 153.]
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
BROWN'S MILL CREEK.

Leave of absence for thirty days is hereby granted to Colonel J. F. Jaquess, Seventy-third Illinois Volunteers, to enable him to perform a special service for which he has been designated. At the end of that time he will, if the service is completed, report his regiment for duty; otherwise, he will report by letter, with a view to the extension of his leave.
By command of Major General Thomas.
WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE, Assistant Adjutant General.

Q. State to the committee briefly what places you visited under that order, consecutively and chronologically, if you can. A. With these papers came to me at the front a letter from President Lincoln (which was among the papers I presented to Senator Harlan), giving me full instructions as to what the President wished me to accomplish, and at the same time directing me, as far as possible, to keep out of Washington.

Q. Where were you when you received that letter? A. At General Thomas' headquarters, at the front.

Q. To what place did you first go? A. I first went to Richmond; in going to Richmond I went by way of Baltimore, and from there to Fortress Monroe, and thence to General Grant's headquarters; General Grant put me through the lines on Mr. Lincoln's letter, which I showed him.

Q. Did you go through the lines to Richmond and have an interview with Jefferson Davis? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long did you remain in Richmond? A. I remained in Richmond three days.

Q. Where then did you go? A. After leaving Richmond I came to Washington and reported in person to Mr. Lincoln.

Q. Did you make a report to Mr. Lincoln, or to any person under his orders, of the substance of your interview with Davis? A. I made a full report to Mr. Lincoln; he was then living out at the Soldiers' Home; I went out there and stayed all night with him, and made a full verbal report; I had written nothing—I was afraid to carry anything in writing; afterward Senator Harlan came to me and said that he wished a full copy of my report to Mr. Lincoln, and I sat down in a room with him and Mr. Sutton, a reporter, who took it down in shorthand, and it was written out in full.

Q. Did you read the report after it was written out in full? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What became of that report? A. I shall have to refer to the Senator for that; I supposed it was put with Mr. Lincoln's papers at headquarters.

Mr. Howard—Does Senator Harlan, who is present, know what became of that report?

Senator Harlan—The substance of it was printed as a campaign document. What became of the manuscript I do not know; it went to the printer's.

Mr. Howard—What printer?

Senator Harlan—I cannot now say; I suppose I could learn, though; we had a printing establishment here, under the control of Mr. Polkinhorn, that ran a number of presses for us in that campaign, and we had one in Baltimore, one in Philadelphia and one in New York, but I do not now remember to which one of them that manuscript was sent.

Mr. Ames—I would ask Colonel Jaquess whether the shorthand reporter may not have his notes.

Colonel Jaquess—No; I called on Mr. Sutton and he supposed the papers had been filed at Mr. Lincoln's headquarters and he had not preserved the notes.

Senator Harlan—I think I took the notes and all the papers from him at the time. There were some things stated that I did not think it was proper to publish.

By Mr. Howard:—

Q. In what month, Colonel Jaquess, did you make that report? A. Early in July, 1864; I do not remember the exact date.

Q. On what other secret service did you then go? A. When I returned from Richmond Mr. Lincoln saw from the report that I made to him that he was about to commit a very serious blunder in reference to the Niagara Falls negotiation, and he told me to go there with all possible despatch and see what there was of that; or, in other words, he remarked to me, "I want you to crack that nut immediately;" I went there at once and had an interview with those parties at Niagara Falls.

Q. Who were those parties? A. Clay and Thompson.

Q. Clement C. Clay and Jacob Thompson? A. Yes, sir; Clement C. Clay and Jacob Thompson were the only parties I saw; there were other parties there, but I had no interviews with any except those two.

Q. Were you at Niagara Falls at the time there was held at that place a sort of convention of rebel leaders and sympathizers and spies, with some persons from the United States who went over to confer with them? A. I was there at Mr. Lincoln's request; I had made a second visit to those parties before that; I gained access, however, to that convention, as it was called, through Mr. Buchanan.

Q. Ex-President Buchanan? A. Yes, sir; Mr. Lincoln sent me there to look into it for him; of course I had to adopt the best means of getting there, and I found that about the only way in which I could get there was through Mr. Buchanan; so I went to his house and stayed with him all day, and drank more liquor while I was in his house than I ever drank in my life, because it was the custom of those who were visiting him at that time; and through him I got full privilege to go into that convention at Niagara Falls, and I learned all their secrets. In a book which I have here you will find a record showing the effect it produced on Mr. Lincoln. (Referring to a book entitled "History of the Great Rebellion," by Thomas B. Kettle, pages 668 *et seq.*) This obtains an account of my visit to Richmond and the correspondence. There is another book, "Richmond During the War," by a lady, published in New York, by G. W. Carleton & Co., 1867, containing a chapter for my especial benefit, chapter 43, but I do not know that it amounts to much. When I left Mr. Buchanan at his residence at Lancaster he gave me a letter to a Mr. Folger, of St. Louis, Mo., a leading man in the politics of the times, and who was to be at this convention, or council, as it was called by them. I represented a portion of Southern Illinois, was only a working member of the party. Knew John A. Logan and other leading men of the democratic party, who had been bought up and gone over to the opposite party or the enemy, as the republican party was called by them. Among other important facts which I discovered in this movement was one, not so generally credited at the time, viz., that ex-President Buchanan was thoroughly advised of and familiar with all the movements of the enemy on the border, and in full sympathy with them, and preferred that they should succeed in their wicked design against the government than that the republican party should succeed in saving and keeping control of the country. I may further state that I met Mr. Folger at Niagara Falls, and through him had unrestricted privilege in the councils of the meetings which followed, which was confined in its deliberations to the best methods of securing the election of the democratic candidate for the Presidency, the defeat of Mr. Lincoln and the elevation of themselves to power.

Q. When you left Niagara Falls, did you report to Mr. Lincoln? A. I reported to Mr. Lincoln at that time, and that was the last time I saw him for some weeks.

Q. At what time did you make that report to him? A. I made my report to him in reference to my first visit to Niagara Falls, I think, on the morning of the 18th July, 1864; but in reference to the other matter of the democratic convention, I did not report to him for some time afterward—some weeks.

Q. What democratic convention? Do you mean that convention at Niagara? A. Yes, sir; that was after my first visits there. I reported in regard to that some time in August, I think; I have forgotten the precise date; the events occurred consecutively, one after the other.

Q. You were at that democratic convention, as you call it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was Mr. Greeley there at that time? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you see him there at all? I did not see him there, though I understood he had been there.

Q. Then you reported again to Mr. Lincoln? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You made two journeys to Niagara Falls? A. Three.

Q. And reported what you had discovered there to Mr. Lincoln regularly? A. Yes, sir, personally.

Q. Did you report in writing or verbally? A. I reported verbally in two cases, in the first two instances, and on the last occasion in writing.

Q. Have you a copy of your last report? A. No, sir. Mr. Stanton and Mr. Seward both saw the papers and examined them at headquarters. I did not retain a copy, supposing them to be safe there.

Q. Where did you go after that on secret service? A. I went into the Confederate lines a second time.

Q. How did you get through the lines? A. I smuggled myself through.

Q. Where did you go when you passed through the Confederate lines? A. I went to Petersburg, and I was also in Richmond.

Q. As you were on secret service, you need not state particularly, unless you choose to do so, what you were doing, because I would not draw from you anything which would be a violation of your personal honor. A. There is one point to which I ought to call your attention. My next business was to go into the Confederate lines to look after a plot that was supposed to be in existence to burn Northern cities and the shipping belonging to the United States; the question was as to the best plan to meet it, supposing the plot to be a fixed fact and one of very great importance; it was supposed that the government at that time could not really afford to organize a police force to meet the case; I undertook the work of ferreting that thing out and going to the fountain head; for this purpose I went into the Confederate lines and gained access to a gentleman who was acting at the time as the head of the chemical department of the Confederate government; I shall not give his name publicly, though I will mention it to any one of the committee privately; he had been employed to put up a composition to be placed in the hands of the parties designated for the accomplishment of this work, and appointed by the Confederate government for that purpose. I got access to him and found him a gentleman, a man with a kind heart, with a big heart; and by a kind interview with him I succeeded in inducing him, by practical experiment, to get up a composition that would burn for a given time as though it would burn the world up, and then extinguish itself. He got up, first, a composition that was very inflammable, that only had to be touched with a match and it went off at once like a friction match. He put up another substance in a ball about the size of a hen's egg, or perhaps a little larger, which was inclosed in this outer very inflammable substance, and when fire was touched to this ball it burned very vividly for a moment, and the moment it struck this inside composition it would sparkle and make a fuss very much like damp powder, and extinguish itself at once. We experimented in a room where he and I were locked together, with straw and hay; and I saw that the thing was perfectly satisfactory, and I made the arrangement with him to have the plan carried out, to have that used. It cost me between $1,200 and $1,300.

Q. What was your object? A. To defeat the purpose contemplated by them in burning our Northern cities and our shipping.

Q. By contriving a match which would extinguish itself and would not take effect? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did the person to whom you have alluded who was making this match understand your object? A. Yes, sir; he understood my object.

Q. And that was his object also? A. Yes, sir.

Q. He was acting in concert with you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had he been employed by the Confederate authorities to make this match? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the Confederate authorities had authorized him to contrive this match for the purpose of doing this vast mischief in Northern cities? A. Yes, sir; and John C. Breckinridge was a leading man in it. I want to call your attention now to a fact that you will find corroborates my statements in reference to this matter. I watched the thing very closely, and perhaps remember it more distinctly than any of you; but I want to know how it came to pass that that plan, so well laid and so well carried out to a certain point, did not succeed in one solitary instance. By examining the records, or refreshing your memories in regard to it, you will find that a number of attempts were made in New York, in Boston and in Philadelphia. I think I remember none in Baltimore, for they rather liked Baltimore. I am not certain but that there were some attempts in Washington city. A number of our steamboats and shipping were sought to be set on fire, and yet it so happened that these attempts did not succeed in one solitary instance. I examined the reports in every case, and it was generally said that the fire was discovered just in time to extinguish it. I remember one case where it was stated that a servant girl in New York heard a strange noise in a room, and she got in just in time to find that a fire had been kindled and put it out; in every instance it was stated that some one accidentally happened to go into the room and discover what was going on in time to extinguish the fire.

Q. So that the failure was intentional on the part of this person who was contriving the match? A. It was arranged so that it could not be otherwise; it was a concerted plan; the match was to be put down, say on a bed, and the party that was to touch it off was to get out of the way at once, or as soon as possible, supposing the thing was all right; it would burn as though it would burn the world up for a few moments, perhaps half a minute, and then extinguish itself.

Q. So that the whole thing was a mere show? A. Not on the part of those engaged in it.

Q. But on the part of the inventor and contriver of the match? A. Yes, sir.

Q. He led the Confederate authorities to suppose that he was acting in good faith for the purpose of doing this extensive mischief, while at the same time he was acting in bad faith toward his employers? A. Yes, sir.

Q. If you anticipate that any injury would result to the inventor of this match by a disclosure of his name, I do not see why it should be disclosed? A. I prefer not to state it publicly; I will state it to any member of the committee. There are many things I could divulge, but if I should do so the result would be my assassination. Still, if you gentlemen will require it, everything shall come out. I have no secrets. I gave my life to my country, and I never expected it to last as long as it has.

Q. Where was your interview with this inventor of the match; was it at Richmond? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where did you go then? A. I came back into our own lines and reported to Mr. Lincoln.

Q. Verbally or in writing? A. In writing.

Q. What has become of your report? A. I do not know; I have not seen it.

Q. What next? A. I next went to the Governor of the State of New York.

Q. Under the orders of Mr. Lincoln? A. At the request of Mr. Lincoln.

Q. Who was the Governor of New York at that time? A. Horatio Seymour.

Q. Did you have an interview with him; and, if so, what was it? A. I had an interview with him by Mr. Lincoln's request. I explained to him, entirely and in full, my visit to Richmond, and all the points connected with it. Mr. Lincoln wished me especially to state to him the fact that I had elicited from Mr. Davis, that they were not fighting for slavery, that they were fighting for their independence, and he had repeated it to me under the head of three different propositions—"our independence we will have, or we will have annihilation." Mr. Lincoln requested me to state these facts to Governor Seymour, which I did. I spent three days with him in private, and he seemed rather loth then to let me go. I first had the plan of bringing Governor Seymour here to have an interview with Mr. Lincoln, for I found the Governor in a different state of mind really from what I had expected to find him, and left him in a very different state of mind; but finally I adopted the plan of getting Governor Seymour and Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, together. I went to Boston and brought Governor Andrew to New York, and then went to Governor Seymour at Albany again, and brought him to New York, and paid the expenses of both of them on the way, and paid their expenses while they were in New York, for the purpose of getting Governor Seymour to two points—first, that he should cease his opposition to the administration—New York was considered a big institution at that time, and it was thought we could not very well do without his influence—first, to cease his opposition to the administration in its vigorous prosecution of the war, and second, to furnish his quota of troops. Governor Seymour pledged himself to Governor Andrew and myself that for the future he would comply most strictly with our requests.

Q. What was the date of that pledge, as near as you can remember? A. Just after the Presidential election; I think it was about the middle of November.

Q. Did you report this to Mr. Lincoln? A. Yes, sir; in writing; you will find on examining the records that after that nothing more was heard of Governor Seymour in opposition to Mr. Lincoln's administration, and he responded promptly to every call after that; I watched him very closely.

Q. The narrative you gave to Mr. Seymour respecting your conversation with Jefferson Davis, in your judgment, had a favorable effect upon Governor Seymour's mind? A. It had not only a favorable effect but it made him a different man, and so it did every man of that class that I talked to.

Q. Where did you go next? A. Previous to my visit to Governor Seymour I made some public speeches and some private speeches to parties who said I had information they were entitled to know something about; from the 1st of December, 1864, to the 1st of January, 1865, I was not very actively engaged, although I was reconciling certain parties who had ill feelings toward Mr. Lincoln, to whom he wished private explanations to be made; among these was Mr. Greeley, with reference to his visit to Niagara Falls; I went to Mr. Greeley, but he was not willing to be reconciled; he seemed willing to receive me and hear me, but he was very much incensed at Mr. Lincoln; Greeley says he never swears, but to me he cursed Mr. Lincoln up and down, and I have a witness who can prove it; he called Mr. Lincoln a liar, and would not hear my explanation really about the change in Mr. Lincoln's plans in reference to the Niagara Falls affair; Mr. Lincoln was very desirous that the facts in the case should be explained to Mr. Greeley.

Q. Did you finally succeed in obtaining a hearing with Mr. Greeley? A. I had two hearings with Mr. Greeley, but I never succeeded in changing his mind in reference to that matter; he insists to this day that Mr. Lincoln lied to him.

Q. A statement which nobody who knew Mr. Lincoln would believe at all, for he was as incapable of lying as any man I ever knew. A. Certainly he was; but Mr. Greeley insists on it to this day.

Q. Where did you go then; what was your next service? A. After the 1st of January I was West; I was in the State of Illinois and also in the State of Indiana, on private duties; matters that did not amount to a great deal, but still something to Mr. Lincoln; he wanted some parties set right who did not understand him correctly.

Q. And you proceeded under his orders? A. Yes, sir, under his orders.

Q. Did you report again to him? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what way? A. I reported to him finally in person, with a view to closing up my business with him and returning to my command at the front.

Q. Where was your regiment then? A. My regiment was with General Thomas, at Nashville, and I wished to return to it. Mr. Lincoln's plan was at one time to go to the front, and I was to go with him to General Grant' headquarters; but he changed that plan and requested me to go upon another little private matter; in fact, I may say it was to see Mr. Greeley a second time, and he and I were to meet again; he spoke of my accounts, of paying me out of the secret service fund what was due me, and we were to meet again; he was only to be gone to the front for a few days; I went to New York, and when I came back he had not returned; I waited here two or three days and Quincy, Ill., and would not allow anybody to marry her but myself; so I had to go there and attend to that duty.

Q. You are a clergyman? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Having legal authority to solemnize marriage? A. Yes, sir; I went to attend to that duty, and while at home the terrible news of Mr. Lincoln's assassination reached me.

Q. Had you presented to Mr. Lincoln, at any time before his death, an account of your disbursements while on this secret service? A. Yes, sir; I had presented to him a full account of my disbursements, and supposed it was to be approved.

Q. Had you handed him your account? A. I did not hand it to him in person; I sent it to him with my final report; he subsequently told me that he had received it, and Secretary Seward, I suppose, saw it; Mr. Stanton did, I know, for he told me so, and told me it was on file at Mr. Lincoln's office.

Q. Do you recollect the aggregate amount charged in that bill as the balance due to you for moneys expended on that secret service? A. I have the figures; the amount was $6,719.

Q. Which you had actually expended out of your own pocket while on this secret service? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now state to the committee whether any part of these disbursements by you was ever reimbursed to you? A. No part of this amount ever was; in the year 1863, for a month or two, I was also on secret service, and inside of the Confederate lines; my expenses in 1863 on that service were settled by Mr. Lincoln out of the secret service fund; that was a small amount; it was before this leave of absence which I have shown you; while I was on this service in 1864 and 1865 I received not one cent from the government except my pay, which I drew regularly as Colonel of the Seventy-third regiment Illinois volunteers.

Hon. James Harlan, being present, was examined as follows:—

Q. How long have you been acquainted with Colonel Jaquess? A. Over twenty-five years; we were in college together and graduated in the same class.

Q. What has been Colonel Jaquess' profession in life? A. After leaving college he entered the ministry, and afterward engaged in teaching; he was president of one of the colleges connected with the church to which he belongs, for a time; I think he was president of it at the time the war began, and resigned to join the army.

Q. What can you say as to Colonel Jaquess' character for truth and veracity and as a man of honor? A. I would believe him as implicitly as I would any man I ever knew.

Q. You have heard his statement here? A. I have listened to it.

Q. Are you prepared to say to the committee that you believe it? A. I do, most implicitly.

Q. You said you had seen some of the papers of Colonel Jaquess? A. Yes, I saw a number of the papers connected with the transaction referred to in Colonel Jaquess' narrative; perhaps I ought to state how I happened to see them; I was here on what was called the Congressional committee for the preparation and circulation of political documents during the Presidential campaign of 1864. Governor Morgan, of New York, Governor Morrill, of Maine, and myself, were appointed on the part of the Senate. My associates were unable to be here, and I was obliged to remain, and so virtually became chairman of the committee, and kept a political oversight of the political view of military events; during the progress of that political campaign, as the gentlemen of this committee will probably remember, it was urged by the political opponents of the administration that President Lincoln was not willing to have the war ended; that he would not permit any parties to come to the national capital from the revels to negotiate; that they were repelled whenever they made any attempt at an amicable adjustment; that this vast bloodshed and expenditure of national treasure was not only wrong, but grew out of the foolhardiness of the administration; we desired, as a committee, to meet that view of the case; I had an interview with Mr. Lincoln in relation to it, and said to him that while we knew there was no truth in it, the public were not sure but that there was something in it; that these repeated declarations were making an impression on the public mind; some time afterward Colonel Jaquess appeared here; I knew nothing of the means adopted to get access to the rebels for the purpose of bringing them to the point of a statement of what their proposition for peace would be; in the course of time Colonel Jaquess turned up here in Washington, and had an interview with me; he stated where he had been and who directed him to go, and also the means he had to adopt to get through; that he was not commissioned to go, for he could not go directly from the President, as the President's messenger; but he went as a volunteer, having written on a card which I saw, addressed to General Grant, the words, "Permit Colonel Jaquess to pass through the lines," signed by President Lincoln; I think those words were on a card; if not, they were in a note to General Grant to let Colonel Jaquess pass; he went through as a volunteer, and went for the purpose which I had stated to the President; we wished to know what the rebels' terms of peace were, and wished to be able to publish them. Colonel Jaquess, as I before remarked, saw me and stated all the facts that had occurred. I told him that I thought we should want to publish the substance of his statement, and I asked him to remain over, which he did, and in the meantime I intimated our wishes on the subject directly to the Executive, and afterward got Mr. Sutton, the then reporter of the Senate, to meet the Colonel and myself, and he took down Colonel Jaquess' narrative. It was written and I made a campaign document of it, publishing that part of it which related to the political questions which were then pending. I also knew of the trip to Canada. As you will remember, at the time Mr. Greeley gave great countenance to the assertion on the part of the democrats that Mr. Lincoln would not let anybody come here, and Mr. Lincoln, under the excitement, wrote a letter to Mr. Greeley authorizing him to bring here anybody that was authorized to make peace. But afterwards Mr. Lincoln became satisfied that it was merely a ruse on their part to make a political impression, and probably to get through the lines to their own government. Colonel Jaquess' interview was had with a view of, as he expressed it, "cracking that nut," and after Colonel Jaquess' interview with him, the President wrote the following letter:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July —, 1864.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war with the United States, will be received and considered by the executive government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on unsubstantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

That was done in pursuance of information derived from rebels, I think through this interposition, and was to meet that impression which was being made by the democrats. We knew it was all a sham, but we wanted to bring it out authentically.

[Colonel Jaquess here produced a copy of the following paper from President Lincoln:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1865.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—Colonel J. F. Jaquess, of the Seventy-third regiment Illinois volunteers, has been on private duty under my direction since the 15th of May last. His services have been of great value to the country.
A. LINCOLN.

Colonel J. F. Jaquess being again examined, testified:—

By Mr. Howard:—

Q. Did you hand your papers to Senator Yates, as stated by Senator Harlan? A. I sent them by mail to him.

Q. Have you seen Mr. Yates and inquired for those papers? A. Yes, sir; I went to him yesterday morning, but Senator Yates has no remembrance whatever of his ever having received any papers from me; he gave me permission to search among his papers for them, and although I made diligent search I could not find them.

That the "special service for which I had been designated," in the language of one of the papers before the committee, was not one of mere pastime or romance, but that it was beset by great difficulty, and surrounded by imminent peril at each and every step, I beg leave to call the attention of the committee to a few facts.

When I reported to General (now President) Grant, at his headquarters on the James river, in front of Richmond, with a note from Mr. Lincoln, requesting him to pass me through the lines, the General said, in his laconic style, "The thing is impossible; I have not been able to get those people to answer a flag of truce for more than thirty days," pointing in the direction of the enemy's lines. "And, besides that," continued the General, "you could not live twenty-four hours inside of their lines." He went on to state, what I well knew to be true, that the hanging of spies, on both sides, was matter of frequent occurrence, and that the position of the two armies was such that the closest scrutiny was kept up in that direction. "The thing was simply impossible." My reply was, "General, as to the enemy answering a flag of truce, send one out in the morning and it will be answered immediately." This interview took place in the afternoon. "I do not see why you think so," replied the General; "I sent one out this forenoon, and they paid no attention to it." "Try it again tomorrow morning, General," said I, "and it will be answered." "Well," said the General, good-humoredly, "I will try it, but what message shall I send?" It was finally agreed that he should send this message with the flag of truce:—"Will Colonel Ould, commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, Confederate States Army, meet Colonel James F. Jaquess, of the Seventy-third regiment, Illinois volunteers, United States Army, on important business in the line of his duty? If so, please state the time and the place of meeting." Signed by General Grant officially. I was to call on General Grant for the result the next afternoon, say about three o'clock. I called at the appointed time, and the General met me at his tent door, with a smile and a cigar, and said, "Well, colonel, they did answer, sure enough, and here is the reply:" "Colonel Ould will meet Colonel Jaquess to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, near Mrs. Glenn's house." Signed by R. E. Lee, officially.

The case was then referred by General Grant to General Butler, to be executed in detail. When I reported to General Butler and explained to him the order and my intention of entering the rebel lines, he said, "Good chance to get hung." And when arrangements were completed and I was about to take my final departure for Richmond, General Butler said, in very consoling terms, "If the rebels hang you, Jaquess, I'll hang two of them in your place, better men than you are."

The further detail of my visit to Richmond; my interview with Davis, though highly romantic, full of interesting incidents and replete with important facts, I cannot give here. It was reported by me in full to Mr. Lincoln and subsequently in the presence of Senator Harlan, appointed for the purpose, taken down by Mr. Sutton as I repeated it, and, as I supposed, filed in Mr. Lincoln's office.

It contained two important propositions, which I got from Davis, distinctly stated:—

First—"We are not fighting for slavery."

Second—"We are fighting for independence; and our independence we will have or we will have annihilation."

It was these declarations, so strongly put and insisted upon by Mr. Davis, together with facts developed in my first visit to the rebel emissaries in Canada, that produced the marked change in Mr. Lincoln's mind so bitterly denounced by them and complained of by Mr. Greeley.

It is a little remarkable that the author referred to, Mr. Kettell, in his account of my visit to Richmond, should close that account by saying that Colonel Jaquess "came back no wiser than he went." It is scarcely a supposable case that a man should enter the rebel lines with his eyes and ears open, spend three days in the rebel capital, and have a protracted interview with the rebel chief, and come back with no valuable information. Mr. Lincoln did not so consider it, for he said, "Your information is worth millions to us." He saw the inside, however; others saw only its exterior.

My second visit into the Confederate lines was planned and executed under the following circumstances:—While in Richmond on my former visit I discovered—from what sources I need not here mention—distinct and definite traces of a plot to burn our northern cities and our shipping, steamboats and water craft generally. There were intimations of such a plot floating about among us in rumor, and what some thought simple surmise, sufficient, however, to create some fears that it might be so. Some demonstrations had been discovered, which, it was thought, looked in that direction and resulted in some arrests; all taken together, under the consideration of the thoughtful, seemed to foreshadow the coming of a fearful storm that should destroy life by thousands and annihilate property by millions. On my first visit to Canada, which was made in my true character and real name, many persons came to me, as they did everywhere, to make inquiry about friends and acquaintances, &c., and seemed to think that as I had been in the confederate lines I must know something of everybody. Among others came a man of genteel appearance, calling himself Dr. ——, (not his real name, however, for he subsequently gave me a different one, which he said was his real name.) The doctor had learned that General Joe Johnson had hung his brother as a spy, some time on his (Johnson's) retreat before Sherman, in Northern Georgia. The doctor manifested much concern and uneasiness about his brother. It had so happened, on our march in pursuit of Johnson's retreating forces, after the battle near Resaca, Georgia, as we were at a halt in the village, an aged colored man pointed out to me a spreading oak tree, on a convenient limb of which "Mr. Johnson had hung a Yankee for spyin' round," as he termed it. There was a small mound of fresh earth under the tree, indicating that something was buried there. This information did not seem to allay, in the least, the doctor's fears in reference to his brother's fate. I had some confidential talk with him, and soon discovered that he could be made of use to us, and so put him "in soak" for a few days till I could report important facts to Mr. Lincoln, and return. I returned to Washington, made my report to Mr. Lincoln, in which he not only saw the nut "cracked," but spread out before him and full of rottenness. It was decided that I should return to Canada immediately, which I did, and found the doctor well "soaked," and in good shape to be handled. I took hold of the case, and soon found that he was one of the detail to burn northern cities, &c. At this time the organization, in its Northern branch, was discussing the propriety of transferring the headquarters of the scheme to some point in the enemy's country, instead of retaining it at the rebel capital, and thus avoiding the perils of crossing the lines, which had proved rather uncertain and dangerous business. Already some delay and mishaps had occurred, which, it was thought, might be avoided in future by this change of base of operations.

There was an arrangement among the Confederates in Canada for the doctor to enter the Confederate lines as best he could and arrange this little item of business with the authorities at Richmond, and he had consented to undertake it, provided he could see his way clear to do it. But the reports made by me in reference to his brother's fate had had a wholesome influence upon his fears, and he had begun to think that his own life was in danger, amid the perils of burning northern cities or crossing the lines into a country where it was currently reported that they hung people with but little ceremony.

He was also supplied with a full outfit of papers, documents and secret trinkets, new to me, any or all of which he proposed to transfer to me, upon the condition of profound secresy and that I would help him to means to proceed to Resaca to look after his brother. Among the papers which he showed me was one, well and peculiarly executed, bearing the signature of John C. Breckinridge. This I took. He gave me the name of a party connected with the incendiary bureau, whom I would find, according to his instructions, at Petersburg, Va. He had never seen him. I gave him money for his journey to Resaca. I came again to Mr. Lincoln and made a full statement of all these facts, and also a report of other items gleaned in Canada, simply corroborating and strengthening my other items of information.

The great question now to be solved was, how to meet the "incendiary movement." In answer to a direct question from me, as to what should be done, Mr. Lincoln, in one of his most sober and thoughtful moods, said, "You are in water too deep for me."

To organize a police force sufficient to meet the case was impossible under the circumstances. "Let us go over and see Stanton," said Mr. Lincoln. We walked over to the War Office. Mr. Stanton was not there. I looked upon it then, as now, as providential, for in wiser counsels plans less efficient and successful might have been adopted. My mind was fully made up as to what I would do—viz., to enter again the rebel lines. Mr. Lincoln said when my plan was unfolded to him that I would be likely to lose my life. Mr. Lincoln objected seriously to my plan and remonstrated with me on the ground of its exceeding great danger, and said, pleasantly, "You are worth more to us than all the confederacy." I told him that I had already been twice over the ground and could trust my life again in hope of preventing so terrible a calamity as seemed hanging over our people; and furthermore, I reminded him that he had some time since pledged himself "to see that my family should be well provided for if I fell in any of my perilous journeyings."

After some further talk and consultation at my request he turned to his desk and wrote two passes, one addressed "To whom it may concern," giving me "full authority and permission to go wherever the American flag floats and to use any conveyance, public or private, which might lie in his line of travel, on land or water, without let or hindrance." The other said, "Pass the bearer, Dr. ——, through the lines," filling the blank with the name on my Breckinridge papers and signing his name. With these papers I proceeded to the front on strictly private business. I avoided, as far as possible, any and all recognition, so that my presence in that quarter should not become matter of newspaper report, and thus a trap or a net be spread for my feet inside the rebel lines. I proceeded up the James river as far as our transports were running at that time, and then, taking a flag of truce boat beyond till I came in about fourteen miles of Richmond, I disembarked; found ready means of passing our lines with my paper "To whom it may concern."

My Breckinridge paper passed me, without question or scrutiny, through the rebel lines, and on the back of a rough Confederate cavalry horse, in company with a small squad of scouts, I made my way to Petersburg; arrived late in the afternoon of the same day, after one of the most unpleasant day's ride of my whole life; I had but little trouble in finding the whereabouts of my man, but he had changed his headquarters to Richmond, and thither I took up my line of march late in the afternoon, in a rickety car drawn by a crazy old locomotive. I reached Richmond after dark; found lodgings, and was ready for work next morning. It was with some difficulty, however, that I found my man. My movements had to be of the most cautious character possible; I felt that I was moving with a rope around my neck, but I believed myself in the line of duty, under the direction and protection of Providence, and that, therefore, I was safe from harm. Several persons, of whom I inquired, assured me that my man was in Petersburg. Finally, about two o'clock in the afternoon, by what appeared to be the merest accident—if there be any such thing as accident in the events of this world—I found my man.

I presented my "Breckinridge paper," which he seemed to understand at once. I said to him, "I expected to find you in Petersburg." "Yes," said he, "I was there, but Yankee shells seemed rather uncomfortable there, so we came here."

He then proceeded to explain the reason of some perplexing delays in "our business," their causes, remedies, and talked and looked wisely over the matter.

I explained to him the object of my visit there, which was to make arrangements to transfer the manufacture of the incendiary matches, together with the whole business, into the heart of the enemy's country north, or at least to take it to some point near the border, where we had every facility for planning and executing the work. He thought it matter of doubtful experiment, but said that he had nothing to do with the manufacture of the agencies; his business was to distribute; but that I had better see the chemist and talk with him; I asked him to give me a line to him, but he said my paper was all that I wanted; I then asked him for an escort, and he sent a boy some twelve years of age to show me the chemist's office, where I was to see the man most important for me to see, and still the most dangerous man on earth for me to approach—the man charged with the awful work of constructing the match that was designed for such horrible mischief.

A few minutes' walk took me to the office of the chemist. I found him a man of very different appearance from what I was accustomed to meet, in these times, in the South; more of that expression that indicates heart, feeling and culture, and much less of that wild, savage, beast-like expression which sat upon the faces of rebels everywhere, male and female. When I handed him my paper he received it, looked at it and turned it over, as if he quite understood its meaning and import; then appeared on his face what I thought indicated regret; and as I had a rope around my neck I confess I felt a little anxious to know whether I was in the presence of the men who was to pull it or untie it, so that my powers of reading characters were kept in full play. He turned his eye upon me as one would look upon the hangman who was about to execute the sentence of the law and strangle his victim. I stated to him, as I had done to the other party, that I was there to see if the whole thing, preparation and execution and all, could not be transferred to the North, &c. He replied that he had no discretion in the matter; that he was working under orders; that he was charged with the manufacture of the matches simply; and that he was opposed to the whole thing any how. It was not sanctioned by the laws of war. It was unworthy of a people that claimed the Divine sanction in justification of their efforts to save and defend themselves; that it would defeat the very end its projectors had in view, viz., to influence the election for President at the North. Instead of defeating the Lincoln party it would insure their success. "Besides this," said he, "our cause is utterly hopeless. What can we longer hope for against such fearful odds? And besides all this the terms of peace offered by the government at Washington recently, 'universal amnesty,' is converting our army into a rope of sand. We could scarcely hold the army together before, and this is making the case doubly desperate. More were at home than in the army, and now all determined to go that can do so with any show of success. I tell you, sir, it is all useless and wrong, and I have told the authorities so; but I am as powerless as the soldier in the ranks. I am under orders as well as he, and we are destined all to go up together."

After some further talk about the case, in which I got up close to him in feeling and expression, and sanctioned all he said, I gave him my real name. He supposed that I "had come to him under an assumed name;" and when I pronounced my name as I am accustomed to pronounce it, and as not one person in a hundred will pronounce it, seeing it written or printed, he manifested no surprise, but simply remarked that it was foreign, he supposed. But when I informed him that I was the party to whom he had just alluded, who had come from Washington with terms of peace to Mr. Davis, he sprang to his feet and grasped my hand, and pronounced a solemn blessing upon me for my efforts in the cause of suffering humanity. After some inquiries as to the status of things among us North and the inconsistency of Davis declining what he himself earnestly wanted—viz., to accept the terms of peace proposed—we closed the interview, to renew it next morning. He walked with me to a private boarding house, where he said I would be well cared for, and gave me $100 Confederate money to pay my bill, which I thought a liberal sum for the purpose, but found next day that it required seventy-five dollars of the money to pay the bill; part of the balance I have yet. Though I felt secure in my lodgings, and in one respect felt that I had been fortunate in meeting with one man that I could trust, yet I spent a sleepless night. I felt that I could trust my new acquaintance, but he was powerless in the hands of a government under the control of men fighting in spirit of despair—men who had long ceased to be men in the sense in which men are human beings. My friend called for me early in the morning, and without any reference to business hours we proceeded to his office. As we walked, he remarked that he had spent "a sleepless night." He had been searching for an expedient that would defeat these schemes of mischief, and he thought he had fallen upon one that would meet the case. When we entered the office he gave me his idea, and from my knowledge of chemistry I believed it could be done. My fear was that he had not the necessary chemicals on hand to perfect the experiment, but with a little searching the formula was complete, and in two hours' time the experiment was a success; and the experiments, as stated in a former paragraph of these notes before the committee, passed through.

The incendiary matches were manufactured under the orders of the Confederate government, though by this formula, unknown to them to this day, with a view to the destruction of human life and the annihilation of property at the North, but not in one single instance did they succeed. That they failed was not because the train was not laid in the right place or the match applied at the right time; these things were done according to orders, and the scheme was so far a complete success, but, under God, the self-extinguishment was a success also.

The rest of my work in this expedition was easy. Fortified by an additional paper, which my friend secured for me, I passed from the rebel capital over the same route by which I had left it before, and entered our lines, where I had passed them as I entered two days before. As there was no transportation by water, no flag of truce boat there at the time, I took transportation on horseback to Point of Rocks, and with two changes of boat reached Washington and reported to Mr. Lincoln, ready for future operations.

Names are withheld in this statement for obvious reasons. These can be had, however, when the public good requires that they should be made known.

CURIOUS

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, TUESDAY, June 21, 6 P. M.

The monotony of the Wall street markets was interrupted to-day by a very active movement at the Stock Exchange, the activity being the sequence of a sharp decline in prices. Curiously enough this was in opposition to the course that should have been the natural result of

THE WASHINGTON REPORTS,

which announced the unanimous opposition of the Senate Finance Committee to the Garfield Currency bill. According to these despatches the committee have reported their non-currence in the House amendments to the original bill—the parliamentary description of Garfield's measure—and accordingly a committee of conference have been appointed on the subject. Such is the present situation of the matter, but the Washington telegrams contained the further opinion that there could be no agreement on the ninety-five million bill, as the Senate was firm in insisting upon the original Sumner-Sherman bill. The funding bill was made the special order for Monday next, when it is the intention of one of the members to offer an amendment providing for the issue of $100,000,000 of bonds bearing two per cent interest, convertible at sight into greenbacks and serviceable as a legal reserve with the national banks. Of course the idea of such a bond is so novel that Wall street has not a shadow of doubt that the amendment will be rejected. Were it adopted, however, and the bonds issued, their use as a reserve would be the foundation for the wildest inflation. They would set free $100,000,000 of greenbacks and allow the banks to expand $400,000,000 more.

A "PICNIC" AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Picnics are popularly supposed to be very enjoyable and innocent affairs. In this case we do not refer to what the concourse in the Long Room call a "picnic," a word which like "jamberee" and other technical expressions of like ilk describes the excitement and commotion which attend a "break" in stocks. Perhaps the fact that in both the rural and the Stock Exchange "picnic" things have a way of going down was the original suggestion of the analogy. It remained for to-day's events to prove that the social picnic so generally regarded as healthful and exhilarating could be damaging and injurious. It shows that the leading operator in Ohio and Mississippi was absent from his usual haunts this morning, and inquiry elicited the information that he was the head centre of a Sunday school picnic excursion to one of the numerous groves that abound in the suburbs, where the click of the indicator is replaced by the joyous sounds of nature, &c., &c. The stock had been weak the night before. It was weak this morning also. At the first session of the board a prominent broker sold ten thousand shares. The friends of the stock without a leader and without courage to resist the attack became panic-stricken. The price broke at the first onset from 40½ to 39. The leading operator was not within reach of the telegraph. His partisans ran around in despair. Meantime the price again began to fall and at three o'clock in the afternoon had declined to 37⅞—shaking out all the weaker holders and many of the larger ones who became apprehensive that it had not stopped falling even then. Here a reaction ensued. The price went back to 38⅞, but settled down a fraction at the wind up, the whole market closing weak. Considerable indignation was felt that the leading operator should have abandoned his charge in so careless a manner. Many also charge foul play, and point to the fact that the broker who sold the 10,000 shares which started the market on its downward turn was the buyer of the stock in the original "bull" movement. They moreover represent that his absence at the picnic excursion was a dodge to escape the upbraiding of the victims of the "break." The truth of the whole matter lies in what we have frequently told the public. The cliques are never content with the profits of a steady, continuous movement in the prices of the stocks which they manipulate. They seek to realize forty per cent on a rise of ten per cent, and this they do by alternately selling out and buying back. Ohio and Mississippi started from 29. At the highest it touched 42—an advance of thirteen per cent. But the clique have doubtless made thirty per cent by the several intermediate movements. The clique who control Lake Shore have sold out to the public. They can break the stock in the same dangerous way at any time. The street was to-day greatly excited over the decline, and all sorts of rumors were in circulation. It was said the Erie party had sued out an injunction on the New York Central Company for an alleged violation of their charter in charging more than two cents per mile, while a telegram from Saratoga announced that the enemies of the Erie party had brought suit in the Supreme Court to collect the overdue dividends on the preferred stock. The effect was a general decline in all the railways, and prices receded a half to five and a half per cent, the extreme occurring in Harlem, which declined to 140½, as against 145½ yesterday. The comparison of the highest and lowest prices is exhibited below. The following were the closing prices at the last session of the Stock Exchange:—Canton, 67 a 67½; Cumberland, 41; Consolidated Coal, 27 a 29; Western Union, 34¼ a 34½; Quicksilver, 7½ bid; Mariposa, 6½ bid; do. preferred, 15½ a 16½; Atlantic Mail, 35½ a 36½; Pacific Mail, 43½ a 43⅝; Boston Water Power, 18; Adams Express, 65½ a 65⅞; Wells-Fargo Express, 17; do. scrip, 3 a 3½; American Express, 46½ bid; United States Express, 45 a 46; New York Central consolidated, 99⅜ a 99½; do. scrip, 94½ a 95; Harlem, 140 a 141; Erie, 23 bid; Reading, 107½ a 107⅝; Michigan Central, 124⅝ a 125; Lake Shore, 99⅜ a 99½; Illinois Central, 139½ bid; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 109⅜ a 109⅝; Chicago and Northwestern, 84 a 84½; do. preferred, 89⅝ a 89¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 81½ a 82½; Rock Island, 120⅛ a 120¼; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 67⅛ a 67½; do. preferred, 81½ a 81¾; Toledo and Wabash, 58¼ bid; Fort Wayne, 97½; Ohio and Mississippi, 38⅞ a 39; Delaware and Lackawanna, 111 bid; New Jersey Central, 109½; Chicago and Alton, 119½; do. preferred, 120; Morris and Essex, 89⅞ a 90½; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 120½ bid; do. preferred, 120 bid; Iron Mountain, 48⅞ a 49½; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 4⅝ a 4⅞; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 21⅛ a 21½.

THE EXTREME FLUCTUATIONS.

The highest and lowest prices of the day were as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Cen. & Hud. consolidated	99½	98⅞
New York Central & Hudson scrip	94⅝	94⅛
Harlem	141½	140½
Erie	24⅜	24
Reading	107⅛	106⅞
Lake Shore	99⅞	99½
Wabash	58⅝	58
Northwestern	84½	84
Northwestern preferred	89⅞	89½
Rock Island	120⅝	120
Milwaukee and St. Paul	67⅝	66⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	81⅞	81⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	40½	37⅞
New Jersey Central	109⅝	109⅝
Western Union Telegraph	35	34½
Pacific Mail	44½	42⅝

GOLD DULL AND LOWER.

The gold market was heavy under the anticipated prepayment of the July interest on the public debt, and the price decline 1 to 112⅝. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	112⅞	2:10 P. M.	112⅞
11 A. M.	112⅞	3 P. M.	112⅞
12 M.	112⅞	3:30 P. M.	112⅝
1 P. M.	112⅞	4 P. M.	112⅞
2 P. M.	112⅞	5:30 P. M.	112⅝ a 112⅞

In the gold loan market the rate ranged from 1½ per cent for carrying to flat for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank to-day were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$16,630,000
Gold balances	1,163,956
Currency balances	1,316,849

The Cimbria, for Europe, took out $94,000 in specie.

GOVERNMENTS STEADY.

The government market was steady and dull until toward the close, when it declined an eight per cent, in sympathy with the lower premium on gold. The following were the final street prices:—United States currency sixes, 114½ a 114½; do., sixes, 1881, registered, 114⅞; do. do., coupon, 118⅛ a 118⅞; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 111⅜ a 111⅝; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 112⅛ a 112⅞; do. do., 1864, do. do., 111⅜ a 111⅝; do. do., 1865, do. do., 111⅜ a 111⅝; do. do., 1865, coupon, January and July, 113⅝ a 113⅞; do. do., 1867, do. do., 113⅞ a 114; do. do., 1868, do. do., 113⅞ a 114; do. ten-forties, registered, 108⅛ a 108¼; do. do., coupon, 108⅛ a 108⅛.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES DULL.

In the Southern list the Tennessees were strong and higher for the old bonds, but dull and lower for the new. The general list was steady and closed as follows:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 66 a 67; do., new, 65 a 65½; Virginia, ex coupon, 68 a 69; do. new, 68½ a 69½; Georgia, sixes, 88 a 91; do., sevens, 95½ a 96; North Carolina, ex coupon, 48¼ a 49; new, 26⅜ a 27; do. special tax. 25½ a 25½; Missouri sixes, 94½ a 94⅝; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 94½ a 95; Louisiana sixes, 77 a 77½; do. levee sixes, 77 a 78; do. do. eights, 94 a 95; Alabama fives, 74 a 76; do. eights, 101½ a 102; South Carolina sixes, 91 a 92; do. new, January and July, 82 a 82½; do. do., April and October, 80 a 81; do. registered stock, old, 78 a 82; Arkansas sevens, 75½ a 76.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Money was easy at four to five per cent on stocks and three to four on governments.

Foreign exchange was dull and heavy on the basis of 109⅝ a 109¾ for prime bankers' sixty day sterling and 110⅛ a 110¼ for sight bills.

Commercial paper was in good request at six per cent for prime double names.

The following shows the results of to-day's business at the Sub-Treasury in this city:—

General balance yesterday	$88,988,919
Gold receipts	2,004,424
Gold payments	36,104
Gold balance	78,160,029
Currency receipts	562,819
Currency payments	259,054
Currency balance	10,462,366
General balance	90,971,585
Customs	255,000

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, June 21—10:15 A. M.

$3000 US 5-20, c, '62...c	112⅞	700 shs Reading RR.b c	107¾
2500 US 5-20, r, '64.....	111⅞	100 L S & M S RR.....	99⅝
4000 US 5-20, c, '67.....c	114	50 do	99¾
6000 do	114⅛	100 do.....b c	99½
10000 Tenn 6's, ex c.....	65¾	600 do	99⅝
18000 Tenn 6's, n.......	64⅝	100 Chi & NW RR pf....	89½
35000 do	64¼	100 do	89⅝
40000 do	64⅛	500 Chic & R I RR.....	120⅝
10000 N Car 6's, old bds	48⅝	100 Mil & St Paul RR.b c	67½
20000 N Car 6's, sp tax..	25¼	100 Mil & St P pref.....	81⅞
17000 S C 6's, n.Jan&J'y	82¼	300 do	81⅞
5000 Mo 6's	94⅛	100 do.....b c	81½
2000 Louisiana 6's.....	77	26 C, C, C & I RR.....	81½
10000 Chic, Bur & Q 8's.	114	300 Tol, W & W RR....	58⅝
3000 Mich So 2d mtge..	94⅞	150 do	58⅝
6000 Cen Pac RR g bds	93⅛	17 Pitts, F W & C, gtd..	97
1000 Mich S s f bds....	100	118 do	97⅛
1000 Tol & W 1st m....	94	200 Tol, Wab & W pf....	76
1500 Chic & N W s f bs.	100	200 Ohio & Miss RR....	40⅛
1000 T & W eqp bds....	78	500 do	40
3000 Mor & Es 2d m....	99½	500 do	39⅞
10000 Col, C & I C 1st m.	84½	1200 do	39¾
10000 do	84½	1800 do	39⅛
60 shs Manhat Bank....	160	4500 do	39⅛
50 Am Ex Bank.....	112½	700 do	39¾
200 Adams Ex.....	65½	2500 do	39½
100 do	65¾	1000 do	39
15 do	66½	2200 do	39½
20 Am M U Ex.....	45½	200 do	38⅞
46 West U Tel.....	34¼	700 do.....b c	39⅛
41 do	35	4500 do	39⅛
100 Pacific Mail SS....	43⅞	100 Ohio & Miss pref...	75
300 do.....b c	43¾	25 do	75½
100 Mariposa prf....b c	16	50 Morris & Es RR....	90½
250 Atlantic Mail SS Co	36	50 do.....b c	90½
200 N Y Cen & H R..b c	99⅛	100 Chic & Alton RR....	119
300 do	98⅞	19 do	118⅞
100 do	99	41 Del, Lack & W.....	111
100 Erie RR.....	24⅝	100 C. C & I C RR.....	21½
160 do	24¾	100 Bost, Har & Erie RR	4⅝
400 Reading RR.....	107⅛	100 H & St Jo RR pf.b c	121

12 o'Clock M. and 2:15 P. M.

$4500 US 5-20, c, '68...c	114	$16000 US 5's, 10-40, r...	108
1400 do.....b3	114	500 US 5's, 10-40, c....	108⅛
10000 do	114	2000 US 6's, currency..	109⅛
50000 US 5-20, c, '65, n...	113⅞		

One o'Clock P. M.

$4000 Tenn 6's, ex c.....	66	100 shs N Y C & H R..b3	99⅛
36000 Tenn 6's, n.....	65	200 Erie RR.....	24¼
5000 N C 6's, sp tax...	25¼	100 do	24½
5000 do	25⅜	500 do	24
1000 N Car 6's, old bds.	93	5 Mich Cen RR.....	125
2000 N Car 6's, n.....	26⅝	200 Harlem RR...ex div	140½
1000 Ala 8's.....	102	100 do.....b30	141
1200 West U Tel 7s, bds	88	200 do.....b c	140
5000 St L & I M 1st m bs.	89½	500 Reading RR.....s3	107⅛
4000 Mich So s f bds...	100	200 do.....b3	107⅛
100 shs West U Tel.....	34½	200 L S & M S RR.....	99⅝
100 Mariposa pref.....	15½	100 Mil & St P RR.....	67⅛
200 Pac M SS Co.....	43⅝	100 Mil & St Paul pf.b c	81¾
43 do.....s3	43⅝	200 Tol, Wab & W RR...	58¾
100 do.....b3	42¾	100 do	58½
300 do.....b c	43¼	1000 Ohio & Miss RR....	38⅞
100 Adams Ex.....	65¾	500 H & St Jos pref.s30	120
500 Wells-Fargo Ex.....	17		

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Un Tel....	35 a	35½	Northwest pref.	89¾ a	90
Pacific Mail....	43⅛ a	43½	Rock Island....	120⅛ a	120¼
N Y Central con	99⅜ a	99½	St Paul.....	67⅛ a	67½
N Y Cen scrip..	94½ a	95	St Paul pf.....	81½ a	81¾
Erie.....	23⅞ a	24½	Wabash.....	58¼ a	58½
Reading.....	107½ a	107⅝	Ohio & Miss...	38⅞ a	39⅛
Lake Shore....	99⅜ a	99½	Bost, Hart&Erie.	4⅝ a	4¾
Northwestern...	84 a	84½	C, C & I Cent...	21⅛ a	21½

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

TUESDAY, June 21—6 P. M.

BEESWAX was slow of sale, but unchanged in value; small sales were made at 36c. a 37c. for Western and Southern yellow.

CANDLES.—The demand for all kinds was light and prices were heavy, though not quotably lower. We quote:—Western and city adamantine, 14c. a 17c.; sperm, 33c., and patent, 43c. a 45c.

COCOA was dull, and no sales of consequence were reported. Prices were unchanged, however, closing at 11½c. a 12½c., gold, for Guayaquil in bond; 26c. a 27c. do. for Maracaibo do.

CEMENT.—Rosendale was still quiet, but steady at $2.

CORDAGE was unchanged. We quote:—Manila, 23c. a 23c.; Sisal and Russia bolt rope, 20c.; Russia tarred, 17c.

COFFEE.—Rio was quiet but steady at former prices; other kinds were dull but held full figures. We quote:—Rio—Ordinary cargoes, 14½c. a 15c.; fair do., 15½c. a 15¾c.; good do., 16½c. a 16⅞c.; prime do., 17c. a 17½c.; extremes for lots, 14½c. a 18c.; Java, 20c. a 22c.; Singapore, 18c. a 19c.; Ceylon, 17½c. a 19c.; Maracaibo, 16½c. a 19c.; Laguayra, 16½c. a 18½c.; Jamaica, 15c. a 16½c.; Costa Rica, 18c. a 20c.; Manila, 16c. a 17c.; Mexican, 15c. a 18c., and Savanilla, 15½c. a 18c., all gold, duty paid. Messrs. William Scott & Sons made the stock Rio to-day as follows:—66,097 bags in New York, 17,943 in Baltimore, 5,000 in Galveston, 2,000 in Mobile and 1,000 in New Orleans.

COTTON.—There was more activity in the market, there being a better demand for both spinning and export, but the market was heavy, though prices were no lower. Including 39 bales to arrive there were sold 1,615 bales, of which 1,038 were for spinning, 568 for export and 39 on speculation. For future delivery there was a moderate business transacted at about yesterday's prices. Sales 200 bales, basis low middling for June at 20⅛c. a 20½c., 1,600 do. for July at 19⅞c. a 20c., 300 do for August at 20c., and 200 do. for October at 18½c. We annex the closing quotations:—

	Uplands and Florida.	Mobile and Memphis.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	16½	16¾	16½	17
Good ordinary	18½	18¾	19	19¼
Low middling	20⅛	20⅜	20⅝	21
Middling	21⅛	21⅜	21⅝	22
Good middling	22⅛	23	23¼	23½

COOPERAGE STOCK.—There was a moderate business doing at former prices. We quote:—Sugar shooks, 36 inch heads, $2 40 a $2 75; do., 33 do., $3 a $3 05; molasses do., $2 do., $2 50 a $2 70; pipe do., $6 50 a $7; box do., $80; rum do., $5 25 a $5 50; hoops, 14 feet, $45 a $50; do., 12 do., $40.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 19,546 bbls. flour, 801 bbls. and 500 bags corn meal, 114,213 bushels wheat, 77,289 do. corn, 25,501 do. oats. 8,261 do. rye. The flour market ruled firm under a fair demand for extra State for export, and the sales of low extras were at full prices. Other kinds were quiet, but steady. The sales were about 12,050 bbls., including about 6,000 bbls. extra State at $6 a $6 20 for export. Southern flour was dull, but unchanged. Sales 500 bbls. Rye flour was quiet, but steady, with sales of 200 bbls. Corn meal was dull, but unchanged. Sales 100 bbls. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 75	a	$5 20
Superfine State	5 40	a	5 65
Extra State	5 90	a	6 10
Choice do.	6 15	a	6 50
Superfine Western	5 40	a	5 65
Extra do.	5 85	a	6 00
Minnesota	5 85	a	7 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 85	a	6 00
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 10	a	7 00
Family	7 00	a	7 25
St. Louis low extra	5 75	a	6 00
St. Louis straight extra	6 00	a	6 50
St. Louis choice double extra	7 00	a	7 50
St. Louis choice family	7 50	a	9 50
Southern choice and family	6 50	a	10 25
Southern superfine	5 50	a	6 00
Rye flour	4 90	a	5 80
Corn meal, city	5 00	a	—
Corn meal, Jersey	5 25	a	—
Corn meal, Brandywine	5 75	a	—

—Wheat was fairly active at steady prices, the market leading off at $1 37½ for No. 2 Chicago and $1 32 for Milwaukee. The sales were about 100,000 bushels at $1 20½ a $1 22 for No. 3 spring, $1 27 a $1 27½ for No. 2 Chicago, $1 29 for a small lot, $1 31 a $1 32 for Milwaukee, $1 45 a 147½ for amber winter in store and delivered, $1 43 a $1 44 for small lots red winter. Corn was dull and lower. The sales were about 70,000 bushels at 90c. a 98c. for common to good full loads mixed Western, 99c. a $1 for small lots do., $1 04 a $1 05 for yellow and $1 13 for choice do. Of rye 5,000 bushels were sold on private terms. Barley and malt were inactive and nominal. Oats were dull and nominal. Sales 40,000 bushels at 67c. a 70c. for Ohio and State and 64c. a 61½c. for Western.

FREIGHTS.—The market was dull, the offerings of almost all articles being very light and rates were generally heavy. The chartering business was dull, owing to the high rates demanded. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, per steamer 30,000 bushels wheat, at 4½d., a decline; 300 bales cotton, at ⅜d. To London, 1,000 bbls. flour, at 1s. 10½d. a 2s., and 300 tons oil cake, at 20s. To Havre, 22,500 bushels wheat at 8½d. a 8⅞d. To Constantinople, 3,000 cases petroleum at 25c. The charters were:—A bark to Genoa with 6,500 cases petroleum at 26c.; a bark to Antwerp with 5,000 bbls. refined or crude do at 4s. 3d. a 4s. 6d.; a brig to Newfoundland, flour at 30c. and provisions at 85c.; a bark to Pernambuco and Bahia, general cargo; a brig, 159 tons, to Spanish main and back, a brig to Cuba, a bark to Hamburg with 5,000 bbls. petroleum, a bark to Gibraltar for orders with 2,500 bbls. co., and a brig from Philadelphia to a port in Spain with 1,500 bbls. do. on private terms.

GUNNIES.—Cloth was quoted at 30½c. a 31c. Sales 100 bales Borneo at 32c., and (rumored) 500 rolls domestic, for future delivery, on private terms. Bags were dull and nominal at 22½c. a 23½c.

HEMP.—Manila was quoted at 13½c. a 14c., gold, without sales. Jute was in good demand, and sales were made, to arrive, of 3,600 bales at 6c. a 6¼c., gold, the inside price for M. C., and 1,000 do. "Diamond S." at 5½c., do. Of jute butts sales were reported of 4,000 bales at or about 5½c. Sisal was dull and nominal at 12c. a 12½c., gold, and Tampico was dull at 7c. a 7½c., do., in bond.

HIDES.—The market was quiet, but prices were firm for almost all kinds. The bulk of the recent arrivals from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo are poor in quality. We append the closing quotations:—Buenos Ayres, 25 to 27 lbs., 23c. a 23½c.; do., 20 to 23 lbs., 23c. a 23½c.; Montevideo, 21 lbs. 22c. a 23½c.; Corrientes, 21 to 22 lbs., 20½c. a 21c.; Rio Grande, 20 to 22 lbs., 21½c. a 22c.; Orinoco, 21 to 23 lbs., 21c.; California, 22 to 25 lbs., 20½c. a 21c.; Central American, trimmed, 18 to 21 lbs., 18c. a 19c.; do., not trimmed, 18 to 21 lbs., 17c. a 18c.; Matamoros and Mexican, 23 to 24 lbs., 18c.; Vera Cruz, 18 to 19 lbs., 18½c.; Tampico, 20 to 22 lbs., 18c. a 19c.; Bogota, 18 to 20 lbs., 19c., all gold. Total stock of hides, June 21, 1870, 147,400; same date last year, 143,800.

HOPS.—There was no change to make in the market. The business was still very light, the demand being confined to small lots to supply the immediate wants of brewer. There was some inquiry for export, but the high views of holders restricted business. Common to choice lots were quoted at 10c. a 20c., though some holders were unwilling to sell the latter kind except at 22c. a 25c.

LEATHER.—With moderate receipts, and only a fair stock, the market for hemlock sole was fairly active, and prices were steady and firm at our quotations annexed. The demand was chiefly for the prime grades. For oak there was a fair demand and prices were steady, especially for good grades, which were in light stock. We quote:—Hemlock—Buenos Ayres, heavy, 28c. a 29½c. per lb.; do. do., middle, 29c. a 30c.; do. do., light, 28c. a 29c.; California, heavy, 27c. a 28c.; do., middle, 28c. a 29c.; do., light, 27c. a 28c.; Orinoco, &c., heavy, 26c. a 27c.; do. do., middle, 27½c. a 28½c.; do., light, 26c. a 27c.; good damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c. a 26c.; poor damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c. a 22c.; in the rough, 35c. a 39c. Oak—Slaughter, heavy, 38c. a 42c.; do., middle, 38c. a 43c.; do., light, 38c. a 42c.; cropped, heavy, 56c. a 40c.; do., middle, 36c. a 44c.; do., light, 36c. a 42c.; in the rough, heavy, 38c. a 44c.; do. middle, 36c. a 42c.; light, 34c. a 40c.; bellies, 19c. a 21c.

METALS.—There was still a good demand for ingot, prices for which were higher, closing at 20½c. a 20⅝c. for lake and 19½c. a 20c. for Baltimore. The sales were 500,000 lbs., part for future delivery, at 20c. a 20½c. for lake and 19¾c. a 20c. for Baltimore. Spelter was dull and we heard of no sales of moment. Common to prime brands were quoted at 5⅞c. a 6½c., gold. Lead was dull but unchanged. Ordinary foreign was quoted at $6 25 a $6 30, gold. Tin was dull and nominal, and we heard of no sales of moment. We quote:—Straits, 33c., gold; English, 35½c. a 36c., do., and Banca, 43c. a 44c., do. Plates were dull and nominal at $8 75 a $9, gold, for I. C. charcoal; $7 a $7 75, do., for I. C. coke; $6 a $6 25, do., for coke terne, and $7 75 a $8 25, do., for charcoal do. Iron—Scotch pig was dull and heavy at $33 50 for Eglinton and $34 a $34 50 for Glengarnock. Sales 100 tons of the latter on private terms. American was active, and prices were nominal at $32 a $33 for No. 1 and $30 a $31 for No. 2. No sales. Refined bar was dull and nominal at $75. Rails were quiet, but firm, at $59 a $60, gold, for English, and $71 a $72, currency, for American.

MOLASSES.—The market was dull, there being scarcely any demand and prices of almost all kinds were nominal. The sales were unimportant. We quote:—

	New Crop.	Old Crop.
Cuba—Centrifugal and mixed	28c. a 33c.	22c. a 24c.
Clayed	37c. a 39c.	24c. a 25c.
Muscovado, refining	37c. a 42c.	25c. a 30c.
Muscovado, grocery	40c. a 45c.	— a —
Porto Rico	40c. a 70c.	— a —
English Islands	30c. a 50c.	— a —
New Orleans	70c. a 95c.	— a —

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine was dull, the demand being very light, and, as the offerings were larger, prices were heavy and lower; merchantable lots were offered at 38c. with 37½c. bid; the sales were about 125 bbls. at 38c. a 39c.—chiefly at 38½c. a 39c. for small lots. All kinds rosin were in light demand and freely offered at firmer figures; strained was quoted at $2 a $2 05; sales 450 bbls. within the range of $2 10 a $2 50 for No. 2, $2 70 a $4 for No. 1, $4 25 a $5 for pale and $5 25 a $8 for extra do, and window glass. Tar was dull but unchanged. We quote: Wilmington, $2.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 15 bbls. pork, 39 do. beef, 51 packages cut meats. The market for pork was dull and heavy, and prices were lower, closing weak at $30 75 for new mess. The sales were 350 bbls. new mess, for August, at $30 75, and 100 bbls., in lots, at $30 87½ for new mess, $25 for prime mess and $33 for clear. Live hogs were dull and prices were nominal at 9c. a 9½c. for common to prime. The arrivals were 2,000 head. Dressed hogs were quiet and heavy at 11½c. Beef was still quiet, the demand being confined to small lots; prices, however, were steady: sales 50 bbls. at $12 a $15 for plain mess, and $15 a $18 for extra do. Beef hams were slow of sale, but the supply being small prices were steady and firm, closing at $30 a $35 for common to prime Southern and Western. Tierce beef was quiet, but steady, with a small supply. Prime mess was quoted at $26 50 a $28. Bacon was still dull and prices were nominal at 14c. for Cumberland cut, 15½c. a 16c. for short rib and 15½c. a 15⅝c. for long clear. The demand for cut meats was fair and prices were steady. Sales were made of 175 packages within the range of 12c. a 12½c. for shoulders, 16½c. a 19c. for pickled hams—the latter price for choice do.—and 20c. a 22c. for smoked and bagged do. The market for lard was dull, and prime Western steam was obtainable at 16½c. There were small sales city at 14⅞c. a 15⅛c. for No. 1 to kettle. There were no sales reported for future delivery.

PETROLEUM.—The business in crude in bulk was unimportant. The demand was very light and the market was rather heavy at 14½c. On the creek prices were lower; 2,500 bbls were sold on the upper road at $4, a decline of 10c. For crude in bbls. the market was dull and nominal at 18½c. Naphtha was quiet but steady at 9c., at which price 500 bbls. were sold. Refined was in active demand for this month's delivery at 26⅛c., at which price the market closed quite steady. For July and August delivery we heard of no sales. There were sold 8,500 bbls. for June at 26⅛c., 6,500 cases "gaslight" at 31c. and 500 do. (screw tops) at 32½c., the market closing at 26⅛c. for June, 26⅝c. for July and 27c. a 27½c. for August. Jobbing lots were selling moderately at 28c. a 29c.—the latter price for prime white. In Philadelphia the market was quiet and heavy, and some sales were made at a reduction of ⅛c. from yesterday's prices, the market closing at about 25⅛c. for June. The sales were 2,500 bbls. for June at 26⅛c., 2,000 do. for do. at 26⅛c., and 1,000 do. buyer's option up to the 1st November, at 28c.

PETROLEUM BARRELS.—Sales 500 empty refined (subject to inspection) at $1 75.

RICE.—Carolina was scarce and firm, with a moderate demand. Small sales were reported within the range of 8⅛c. a 8⅝c.

SPERMACETI.—Refined was dull and quoted at 27½c. a 27⅝c. No sales.

STEARINE was quiet, and we heard of no sales of moment. Fair to prime quoted at 16⅝c. a 17½c.

SKINS.—Goat were in moderately active demand, at steady prices, and sales were made of 60 bales Curocoa, 20 do. Mexican and 6 do. Buenos Ayres on private terms. There was more demand for deer, but at lower prices, in consequence of the increased offerings. There were sold 20,000 lbs. Para, 1,500 lbs. Mexican and 1,000 do. Texas on private terms. We quote:—Goat—Tampico, 55c. a 57c. per lb., gold; Matamoros, 55c. a 57c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c.; Buenos Ayres, 50c. a 55c., currency; Payta, 48c. a 52c.; Curacoa, 52½c. a 55c.; Cape, 40c. Deer—Honduras, 37½c., gold; Vera Cruz, 37½c.; Central American, trimmed, 44c.; do. not trimmed, 35c.; Sisal, 42½c.; Augostura, 38c.; Para, 40c.

SEEDS.—Linseed was generally quoted at $2 27½ a $2 30, gold, duty paid. The sales were 2,500 bags, to arrive per Glenhaven, at $2 22½, and (not previously reported) 3,500 bags and 1,000 pockets to arrive per St. Albans at $2 17½. Grass were dull and nominal at 14c. a 14½c. for clover, $4 25 a $4 50 for timothy.

SUGAR.—There was an improved demand for raw, the market for which was steady at former quotations. The inquiry was partly from the trade, but chiefly from refiners. The sales were 850 hhds. at 8c. a 10c. for Cuba and Porto Rico, and 855 boxes, part at 9½c. For refined the market was quiet at the following prices:—Hard, 13½c. a 13⅝c.; soft white, 12½c. a 13¼c.; extra C, 12½c. a 12⅝c., and yellow, 11c. 11½c. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 8⅞c. a 9½c.; fair refining, 9⅝c.; good to prime refining, 9⅝c.; fair to good grocery, 9⅞c. a 10c.; prime to choice grocery, 10⅛c. a 10⅜c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 9c. a 11c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 8½c. a 9⅛c.; melado, 5c. a 8c. Havana—Boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8⅞c. a 9⅛c.; do., 10 to 12, 9⅝c. a 10⅛c.; do., 13 to 15, 10⅛c. a 11c.; do., 16 to 18, 11⅛c. a 12⅛c.; do., 19 to 20, 12⅛c. a 13c.; do. white, 12c. a 13c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 9c. a 9⅛c.; do. grocery grades, 9⅞c. a 11c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 8⅛c. a 9⅛c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 9⅝c. a 10c.

SALTPETRE.—Crude was held at 7⅞c., gold; no sales were reported.

SHOT was unchanged in value. We quote:—Drop, 7½c., and buck, 8⅞c.

SOAP.—Castile was dull but unchanged. Small sales were made within the range of 11½c. a 12c.

TALLOW.—The demand was only moderate, but prices were steady and firm, especially for the good and prime grades. There were sold 35,000 lbs., at 9⅛c. a 9⅞c.—the latter price for choice.

TOBACCO.—There was only a moderate business in Kentucky, there being but little demand, but prices of most grades were steady. Sales of 275 hhds. at 7½c. a 14c. Seedleaf was quiet but unchanged in value; the sales being 30 cases 1868 crop Ohio at 28c., 100 do. 1869 do. Pennsylvania at 14c. a 16c., 41 do. 1866 crop Connecticut at 23c., and 100 do., in lots, at 35c. a 60c. Of Spanish there were sold 120 bales Yara on private terms, and 150 do. Havana at 85c. a $1 02½. We quote:—

Kentucky.	—Light.—			—Heavy.—		
Common frosted lugs	7c.	a	7½c.	—	a	—
Partly frosted lugs	7½c.	a	7⅞c.	—	a	—
Sound lugs	8c.	a	8½c.	9½c.	a	10c.
Low leaf	9c.	a	9½c.	10½c.	a	11c.
Medium leaf	10c.	a	11c.	11½c.	a	12½c.
Good to fine leaf	11½c.	a	13c.	13c.	a	14c.
Selections	13½c.	a	14c.	14½c.	a	15c.

Seed Leaf. 1868.			
Connecticut and Massachusetts wrappers	35	a	75
Ohio and Pennsylvania wrappers	25	a	55
Ohio and Pennsylvania fillers and binders	14	a	17
1869.			
Connecticut seconds	25	a	30
Connecticut fillers	11	a	15
New York, assorted lots	12	a	25
New York fillers	10	a	11
Pennsylvania, assorted lots	12½	a	16
Ohio, assorted lots	11	a	15
Ohio and Pennsylvania fillers	9	a	9½
Western, assorted lots	13	a	18
Havana common fillers	78	a	85
Havana fair fillers	88	a	93
Havana fine fillers	95	a	1 05
Yara I. cut	87½	a	90
Yara II. cut	$1 00	a	1 05

WHALEBONE was quiet and heavy. Sales 7,000 lbs. new Arctic at 79c., gold, and 5,000 do. northwest coast on private terms.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 975 bbls. The market was more active but lower. Sales 350 bbls. at $1 04½ a $1 05½, including patent at $1 01 a $1 03.

WOOL.—The market remains extremely quiet, there being scarcely any demand, and prices are heavy and irregular. Holders are very anxious to realize, while buyers refuse to operate largely except at a material reduction from present prices, which sellers are indisposed to grant. The business in pulled wool is very small and prices are weak. California continues passably active for spring clip, which is arriving quite freely and selling at about previous prices. Fall clip is selling slowly, but without change in value. Texas is dull and prices of most kinds are entirely nominal. There is nothing of consequence doing in foreign, prices for which are entirely nominal. The sales were about 50,000 lbs. fleece, in lots, including 15,000 Georgia and lake at 33c. a 35c., and Western, State, Ohio and Michigan at 40c. a 50c., the latter price for fine; 10,000 lbs. pulled at 25c. a 39c. for low, super and extra, and mestiza on private terms; 10,000 Texas in lots, at 25c. a 32c., and 100,000 lbs. California at 26c. a 31c. for spring clip, the latter price for fine.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Attorney General Amos T. Akerman from a Southern Standpoint.

A correspondent of the Memphis *Avalanche*, June 18, sends to that paper the following answer to an inquiry that will explain itself:—

In your issue of yesterday, speaking of the successor of Judge Hoar, you ask: "But who is Akerman, of Georgia, the new Attorney General? We have heard of Lumpkin, Nesbitt, Stephens, Hill, Wright, Joe Brown, but what bar does Akerman represent?" I can, perhaps, answer your question favorably, having known Colonel Akerman for many years, both as a private citizen and a public man. Like his great preceptor, Judge Berrien, he emigrated to Georgia in early life, and for years struggled with all the obstacles that beset a young attorney who has nothing to lean upon except his own industry and talents. He soon rose to distinction at the bar of Georgia, and was not an unworthy or unsuccessful competitor of some of those very men whose names are mentioned above. In fact, if called upon, they could all bear testimony to his ability as a lawyer and his integrity as a gentleman. Ten years ago I heard Judge Lumpkin predict that the day was not far distant when Akerman would be the foremost man of the Georgia bar, which at that time numbered among its members such men as Cobb, Toombs, Nesbitt, Stephens, Dougherty and Hill. Colonel Akerman's sympathies during the rebellion were with the South, and the last days of the war found him at the front, with his armor on; but, like thousands of his countrymen, he believed the war was ended and its issues finally and forever settled at Appomattox Court House. He accepted the situation, though not master of it, and retired again to the more congenial pursuits of the forum. Then came the terrific struggle between the President and Congress. Colonel Akerman took sides with the latter, and in an able speech delivered at Elberton, Ga., advised his constituents to accept the fourteenth amendment as the best terms they could get with the government. It was right here that he parted company with his oldest and warmest friends; but he was a positive man, and chose at the outset what he believed his countrymen would have to accept in the end, with perhaps more onerous and unpleasant conditions. His abilities were soon recognized by the present administration in appointing him to the responsible position of United States District Attorney for the State of Georgia. He has ably filled the office. The writer of this article has no political views in common with Judge Akerman, yet he has full confidence in his honesty and capacity, and believes that he will reflect credit and honor upon himself and his country while he wears the mantle of a Cabinet officer. Like thousands of able, though modest, lawyers, he may be somewhat obscure as a politician; yet let him rejoice that he is a "new man," and that the best of his lineage is not under the ground.

ANOTHER VIEW—NOT QUITE SO "COULEUR DE ROSE."

[From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, June 18.]

The appointment of Amos T. Akerman, of this State, lately United States District Attorney for Georgia, to the high position of Attorney General of the United States, will excite great surprise where he is not known at all, and possibly where he is best known.

Viewed from our standpoint, however, the fact is not at all astonishing. The timber out of which even passable law officers can be made is very scarce in the crowd to which Akerman belongs, and we do him only justice in declaring our conviction that he is about the best material, in point of ability, that was attainable. He is cold-blooded, calculating, persistent, energetic and tireless, and hates the South and the Southern people most cordially—all of which traits, it appears to us, are likely to be very acceptable in the chief law officer for the present administration. We wish Grant's administration joy of its new law officer, and we wish him joy of it. We think they will suit each other admirably. The administration probably needs a fresh infusion of venom against the South, and a Southern radical is the man to supply it. It indubitably needs vigor, and Akerman certainly cannot make it weaker than it is. In a Cabinet where intellectual ability is regarded as worse than a crime the new Attorney General may possibly find himself at the head of the list.

Political Notes and Comments.

The smoke surrounding the late election of United States Senator from New Hampshire does not seem to have yet cleared entirely away. The Exeter *News Letter* rages over the re-election of Senator Cragin, and denounces Mr. E. H. Rawlings for "selling out" to Mr. Cragin. The Portsmouth *Chronicle* asks:—"Didn't another candidate 'sell out' to Mr. Rollins several days before the caucus?"

The prohibitionists of Michigan are to hold a State Convention in Jackson on August 3 and 4, to nominate a ticket for State officers.

Colonel Allen, of Vincennes, Ind., is open for the republican nomination for Congress from that district.

The republicans of the Tenth Congressional district of Indiana have nominated Hon. William Williams as a candidate for Congress.

Congressmen Morrell, Armstrong, Scofield, Negley and Gilfillan, of Pennsylvania, it is expected, will be renominated.

E. C. Marshall, of Woodford, Ky., has announced that he shall run for Congress in the Seventh district of that State as an independant candidate.

James Hughes announces himself as an independent candidate for Congress from the Sixth Indiana district.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A PARTY OWNING VALUABLE REAL ESTATE WILL exchange it for other property or good Merchandise. Property will be divided to suit. VANDYKE & CO., 175 Broadway.

EXCHANGE—ELIZABETH—FOR A BROWN STONE IN the city, a first class modern House at Elizabeth; large grounds; excellent location; free from mortgage. J. O. HOYT, 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON the Richmond road, Staten Island, with a splendid Gothic Mansion, including gas, heater and all improvements; 15 minutes' walk from landing. Apply to STEPHEN KRAUSS, 225 Grand street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FOUR STORY BRICK Store and Dwelling on Third avenue, between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets; Livingston lease, 21 years, with two renewals; rent $1,800; terms easy. Apply to CHARLES J. HARTMANN, 93 Broadway, basement.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD TENEMENT property—A fine House, 40x40, with extension, piazza, cupola, fronting on Hackensack road, six miles from city, with 11 acres; would cut up for building lots; never-failing stream; very desirable for country residence; $18,000; terms easy. WALLACE, 134 Jane street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR COUNTRY PROPerty, Confectionery and Ice Cream Saloon, in a first rate up town location, at a very great sacrifice, on account of ill health. Apply at 54½ West Thirty-second street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 50 ACRES; house, barn, fine crops, horses, wagons, implements, &c., for a House in Brooklyn, Williamsburg or Jersey; price $1,500. Apply to P. GAFFNEY, Agent, 255 Bowery.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE ELEGANT COUNtry Seat of the late Norman Peck, at Berlin, Conn., on the Hartford and New Haven Railroad, containing 20 acres, on the main street, in the centre of the village; beautiful grounds, flowers, fruits and shrubbery. Address S. A. ENSIGN, Hartford, Conn., or CHARLES S. ENSIGN, 206 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FAT RENDERING ESTablishment; kettles, presses, brick chimney, brick floor, all complete; a nice house; stabling for six horses; hog pens, fowl house; together with 5 lots of ground; 2¼ miles from South Seventh street; outside city limits. Address J. W. C., Herald office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—500 LOTS NEAR BROOKlyn city line, ten minutes from Prospect Park; good Railroad Bonds or other available securities taken for equity. T. W. ABBOTT, 19 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN IMPROVED FARM of three hundred acres in the Shenandoah Valley, twelve miles from Martinsburg, West Va. Description of A. J. STEVENS, 147 West Twelfth street.

PROSPEROUS NEW ROCHELLE HOTEL FOR LOTS; 200 acre Dairy (Orange county) Farm; several very desirable shore Farms; 8½ acre Village Farm for $1,680. A. F. JAYNE & CO., 111 Broadway, room 85.

SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO FULL LOTS, 131ST street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; terms easy. Address GAMMA, Herald office.

TO EXCHANGE—A HOUSE FOR A SCHOONER OF light draught of water; also valuable Lot on Broadway, Saratoga, for a Brooklyn house. BROOKFIELD, 81 Cedar street.

TO EXCHANGE—ELEGANT STONE FRONT HOUSE in city for a country place, about $16,000; also small places for Brooklyn Houses. MACOMBER & BARKER, 347 Broadway, corner Leonard st.

WANTED—PROPERTY IN EXCHANGE (LONG Branch preferred) for a first class four story brown stone Mansard roof House up town, with some cash if required. Address GILBERT, Herald office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

CASH, HARDWARE OR TIN GOODS WANTED IN EXchange for a very desirable private Residence in Paterson, N. J. SABIN HOUGH, 33 Pine street, basement office.

FIRST CLASS HOUSES WANTED—LOW PRICES FOR cash and one quarter new furniture; also Plated Ware to exchange. Apply to W. A. CORBIERE & CO., 176 Broadway.

HOUSE WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE IN THE CITY containing all the modern improvements; price not to exceed $1,300 with immediate possession. Address M. L., box 131 Herald office.

WANTED—A PLOT OF LOTS AT A LOW FIGURE. Any one very desirous of selling will find a purchaser by addressing N. Y., Herald office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE IN NEW YORK or vicinity; will pay $6,000 in first class lots, unencumbered, and balance on mortgage. Address OWNER, 19 Nassau street, room 17.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE—DANS UNE FAMILLE AMERICAINE a Staten Island une personne Française de bonne education pour accompagner deux jeunes demoiselles lorsqu'elles ne sont pas a l'école. Adresser en donnant son adresse a W. S., Herald office.

UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE FRANCAISE SACHANT parfaitement coudre et coiffer desire se placer. S'adresser No. 5 East 12th st.

UNE BONNE OUVRIERE FRANCAISE, FAISANT robes, lingeries et modes, desirerait de l'ouvrage chez elle ou des journees dans les familles. S'adresser ou ecrire 117 Bleecker st., a Mme. LOUISE RAMU.

UNE CUISINIERE FRANCAISE DESIRE UNE PLACE dans un hotel ou pension, privee, en ville ou a la campagne. 189 East Broadway.

UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE EXPERIMENTEE, PARlant français et anglais desire trouver une situation avec une famille allant en Europe. S'adresser au 61 5th av., ou on donnera aussi des renseignements de premier ordre.

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TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.—THIRTEEN years; benumbing applications (narcotization); gas administered. Beautiful teeth $1; set $10; plumpers for thin lips and hollow cheeks. J. JAY VILLERS, 155 Grand street, near Broadway.

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FOR SALE—A THREE-QUARTER SIZE BILLIARD Table, Sharp's make; as good as new; to be sold in two days. H. HURSH, 123 Houston street.

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Wholesale dealers in and shippers of
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CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP FIRST CLASS DEsirable modern Dwelling for sale exceedingly low; Forty-fifth street, near Fifth avenue; 25x60; lot 100 feet. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A—THAT LARGE FOUR STORY BROWN STONE high stoop House and Lot 17 East Fifty-fourth street will be sold at a great bargain.

A HANDSOME FINISHED BROWN STONE HOUSE, very much admired, 777 Lexington avenue, will be sold at a great bargain; also a corner House; payments to suit. Apply at 781 Lexington avenue.

A FULLY AND VERY HANDSOMELY FURNISHED brown stone front House, near the Grand Hotel, between Fifth and Madison avenues; possession immediately. Price $3,600. JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

CLINTON PLACE (EIGHTH STREET).—BUSINESS Property for sale, near Broadway; best business house in street; must be sold at once. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

FIFTH AVENUE.—A FIFTH AVENUE LOT ABOVE Fifty-ninth street wanted in exchange for a first class house between Fifth and Sixth avenues and well rented. A. H. B., Herald office.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 112 EAST FIFTY-second street. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A SMALL, NEAT, WELL FINISHED House in every respect, in Forty-fourth street, third house east of Fifth avenue. For terms inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A LOT ON EAST SEVENTY-seventh street, between First and Second avenues, 25x100; will take in part payment a horse and wagon suitable for country use. WALDRON & ZITTEL, 1,016 Third av.

West side.

A SMALL PLOT OF WELL LOCATED EIGHTH AVEnue (Central Park) Lots for sale low. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 916 EIGHTH AVEnue. Inquire of the owner, No. 112 East Fifty-second st.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW FIGURE, 49 WEST FIFTY-fifth street, 18.9x55, lot 100.5, four stories, high stoop, brown stone front.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE AND FULL LOT, FIFTY-fourth street, south side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ON EASY TERMS, A THREE story brick House, 12 rooms, all modern improvements, near Eleventh avenue and Fifty-second street, by MOULTON & CO., Broadway and Fifty-second street.

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A GREAT BARGAIN.—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE ON Washington avenue, Jersey City; 11 rooms; lot 25x100; choice shrubbery; price $5,500; possession immediately. Address or call at 61 Montgomery street, Jersey city. TAYLOR & HASBROUCK.

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TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, AT 106 BLOOMFIELD street, Hoboken, a Suit of three well furnished Rooms, suitable for housekeeping; rent low to a small, respectable family. W. COLLINS, 75 Vesey street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

AT AUCTION.—TUESDAY, JUNE 28,
at 12:30 P. M., on the premises.
Ninety-seven beautiful Building Sites,
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This property is beautifully located in the heart of Tarrytown, has been in the Benedict family over forty years, and heretofore never for sale, is now offered in plots of from 3 to 6 city lots.
The advantages of Tarrytown are well known.
It is less than an hour from New York by numerous trains on the Hudson River Railroad, and has communication six times a day to and from the city by ELEGANT STEAMBOATS, including the Daniel Drew and Chauncey Vibbard. It has churches of all denominations, best of schools, unsurpassed society, and celebrated for its healthfulness; and it is an acknowledged fact that it is the finest town for residence in America. The property now offered is situated in the midst of the very finest improvements, within five minutes' walk of the depot, churches, schools, stores, &c., is surrounded by many of the elegant residences for which Tarrytown is celebrated; is located on high ground, commanding unsurpassed river views, and is, without doubt,
THE FINEST PROPERTY
ever offered at auction
ON THE HUDSON RIVER.
Further particulars at office of Auctioneers,
MALLORY & BLACKWELL,
55 Liberty street.

A.—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22,
at 4 P. M., on the premises,
Absolute Sale at
Tarrytown,
Plot of five acres, beautifully located on high ground, commanding extensive views on the Hudson river and surrounding country for 40 miles, with the new and well built
Residence,
containing 18 rooms, all finished in modern and most approved manner, with hard wood doors and trimmings on main floor; marble mantels, marble top washstands, with plumbing complete in all the chambers, with bath, water tank, dumb waiter, gas pipes, &c.
Fine carriage house and stables.
Seventy-five per cent can remain on bond and mortgage.
Immediate possession can be given.
Carriages will meet the train leaving 30th street at 2 P. M.
Sale positive; in the house if stormy.
Further particulars of auctioneers,
MALLORY & BLACKWELL, 55 Liberty street.

ALL WANTING FARMS.—5,000 ACRES, GOOD SOIL, mild climate; 34 miles south of Philadelphia; price only $25 per acre; also improved Farms. The place is growing more rapidly than most any other place in the United States; thousands are settling. Address C. K. LANDES, Vineland, N. J.

A BARGAIN.—ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—$16,500 WILL BUY a completely furnished Country Residence, within 15 minutes' drive of depot; very high ground, remarkably healthy; terms easy. Address COUNTRY RESIDENCE, box 1,783 Post office.

A.—NEW, NEAT, PRETTY FRENCH ROOF COTTAGE to rent, furnished, for three months from July 1; near depot; good river view; rent low. Apply to WALTER UNDERHILL, Main street, Yonkers.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—SUFFOLK COUNTY, HALF a mile from Long Island Sound, 65 miles from New York city, a good Hotel and Store; size of lot 300 feet front by 50 feet deep; house (of 22 rooms) 20x62, wings 17x22 and 12x15, barn 24x56, wagon house 12x14, store house, ice house, wood house, &c. &c.; near mill, post office, churches, schools, &c. Price $4,000; $1,000 cash, $1,000 each year till paid, without interest. Address E. GRISWOLD & CO., Cigar and Tobacco Manufacturers, Lakeland, N. Y.

A FINE WESTCHESTER FIRST CLASS RESIDENCE—Healthy, high grounds, 50 minutes from City Hall, for sale cheap, or rent, or trade for City Property. A. M. SOTELDO, 58 Broadway.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT IN New Jersey, one hour from city; 22 rooms; all modern improvements; 40 acres in beautiful lawns and groves. Rent very low for season or year. Address F. FOSTER, Newark Post office.

A MOST LOVELY RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON river bank, convenient to city; all improvements; furnished; for season; rent low. Address HUDSON, Herald office.

A CHEAP HOME.—$200 CASH AND $12 MONTHLY, instead of rent, will buy House and full Lot, five minutes from depot, at Elizabethport, N. J.; price $950; an extra lot if wanted. E. R. KELLOGG, Second street, Elizabethport, or No. 3 Broadway, New York.

CHEAP LOTS IN GOOD LOCATION FOR SALE—ON payment of $10 cash and $10 or more monthly until paid for, in Elizabethport, N. J.; prices from $200 upwards; title perfect. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New York, or Second street, Elizabethport.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE DELAWARE, AT BURLINGton, N. J., for sale or exchange—30 acres in high condition—full of best standard and all other fruits, all in bearing; good house, with eight rooms; fine shade, river view, gunning and fishing; beautiful location, a mile from the post office; price $10,000; half on time and half in New York property. Full particulars of E. MORRIS, Burlington.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM COMBINED—55 acres; finest property on New Jersey Central Railroad; buildings replete; grounds unsurpassed; would exchange for city property. JAQUES, 208 Broadway.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, FURNISHED, TO LET—For summer or for year. Twenty minutes from Portchester. Care more object than rent. Apply at 436 West Twenty-second street or 677 Broadway, up stairs.

FARM AND RESIDENCE FOR SALE—IN COLUMBIA county, N. Y.; 138 acres, under high cultivation, with an abundance of fruit, adjacent to the city of Hudson, and within 10 minutes' drive of railroad and Hudson river; terms easy. LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 3 Beekman street.

FOR SALE—ONE HOUR AND A QUARTER FROM THE city, on the Hudson, a very desirable Place, which will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to GEO. N. PETRIE, No. 2½ Murray street.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-NINE ACRES LAND, DELIGHTfully located at Toad Hill, S. I.; high ground, fine view of the bay; price $20,000. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR GENTLEman of moderate means; 8 rooms, ½ acre land; fruit, shrubbery abundant; north shore Staten Island; price $3,500, part cash. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME COTTAGE, ONE ACRE OF Land and barn, half mile from landing, north shore of Staten Island; plenty fruit; $2,500; $1,500 on mortgage. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOME, NORTH SIDE STATEN Island; cottage, barn, 1¼ acres, finely located, twenty minutes from ferry; $1,800; worth $2,500; terms easy. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME GOTHIC VILLA, COMmanding a fine view; 21 apartments; bath, ice house, barn, &c.; 16 acres of fertile land, extensive lawn, urns, swing, rustic seats, 400 choice fruit and ornamental trees; price $12,000, half cash; is 30 miles from Philadelphia, near Pottstown, on Reading turnpike; 20 minutes from Pennsylvania Railroad station and the river Schuylkill. Also 120 acres good Prairie, in Floyd county, Iowa, for one half its actual value. Address Dr. MORGAN, Limerick square, Montgomery county, Pa.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

FOR RENT—A HOUSE, WITH ELEVEN ROOMS, NINE furnished; beautifully situated in Passaic, twelve miles from New York by Erie Railway; rent for the summer $75 per month. W. S. BROWN, 89 Nassau street, room 12.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE MOST PRODUCTIVE FARM in Columbia county, N. Y.; 200 acres; beautifully located near Harlem Railroad. Terms easy. Apply at 147 Front st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AND EASY TERMS—A NICE 20 acre Farm, with or without Stock and Crops; plenty of fruit and water; good buildings. Owner at 777 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, after 2 P. M.

FOR SALE OR RENT—THE CELEBRATED SALTONstall Lake Property, situated three miles from New Haven, Conn., on the line of the New York and Boston Shore Line Railroad. This property comprises two houses, railroad depot, club boat house and other buildings; a large tract of beautifully wooded land nearly surrounding the lake, together with the exclusive right to all the fish, as protected by a special law passed by the State Legislature for this lake in 1857; also all the fish in said lake, which have been thirteen years in process of culture. Persons desiring to visit the property can witness on Wednesday next, June 22, the boat races between the scientific departments of Yale and Harvard, or the annual races of Yale, on June 29. For further particulars address GEORGE H. TOWNSEND, New Haven, Conn.

FOR RENT—COUNTRY RESIDENCE, SITUATED ON Gordon street, Perth Amboy, N. J.; a Mansard roof Cottage, containing seven bedrooms, two parlors, dining room, kitchen and cellar; possession given immediately. For terms apply to WILLIAM KING, 209 Pearl street, New York, or to GEO. W. SLAUGHTER, Perth Amboy, N. J.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—TEN ACRES OF LAND AT Holbrook, Long Island, or to exchange, with cash, for a light Rockaway or Phaeton. WILLIAM KNIGHT, 327 Fourth avenue.

GREAT BARGAINS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY ON Central avenue—a Plot of 9½ acres, the cheapest in the neighborhood, will be sold for $4,250 per acre; large house, barn, carriage house, &c. WALDRON & ZITTEL, 1,016 Third avenue.

GREAT CHANCE—FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for first or second mortgages; half a mile from Southside Railroad, on Long Island, twenty-seven miles from New York; 135 acres, about 3,000 feet on the turnpike, divided into city lots. A great advance on its price may be realized. Apply to D. H. STONE, 192 Broadway, New York, room No. 8.

LOOK OUT
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JOHNSON & MILLER'S
announcement
of the
great sale of 1,200 Lots,
Burgher Farm,
Linden Park, Staten Island,
which will appear in all of to-morrow's papers.

LONG BRANCH—FURNISHED COTTAGE TO RENT, containing 7 rooms; well shaded, garden, carriage house and stable, 10 minutes from shore; high ground. Inquire of J. M. SPERO, 364 Bowery.

NEW SUMMER RESIDENCE—12 ROOMS, FIVE acres of land; 10 minutes from depot; location fine; living 20 per cent cheaper than in any city the same distance from New York. A. D. NEWELL, M. D., New Brunswick, N. J.

STONE MANSION TO RENT—FOR FOUR MONTHS, completely furnished, situated near Hastings, on the Hudson; for purity of air, elevation and scenery unsurpassed on the Hudson; twelve acres, with stabling for six horses; good vegetable garden. Apply on the premises, Rockridge, between Yonkers and Hastings, or at 400 West Twelfth street, New York. EDWARD MARTIN.

SARATOGA.—ONE HOUSE FURNISHED, 17 ROOMS, stabling, $600; one, 13 rooms, splendid, $450; one, aristocratic, 16 rooms, $600. Address A. M. T., Crescent House, Saratoga.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM, CHEAP, HOUSE, STABLE and grounds; near depot; Cottage and three acres of Land; also several other Houses; possession immediately. Apply to BENJAMIN F. HASKIN, Fordham depot.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COMMODIOUS COUNTRY House, with five lots attached, on the Hudson river, at the foot of Ninety seventh street; situated on high ground; delightful view of the river; suitable for summer and winter residence; rent low to responsible parties. Apply to F. MARTIN, 49 Dey street.

THE RUTHERFURD PARK ASSOCIATION WILL SELL their few remaining Building Sites in the Passaic Valley, 40 minutes from New York, at reasonable prices. J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, Agent, 10 Pine street.

TREMONT IN THIRTY MINUTES—FROM FORTY-second street, by Harlem Railroad; lot two blocks from depot, thirty-one feet front, 112 feet deep; $300. Inquire of H. NICHOLS, Freight Depot, Forty-seventh street.

TO LET—AT RIVERDALE, A FINE HOUSE, WITH three acres; gas, hot and cold water. Rent $1,200. Address C., box 5,122 Post office.

TO LET OR EXCHANGE—A FINE NEW FRENCH roof House, on high ground, at Forest Grove, 20 minutes from Forty-second street by steam. H. P. DEGRAAF, Bowery National Bank.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSES AT ISLIP, LONG Island, near Pavilion Hotel. Inquire on premises, or of M. PORTER, No. 9 Pine street.

TO LET—FURNISHED, OR EXCHANGE, A FINE Mansion, on high ground, at Forest Grove. Splendid shade, fruit and lawn; 20 minutes from Forty-second street by steam. H. P. DEGRAAF, Bowery National Bank.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A modern built House, containing 14 rooms; an acre of land; a good stable; within five minutes' walk from depot; furnished or not; rent low. No. 4 West Twenty-eighth street.

TO LEASE—AT $400 PER ANNUM, A FARM OF 30 acres, 10 of it fresh meadow; house 10 rooms, filled in; barn, well of pure water; near East New York. Inquire at 213 Flatbush av., Brooklyn, of S. C. C. HARRIS, before 12 M.

THREE FARMS IN ORANGE COUNTY FOR SALE—OR exchange for Brooklyn property, at $1,800, $4,500, $6,000; two in Broome county, one in Pennsylvania, with stock and crops, at great bargains; easy terms. J. A. BIGGS, 176 Fulton street.

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VIRGINIA LANDS ON THE ROANOKE.—A VIRGINIAN offers for sale two choice and valuable Plantations, with handsome improvements and ornamented grounds in a high rolling section. Parties interested are invited to accompany him home. Apply to MARCUS H. LAING, 42 John street, New York.

YONKERS.—FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET, FOR two or three months, to a small family only; location unexceptionable; rent low. Address J. A. N., box 146 Yonkers Post office.

55 ACRE COUNTRY SEAT, WITH FINE BUILDINGS, one hour's time by Erie Railway, for sale; will exchange in part for City Property. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

$75 PER MONTH.—FURNISHED HOUSE, PASSAIC, N. J., one hour from City Hall. Large house, well shaded; by the season or year. HENRY WHITTEMORE, 35 Park place.

$200.—TO RENT, IN EAST HADDAM, THREE miles from Goodspeed's Landing, until October, a modern built House; ten rooms, blinded; completely furnished; situated on one acre of well shaded land; excellent spring water; planted garden; barn; carriage house. Reference, Frothingham & Baylis, 80 South street. For further particulars apply to A. E. PURPLE, Moodus, East Haddam, Connecticut.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 PER DAY—BY THE AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., BOSTON, MASS., or ST. LOUIS, MO.

AGENTS WANTED—CAN MAKE FROM $3 TO $5 PER day; good chance for men who want to travel. Apply to GEO. BARNES, 309 Bowery, basement.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE MATCH CABLE. Patented June 7, 1870; a repeating match, giving 500 lights in any weather. Call, send for circular, or 30 cents for sample. W. H. ROGERS, 21 Cortlandt street.

BOY WANTED—ONE WHO HAS BEEN IN A STOCK broker's office preferred. Apply to J. E. MASTIN, 25 Wall st., up stairs, 9 to 10 o'clock A. M.

FARMERS.—TWO OR THREE STEADY, GOOD WORKmen; references required; good wages. No others need apply at 144 Fulton st., Currier's dining room. J. A. CURRIER.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, THREE YOUNG MEN IN the office of a civil engineer, as pupils and assistants; those acquainted with the elements of geometry and algebra will be preferred. Address R. S. OLMSTEAD, Rye, N. Y.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF TASTE, FULLY COMpetent to take charge of the manufacturing of made up lace goods; to such a person an excellent opportunity is now offered. Address F. H., box 123 Herald office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE OCTAGON SEWING MACHINE. It is licensed, makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch" and is warranted for five years. Price $15. All other machines with an under-feed sold for $15 or less are infringements. Address OCTAGON SEWING MACHINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.; Chicago, Ill.; Pittsburg, Pa., or Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A FEW AGENTS TO SELL A WOODEN parasol and fan combined. Apply at 87 Nassau st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A BOY, TO MAKE HIMSELF GENERALLY useful and to assist to attend bar. One who has worked in the same capacity before and can come well recommended apply to M. L. BEGLEY, 2d av. and 30th st.

WANTED—A PORTER, BY A WHOLESALE HOSIERY house, accustomed to packing goods; must be well recommended for honesty and sobriety. Address, with references, O. X. C., box 109 Herald office.

WANTED—IN A GROCERY STORE, A SMART YOUNG lad about 17; must be correct at figures and write a neat hand. Apply at 352 4th av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS waiter; fully competent and strictly temperate; no objection to the country. Address WAITER, Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CATERER AND CARVER, for a restaurant; a Frenchman, speaking English, preferred; must have undoubted city references as to ability. Apply, at 4 P. M., at MIDDLETON'S, corner Centre and Leonard sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 18 OR 20 YEARS old, to help tend bar; best reference required. Inquire at 46 Prince st.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Price $25. It makes the "Lock Stitch" (alike on both sides) and is the only licensed under-feed Shuttle Machine sold for less than $60. Licensed by Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker and Singer & Co. All other under-feed Shuttle Machines sold for less than $60 are infringements, and the seller and user liable to prosecution. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEW YORK COURTS.

The Hall Bay Oil Case—Rum and the Revenue—"Cracking" a House—Not as "Superior Lead" as was Expected—The Mitchel-Dix Difficulty.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

That Bay Oil Case—The Controversy Ended at Last.

Before Commissioner Shields.

William H. Hall, who is one of the firm of Messrs. Hall & Ruckel, wholesale druggists, doing business at No. 218 Greenwich street, was accused in February last of selling oil of bay, knowing the same to have been smuggled. The case has been pending before Commissioner Shields since the fore part of March. The evidence was voluminous, and showed that the oil of bay seized on the premises of Messrs. Hall & Ruckel was smuggled beyond a doubt; but it was also shown that the defendant bought it in this market, not knowing where it came from.

Counsel for the defence insisted that his client had fully complied with the law, in taking all the precaution necessary when he purchased the article from brokers by the sample to absolve him from blame.

Counsel for the government contended that the possession of the oil threw the onus upon the defendant to prove innocence, under section four of the act of 1866.

The case, on argument, was submitted to the Commissioner, who returned his decision, saying Mr. Hall was honorably discharged.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Revenue Case—Verdict for the Government.

Before Judge Blatchford.

In August, 1869, five barrels of rum, on which revenue brands had not been placed, were found opposite the store of Joseph Ross, in East Thirty-ninth street, and the property was condemned. A suit was then commenced against the stock and fixtures of Mr. Ross, on the ground that the illicit rum was owned by him, and the case was tried yesterday and given to the jury, who rendered a verdict for the government.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

A Party Wall Case.

Before Judge Spencer.

Barbette Hamberger vs. David Jones.—The plaintiff allowed defendant the privilege of building on a lot next to his house and of using the wall of his house as a party wall. The understanding was that defendant's was to be a tenement house, but after being built it was used as a store house, and in consequence of the great weights put on the floors the party wall was cracked and otherwise damaged. For this plaintiff sued for $5,000. Defendant admitted his intention of using the house as a tenement house, but denied any special contract that it should not be used for any other purpose. The jury found a verdict for defendant.

Alleged False Representations.

Edward K. Albertis vs. David Allerton and Alexander H. Sibley.—The defendants, in March, 1864, were joint partners in the Lake Superior Silver Lead Company, and, as plaintiff alleges, represented to him that it consisted of 1,630 acres of land in Marquette county, Mich., and that it cost them $306,000. He further alleges that they told him it was the most magnificent scheme imaginable, and that he could make his fortune in no time. On these representations plaintiff became purchaser in the stock of the company to the extent of $13,600. He now sues for the amount on the ground that the stock was worthless. The defendants in their answer simply make a general denial of every allegation in the complaint. They claim, however, that plaintiff knew all about the prospects of the company as well as they themselves did. Case still on.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

The Mitchel-Dix Case.

Before Judge Spencer.

John Mitchel vs. John A. Dix.—Agreeably to adjournment, the argument on the motion to remove this suit to the United States courts was continued yesterday. Mr. Blake, counsel for General Dix, argued that he (Dix) acted in his capacity as subordinate to General Grant. He did not argue the legality of the order, but simply that General Dix, in his military capacity, performed the duties of his position.

Judge Freedman said that if he (Dix) had received his orders from the President, his case would come under the statute relating to removal to the federal courts.

To this counsel replied that General Grant, as Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States, was the representative of the President, and as such the law related to this proceeding.

The Court granted plaintiff ten days to submit his papers that he might prepare a more comprehensive brief.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

In the report of the case of *Alexander C. Lawrence vs. James E. Maxwell*, given in the HERALD of yesterday, it was erroneously stated that Lawrence was a gold broker. He is a merchant doing business in Leonard street, but defendant is a gold broker, in Broad street.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

At the opening of the court yesterday Mr. Howe moved to postpone the trial of Mrs. Vreeland, charged with attempting to kill Robert Schroeder, in order that he might have time to bring witnesses from Boston to establish the insanity of his client. The case was set down for Thursday.

John Carey pleaded guilty to assaulting Patrick Byrne, on the 11th inst., and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

ALLEGED RAPE BY A FATHER UPON HIS CHILD—ACQUITTAL OF THE ACCUSED.

The trial of Andrew J. Broas, charged with committing a rape upon the person of his own daughter, on the 7th of May, was resumed. Assistant District Attorney Tweed, after calling the complainant and listening to her story, rested the case for the prosecution.

Counsel for the accused called witnesses to show the previous good character of the prisoner, and offered to establish the fact that his two eldest daughters conspired against him because of his strictness in endeavoring to keep them from leading a vicious life. The Recorder decided that, however pertinent such testimony would be on the trial of the father for alleged incest with them, it could not be legally introduced at this time. The prisoner was placed upon the stand, and unequivocally denied having violated his daughter, and further stated that he had great difficulty with one of his eldest daughters.

Mr. McClelland made an able argument, and was followed by Mr. Tweed in a brief but able speech.

Recorder Hackett delivered a clear and impartial charge, and in a few minutes the jury returned to the court with a verdict of not guilty.

Mr. McClelland informed the court that he was desirous of thoroughly vindicating Broas, and that at a reasonable notice from the District Attorney he would be ready to proceed to the trial of the indictments found by the other daughters for the alleged crime of incest.

The prisoner, who is an elderly man, was remanded to prison.

The following is the calendar for to-day:—The People vs. Charles Carpenter, James Gallagher, Archibald M. Craig, robbery; Same vs. James Dobbins, John Meagher, burglary; Same vs. John O'Toole, false pretenses; Same vs. Francis Redmond, George Allen, burglary; Same vs. Edward Mosher, Alonzo Burt, Edward Connor, Lizzie Johnson, John Williams, Henry McCord, grand larceny; Same vs. the Same, false pretenses; Same vs. George Bennett, disorderly house.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 2.—Before Judge Brady.—Nos. 272, 446, 2320, 1610, 1568, 1104, 6655, 836, 436, 1624, 1626, 1630, 1338, 1640, 990½, 1194, 1642, 1646, 1648, 1654.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Barnard.—Nos. 41, 49, 57, 65, 85, 87, 122, 129. Call 131.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1—Before Judge Spencer.—Nos. 1879, 335, 1015, 1529, 1573, 1455, 1509, 1539, 735½, 1651, 3113, 923, 1447, 1689, 313. Part 2—Before Judge Barbour.—Nos. 2225, 2230, 2236, 2242, 2228, 1886, 1958, 1354, 1504, 2244, 2266, 2268, 2270, 2276, 2280.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1—Before Judge Loew.—Nos. 686, 94, 678, 760, 470, 556, 872, 640, 294, 793, 794, 276, 481, 668, 150, 137. Part 2—Before Judge VanBrunt.—Nos. 113, 573, 874, 873, 972, 341, 982, 817, 847, 755, 899, 971, 959, 878, 979.

MARINE COURT—Part 1—Before Judge Curtis.—Nos. 1275, 1618, 1528, 1394, 1414, 1479, 1350, 1419, 1423, 1435, 1440, 1446, 1449, 1651, 1652. Part 2—Before Judge Alker—Nos. 935, 1068, 1249, 1312, 1318, 1334, 1452, 1492, 1533, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1322, 1369.

A BERGEN BACCHANALIAN IN A FIX.

Late on Monday night one Dennis Cunningham, a well-to-do Bergen county freeholder, stumbled into the Newark police station in mistake for the depot of the Newark and New York Railroad. "Gi' me a ticket for Bergen," said he, addressing Lieutenant Volk, holding himself up by hanging on to the desk rail. Not seeing the ticket forthcoming he commenced abusing the officer in charge mercilessly, so that the doorman was called to place him in a cell. Dennis struggled violently, but finally was taken into what he afterwards called a "dark, dirty baggage car." His incarceration was perhaps fortunate, in view of the fact that he had on his person some $500, money which he had received during the day through the sale of a team of mules. He fell asleep, vowing legal vengeance on the "outrageous railroad company." When morning came he was as mute as a mouse, paid his fine, and glided off for Bergen in the quietest manner possible.

A HUDSON RIVER MYSTERY.

Suspicious Disappearance of a Physician at Yonkers—His Probable Robbery and Murder—A Wife's Anxiety for Her Husband's Fate—Efforts of the Police to Solve the Mystery.

The mysterious disappearance of a gentleman who recently visited Yonkers, Westchester county, is at present occupying the attention of the police in that village, there being good reason for suspecting that a murder has been committed, prompted by a desire to rob the missing man, who was known to have had valuable effects on his person when last seen. An extraordinary feature in the inexplicable occurrence will be observed in the fact that although the supposed victim was missed from his temporary abode on the evening of the 9th inst. no intimation of his unaccountable absence was given to the police until last Saturday. The circumstances of the case are as follows:—

On Tuesday, the 7th instant, Dr. Walter H. Foster, who resided with his family at 323 Pine street, Philadelphia, arrived in Yonkers for the purpose (as he subsequently stated) of purchasing a residence, intending to make his future home in that village. As his object would necessarily detain him for some days, he located at a private boarding house kept by Mrs. Manny on Woodworth avenue, and while paying for his apartments in advance it was noticed that he possessed

A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF BANK NOTES.

He also carried on his person a gold watch valued at $250. The morning of the succeeding day was occupied by Dr. Foster in looking at property, and in the afternoon he accompanied Frederick H. Manny, aged twenty, the son of his hostess, in a boat on the Hudson river. Before returning they visited Dudley's Grove, about three miles north of Yonkers, where they remained a short time, during which Manny introduced his companion to the proprietor. During the morning of the next day (Thursday) the missing man left his boarding house, remarking, it is understood, that he was going to enjoy a few hours on the river. Accordingly he hired a boat, and (as is stated by the party from whom he obtained it), having been provided with fishing tackle, pulled out on the river alone. On the following day a flagman in the employ of the Hudson River Railroad Company found the boat tied to a small dock near Spring Hill grove, a short distance below Dudley's. In the boat were the fishing tackle alluded to and a pocket knife, which has since been identified by Mrs. Foster as the property of her husband.

THE POLICE WERE NOT NOTIFIED

of the occurrence, as before stated, until last Saturday evening, and even then their efforts failed to obtain a description of the missing man at his late boarding house, until Monday afternoon. An officer was despatched to Dudley's Grove, where he ascertained from the proprietor that Dr. Foster had been there in company with two well-dressed strangers on Thursday afternoon: that although he (Dudley) partook of soda water with the party, he had not noticed how long they remained, or when they left the grounds. This was the last seen of the missing man, and conjecture is rife as to who his companions were on that occasion. His address was found in a satchel left at his boarding house, which enabled Manny to communicate the circumstance of his disappearance to Mrs. Foster at Philadelphia. The satchel also contained his diploma and a trust deed of some property in Maine. Having received the alarming intelligence, Mrs. Foster arrived in Yonkers on Monday afternoon, and on reaching her husband's late stopping place she at once sent for Sergeant Flanders, who was then in command. He found the lady laboring under the

MOST INTENSE ANXIETY

for the safety of her missing husband, whose mysterious disappearance she was unable to account for. Being a man of most abstemious habits, the affair appeared like some horrid dream to the agonized lady. Clinging to hope, however, she informed the Sergeant that Dr. Foster's mother lived in Portland, Me., and perhaps he may have received some information which induced him to leave abruptly for that city. Acting on this hope she immediately caused a telegram to be sent to the Tremont House, Boston (where he was in the habit of stopping while travelling), asking if he had called there. An answer in the negative was received yesterday morning.

Still hoping against her worst fears, the lady again telegraphed to her husband's friends in Portland to ascertain if they had seen him; but, after anxiously waiting some three or four hours for a reply, she, in the hope of terminating her dreadful suspense, set out for Portland, taking with her Frederick Manny as an escort. It is thought that Mrs. Foster's journey will result in a realization of her worst forbodings, as no one believes that the missing man left voluntarily in the manner described. Should the telegram from Portland announce his absence from that place, then

THE INEVITABLE CONCLUSION

must be that either the man fell into the river and was drowned, or that he was brutally murdered for his money. This latter theory is entertained by the Yonkers police, and in pursuance of which Sergeant Mangin despatched two mounted patrolmen yesterday afternoon to thoroughly scour the woods in the neighborhood where the missing man was last seen. Dr. Foster is about twenty-nine years of age, five feet ten inches in height, thin face, brown hair and mustache with full, long whiskers of the same color, blue eyes, and weighed about 150 pounds. He was dressed in black coat, pants and vest, black silk hat; he wore spiral studs in his shirt bosom, and carried a heavy, hunting case, gold watch.

THE MILTON DISASTER.

Further Particulars in the Melancholy Drowning Case.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 21, 1870.

None of the bodies of the unfortunate victims of the drowning disaster at Milton have yet been recovered, and as the circumstances of the sad affair are freely discussed the indignation of the people of Milton over the action of the pilot of the Nubpa strengthens and shows itself in muttered curses. Whether this be just or not I am at present unable to state. I am inclined to think he has been judged too harshly, though the following statements made at Milton today reflect badly upon the pilot's conduct. The people of Milton say that those who make them are reliable persons. I trust, for the sake of humanity, that William Miller and Mrs. Mary Ann Purdy are mistaken; but I must confess the matter, as it now presents itself, looks hard and bears heavily against the pilot and captain of the Nubpa:—

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM MILLER.

Myself, John Rowley, Melissa Burton and my sister, Elmira Miller, were out sailing in a small boat, off Milton, Sunday evening. After sailing about the river some time we landed at Milton dock. This was about half-past nine. We had some lemonade, and then, at or near half-past ten, started out sailing again, heading directly across the river. It was then ebb tide. After we got out some distance we saw a boat coming up the river and consulted together about keeping out of her way. While we were thus consulting I happened to cast my eyes to the northward and saw a propeller coming south, about 100 yards off. I immediately halloed out, being somewhat scared, and Rowley, who had hold of the oars, tried to pull out of the way. A man on the forward deck of the propeller answered me, but I could not understand what he said. Then the propeller was right on us. She hadn't slowed in the least. I am sure of it. She struck our boat amidships. That's the last I saw of any of my companions except Miss Burton. When I was thrown out of the boat I had hold of her and we both sunk together. When we came up we hit the bottom of the propellor or her wheel. That stunned me and Miss Burton let go her hold and sunk. When I came to she had disappeared entirely and the propellor was six hundred yards away going south. This I am sure of, because while swimming I saw her wake. As she moved south I cried loudly for help and struck out for the west shore. This all occurred in the middle of the river. There was a steamer going north on the west shore, and I heard two whistles. Heard no steam blowing off. I had nearly reached the west shore when a yawl boat from a schooner picked me up. The man who picked me up said the propeller did not stop. I am certain she did not stop, or even slow.

STATEMENT OF MRS. MARY ANN PURDY.

I retired at ten o'clock Sunday night. Just before twelve o'clock I was awakened by hearing female voices shouting. Then I heard a man's voice several times. I got up and looked out of the window of my house, which is located on the bank of the river, below Milton dock. There was no moon, but the night was clear and starlight. I saw a large sidewheel steamer going north on the west side of the river. She blowed her whistle three or four times. Across the river, pretty well towards the east shore, I saw another boat going south, apparently a propeller. She was blowing off steam, and at the same time moving south. At the same time I heard more screaming. Suddenly the propeller ceased blowing off steam and passed on down the river. Then I heard a man's voice crying aloud, as if in distress. I next saw a small boat in the middle of the river, and as it neared the west shore I saw two men in it. It passed towards Milton dock. I got out of my bed as soon as I heard the screaming spoken of, and from that time till the boat containing the two persons passed my house I saw no steamboat stop, but saw them keep on their way north and south. My daughter saw the same.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The regular semi-monthly session of the Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Thorne in the chair.

A report was submitted by the committee appointed to examine pupils, who presented themselves to contest for the cadetship, which is in the gift of John G. Schumaker, Congressman from the Second district. The committee stated that they had examined fourteen pupils, and recommended the appointment of Master John Anderson, a pupil of school No. 15, residing at No. 347 State street. Mr. Schumaker had acquiesced in the appointment. The report was received and the committee discharged.

JERSEY CITY COMMON COUNCIL.

The War Between the Mayor and the Aldermen—The City Fathers Triumphant on Two Issues—The Aldermen Vote Themselves a Salary of $1,200 a Year.

There was a lively time in the Jersey City Common Council yesterday. The salary ordinance, which included $1,200 a year to each of the Aldermen, was vetoed by Mayor O'Neill, and the veto was laid on the table at the previous meeting. The Board of Education has not yet been organized, although the new city has completed nearly two months of its existence. The Aldermen having great confidence in the Mayor, delegated to him the privilege of nominating two persons from each ward to constitute the Board of Education to be confirmed by the Aldermen. Several of the city fathers waited on the Mayor for the purpose of suggesting the names of certain persons who would be acceptable to them and the majority of their constituents, but the Mayor peremptorily declined any suggestions on the matter. This put

THE ALDERMEN IN A VERY ANGRY MOOD.

To make the breach still wider several of the nominees sent in by the Mayor were just the very men the Aldermen would not have. Some were members of former boards; and when the people consigned them to obscurity it was little expected that they would be drawn forth again by a representative of the people.

The Aldermen laid the communication of the Mayor on the table, and during the past week caucusses were held almost every night to discuss what some of the small politicians called

"A CRISIS."

What resolution was arrived at will soon appear. When the routine business was disposed of yesterday, the Mayor's communication on the subject of the Board of Education was taken from the table. Alderman Hogan, who is styled the Nestor of the Council, rose and said that he voted in the first instance in favor of the ... by the Mayor and the Council, ... surrendering a privilege they might ... liberally ercised themselves. But their ... have exso abused that he hoped the Board ... would now reject the whole batch of nominees. ... Alderman Sheeran said he had also voted in favor ... of the Mayor, but he should now vote against. ... The debate was becoming very warm, and the ... previous question was called for on all sides. ... Alderman Sweeney made a vain effort to have ... members heard, and the previous question being ordered,

THE MAYOR'S NOMINEES WERE REJECTED

by a vote of 12 to 11.

This was victory number one, and Alderman Hogan followed it up by introducing a new ordinance to establish a Board of Education. While the Aldermen were flushed with triumph Mr. Wakeman moved to take up the Mayor's veto on

THE SALARY ORDINANCE.

The motion took many by surprise, but it was carried amid some excitement. Debate was again cut off, the Board showing no consideration whatever to their Chief Magistrate, and the salary ordinance was passed over the veto by a vote of 22 to 9. This showed that the opposition to the Mayor was steadily increasing, and the

SMILES OF SATISFACTION

which followed showed that the spirit which prompted Alexander in his desire for conquering more worlds was not quite extinct.

Mayor O'Neill is a man of the strictest integrity, but very positive and decided in his views. He has the esteem and support of many who differ with him politically. But in the assertion of his convictions he is steadfast even to stubbornness, and when once committed to a particular course will not yield an inch. There is very little of conciliation or compromise about him. The Board of Aldermen accordingly assume a hostile attitude and become peremptory when they find reason and argument ineffectual. This hostility between the two branches of the city government increases every day, and it is quite easy to understand that the Aldermen will not be the first to give way.

THE STORM ON THE HUDSON.

Grand and Terrific Display of Heaven's Artillery in the Highlands—Old Cro' Nest Struck by Lightning and a Thousand Tons of Rock Split Off and Hurled into the River.

The storm along the Highlands on the Hudson river on Monday night was of unusual splendor. Although the moon at its full had arose the thick shower clouds completely extinguished all light except that from the successive glares of lightning. It was by this alone and the shore lights that the pilots were enabled to proceed at all, slow progress and frequent stops even then being necessary. At midnight the fury of the elements had unrestrained frolic. The rumble and roar and loud explosions of thunder revived all the old legends of Captain Hendrick Hudson and his demon crew playing their grim game of ten-pins in the fastnesses of these wild mountains. For about an hour the display of lightning was most terrific and memorable. The hill top seemed like one vast bonfire or beacon light, flashing up and dying away in flickering glares. The river itself was like a molten sea. At times the unaided eye could scan the greatest depth, to the rocks at the bottom. All the steamers and sailing vessels on the river were tipped with electric fluid, the falling shower seeming to attract the currents. Smoke stacks and sails, decks, masts, machinery, all had a goblin appearance.

As the propeller D. S. Miller, of Poughkeepsie, and the barge Susquehanna, of Homer Ramsdell & Co.'s Newburg daily line, had rounded West Point and was passing Cro' Nest Mountain, which looms almost perpendicularly up from the water one solid mass of rock, an awful explosion of thunder occurred, immediately followed by a vivid sheet of lightning, from which a fire-bolt descended and struck the mountain top, spitting off an immense piece of rock weighing probably a thousand tons, which was hurled into the air and plunged with a fearful momentum into the river at the base of the mountain. Showers of pieces were scattered in the air, some of them falling upon the decks of passing vessels. The smell of brimstone was for the time almost overpowering, and the hiss of the water as the heated rock plunged in was plainly heard.

An unknown schooner, off Peekskill, laden with brick, lost part of her sails and masts, and a canal boat was damaged by a collision with an unlighted sloop at anchor.

YACHTING NOTES.

The Atlantic Yacht Club—an organization by the way that, within the past year, has really distinguished itself—will celebrate the Fourth of July with patriotic manifestations in true nautical style. It is understood that the genial and hospitable Commodore of the club, Mr. William Voorhis, has tendered his usual invitations to the members, and before midday a fleet of thirty sail will anchor in front of his residence at Nyack. The festivities incident to the celebration last year created quite an impression in the quaint little town; but the larger display of yachts and the great increase of members will doubtless contribute to render the exhibition more beautiful than that which characterized the brilliant spectacle of last year. The Atlantic Yacht Club will commence their annual cruise on the 30th of July, the starting point being Whitestone.

The Ione Yacht Club hold their annual regatta to-day from their club house, foot of Fifty-first street, North river. Should Neptune be in good humor a very interesting regatta may be looked forward to.

A regatta which promises to engage attention is that under the auspices of the Columbia Yacht Club, to be sailed on the 30th inst.

The great contest between the yacht Bella, of Brooklyn, and the Tiger, of Bridgeport, comes off to-day at Bridgeport. The steamer Sylvan Grove leaves Peck slip at six o'clock to convey passengers desirous of witnessing the race. It is said that a large amount of money is involved, and as both yachts are favorably known as swift and seaworthy little crafts an exciting struggle will doubtless take place.

THE NEW LABOR PROBLEM.

Trouble in a Crispin Lodge.

[North Brookfield (June 18) correspondence Worcester Spy.]

The order K. O. S. C. which has flourished so extensively in this town for the past two years is fast loosing its prestige. At a meeting of the order last week a motion was made to surrender the charter; but by the parliamentary ruling of the sir knight it failed to pass. A subsequent meeting of the disaffected members was called and after some considerable discussion they voted to withdraw from the order on the 1st of July, at which time the new charter is expected to take effect. At this meeting the legal opinion of a distinguished lawyer of your city was read as regards the liability of the old members under the new organization, which opinion was that no member of the old organization was held under the new charter until he had signed his name thereto. For the past two years the members of the lodge have approached every man who has had anything to do with leather and threatened him with his situation if he did not join the order. By so doing they have swelled their ranks largely with men who desired to keep peace with them, but had no particular interest or faith in their proceedings. This class have usually kept away from the meetings and allowed the inconsiderate element to control the business of the lodge; whereas, if they had looked after the workings of the order they need not, as they now do, suffer under the disgrace of the lodge. Their attempt to shirk all the responsibility of the late strike is sheer nonsense. They knew full well that the matter which brought about the late strike was before the lodge, and had been for several meetings, and had they been on hand might have prevented the lodge from taking the action which they did. It is not generally thought that the lodge will break up, but that its power for evil will be somewhat checked by the withdrawal of so many of its members as the number who now propose to withdraw. Neither is it desirable that it should break up, if they would confine themselves to the principles upon which they first started, which were to keep down the surplus of labor in the manufacture of boots and shoes. This principle was advocated more than twenty years ago by the oldest manufacturer in this town. I can see where the workmen can be benefited by such an organization if it is controlled by wise heads; but when they allow men to be at the head of the lodge who have no interest in the town or the business, and have not worked at it for a year, who can wonder that it runs on to the breakers.

BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Annual Meeting of the Hudson River Baptist Association, South.

Yesterday morning the annual Convention of the Hudson River Baptist Association, South, commenced in the new Baptist church at Yonkers, Westchester county. The convention was called to order by the Rev. R. J. W. Buckland, D. D., Professor of the Theological Seminary at Rochester, who presided as Moderator at the last Convention. After the usual introductory religious exercises, a sermon was preached by Rev. J. R. Kendrick, D. D., of New York, after which the Convention proceeded to elect the customary officers for the sessions, with the following result:—Rev. Dr. Kendrick, Moderator; C. C. Norton, Clerk; J. M. Bruce, Treasurer. In the afternoon a large number of letters were read from the various Baptist churches comprising the district, setting forth the progress made during the past year and other interesting information. A committee was appointed to take into consideration what should be done for the poor Indians, to educate them and bring them under the influence of religion. The evening was devoted to matters connected with the interest and management of sabbath schools. The audience during the morning, afternoon and evening sessions was tolerably numerous, and considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings of the Convention.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	4 29	Moon rises..morn	0 58
Sun sets	7 34	High water...eve	3 29

Weather Along the Coast.

JUNE 21—9 A. M.

Port.	Wind.	Weather.	Thermometer.
Halifax	E	Raining	61 above
Portland	NW	Cloudy	65 above
Boston	NW	Clear	70 above
New York	N	Clear	76 above
Philadelphia	W	Clear	72 above
Wilmington, Del	NW	Clear	78 above
Baltimore	NW	Clear	75 above
Washington	NW	Clear	76 above
Fortress Monroe	W	Clear	74 above
Richmond	N	Clear	75 above
Charleston	SSW	Clear	82 above
Savannah	WSW	Clear	81 above
Mobile	N	Clear	89 above
Key West	—	Clear	83 above
Havana	—	Clear	82 above

PORT OF NEW YORK, JUNE 21, 1870.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF JUNE AND JULY.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Manhattan	June 22	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Dorian	June 22	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
New York	June 23	Bremen	68 Broad st.
St Laurent	June 25	Havre	58 Broadway.
City of London	June 25	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Virginia	June 25	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Rhein	June 25	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Australia	June 25	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Minnesota	June 29	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Sidonian	June 29	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Hansa	June 30	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Pennsylvania	July 2	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Paraguay	July 2	London	54 South st.
Donau	July 2	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Idaho	July 6	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Pereire	July 9	Havre	58 Broadway.
Bellona	July 16	London	54 South st.

CLEARED.

Steamship City of Dublin (Br), Eynon, Liverpool—John G Dale.

Steamship Virginia (Br), Andrews, Havre—National Steamship Co.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Conner, Aspinwall—Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah—Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Regulator, Brooks, Wilmington, NC—J Lorillard.

Steamship Niagara, Blackwood, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk—Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia—J Lorillard.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston—W P Clyde.

Ship George Peabody, Brush, Samarang—Funch, Edye & Co.

Ship Good Hope, Ingersoll, Havre—Boyd & Hincken.

Ship Resolute, Brooks, Havre—Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Chili (Br), Byrnes, Havre—Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Kitty (Nor), Rosenburg, Gibraltar for orders—Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Adelaide Pendergast (Br), Chichester, Rio Janeiro—Pendergast Bros & Co.

Bark Andes, Davis, Havana—J B Philips & Son.

Bark Alaska, Potter, New Orleans—N H Brigham.

Bark Gertrude, Miller, Amboy, NJ—Baker & Hurlbut.

Brig Nellie Gay, Smith, Minatitlan—Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brig Spring Bird (Br), Whittier, St Thomas—Peniston & Co.

Brig Orinoco (Br), Roberts, Parrsboro, NS—Crandall, Bertaux & Co.

Brig Liberty, Devereux, Galveston—Adams & Co.

Brig C V Williams, Thompson, Charleston—N L McCready & Co.

Schr Israel Snow, Keating, Baracoa—B J Wenberg.

Schr Rosalie (Br), Cleare, Harbor Island—Jos Eneas.

Schr Rough Diamond (Br), Patterson, St John, NB—P I Nevius & Sons.

Schr W H Jones, Law, Fernandina—A Abbott.

Schr Mott Bedell, Bedell, Baltimore—A Abbott.

Sloop Lexington, Mundy, New Haven—Rackett & Bro.

Steamer Vulcan, Wilcox, Philadelphia.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia.

Steamer M Massey, Smith, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Minnesota (Br), Whineray, Liverpool June 8, and Queenstown 9th, with mdse and 574 passengers, to Williams & Guion. Arrived off Sandy Hook lightship 20th inst, at 10:30 PM, but was detained by the heavy thunder storm until daylight of 21st. 15th inst, lat 43 28, lon 50 50, passed a brig rigged Hamburg steamship, bound E; same time, ship Sussex (Br), do do; 18th, lat 43 22, lon 59 57, ship India (Br), do do; same day, lat 42 13, lon 61, a Bremen steamship, do do.

Steamship City of London (Br), Tibbitts, Liverpool June 9, and Queenstown 10th, with mdse and passengers, to John G Dale. June 16, at 7 PM, lat 44 49, lon 44 01, passed a steamship, supposed the Iowa, bound E; 18th, lat 42 9, lon 54, ship Huron (Br), for St John, NB: same day, at 8:40 PM, 792 miles E of Sandy Hook, exchanged signals with a Guion steamship, bound E.

Steamship Fah-Kee, Steele, Bermuda 3½ days, with produce, to J N Harvey.

Steamship Yazoo, Spencer, Galveston June 12, and Key West 16th, with mdse and passengers, to C H Mallory & Co.

Steamship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah June 18, with mdse and passengers, to R Lowden.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah June 18, with mdse and passengers, to W R Garrison.

Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston June 18, at 11 PM, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship Saratoga, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Victory, Cushing, Liverpool May 4, with mdse and 297 passengers, to Tapscott Bros & Co. May 13 encountered a severe squall from WNW, which settled into a heavy westerly gale and continued with unabated violence for forty-eight hours, accompanied at times with frequent hail and rain squalls and a terrific sea, the ship being at times almost submerged: split fore and main topgallant sails into ribbons, carried away main topsail yard, broke fore topsail yard in two, which split foretopsail, and blew away jib, the vessel most of the time rolling fearfully, straining her badly and springing a leak, requiring all the crew and passengers to keep constantly at the pumps; was struck by a heavy sea, which broke away a large water tank between decks, although it was well secured and cleeted down. During the remainder of the passage had occasional gales from the westward, but causing no damage of a serious nature.

Bark Amykos (Nor), Johnsen, Cardiff, 52 days, with railway iron, to order—vessel to master. Took the northern passage, and had light winds and calms, with dense fog; has been 24 days to the northward of the Banks.

Bark Sea Eagle, Duriee, Sagua 10 days, with sugar, &c, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co—vessel to Moss & Ward. Sailed in company with bark Crusoe, for Philadelphia.

Bark Gratta, Strout, Boston, 5 days, for Staten Island, with ice, to order—vessel to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr E Richardson, Nelson, Manzanilla 20 days, with mahogany, &c, to Snow & Richardson.

Schr J A Chamberlain, Robinson, Virginia.

Schr Victoria, Rose, Virginia.

Schr Ida Grant, Everingham, Virginia.

Schr Napoleon, Rulon, ——, Virginia.

Schr Minnie Kinnie, Parsons, Alexandria.

Schr J E Willetts, Bayles, Georgetown, DC, for Hudson. 20th inst, off Squan, had a heavy squall from NW; lost foresail and broke foreboom.

Schr E G Sawyer, Heath, Jonesport, 12 days, with spars, to E Sanford & Sons.

Canal boat Hansa, Stephens, St John, CE, 12 days, with oats to L J N Stark.

Canal boat N T Jilson, Stevens, St John, CE, 12 days, with oats to L J N Stark.

The schr Minnie, from Maracaibo, which arrived 20th, is consigned to M Perez & Obario, not as before.

Passed Through Hell Gate,

BOUND SOUTH.

Brig Memphis (Br), McComber, Kempt, NS, 12 days, for New York, with plaster to J F Whitney & Co.

Brig Kildare (Br), McComber, Windsor, NS, 10 days, for New York, with plaster to Crandall, Bertaux & Co.

Brig Maria Ferguson (Br), Stephens, Windsor, NS, 10 days, for New York, with plaster.

Brig Leona (Br), Tingley, Dorchester, NB, 12 days, for New York, with stone to P I Nevius & Sons.

Brig Crocus, Fling, Richmond, Me, 18 days, for New York, with ice, to Knickerbocker Ice Company.

Schr Rio, Lawson, Shulee, NS, 16 days, for New York, with spiles to Snow & Richardson.

Schr W H Mitchell, Hall, Shulee, NS, 10 days, for New York, with spiles to order.

Schr S & B Small, Cole, Shulee, NS, 16 days, for New York, with spiles, to master.

Schr Kedron (Br), Hatfield, Windsor, NS, 10 days, for New York, with plaster to Crandall, Bertaux & Co.

Schr Abbie Ingalls, Ingalls, Musquash, NB, 12 days, for New York, with timber to Jas Murray.

Schr H Prescott, Nickerson, Saco for New York, with shooks to Waydell & Son.

Schr Charles Robert, Rodgers, Fox Island, Me, for New York, with lobsters, to H C Rodgers & Co.

Schr Henry Clay, Smith, Franklin, 8 days, for New York, with lumber to Sampson & Clapp.

Schr Louise, Elliott, Bangor, for New York, with lumber, to C & E J Peters.

Schr Madagascar, Linscott, Bangor, 6 days, for New York, with lumber, to C & E J Peters.

Schr W P Ritchie, Reeder, Bangor, 10 days, for New York, with lumber, to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr Abbie S Oakes, Ryder, Bangor, 10 days, for New York, with lumber, to E M Mayo.

Schr Mary A Rice, Rice, Bangor for Elizabethport, with lumber.

Schr Lyra, Haskell, Bangor 10 days, for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr Orizimbo, Wood, Bangor for New York, with lumber to C M Mayo.

Schr Alida, Eaton, Rockport for New York.

Schr A M Mallor, Taylor, Machias, 12 days, for New York, with lumber, to Hollyoke & Murray.

Schr Revenue, Nickerson, Rockport for New York.

Schr Jesse M Knight, Plum, Rockport, Me, 5 days, for New York, with ice, to Knickerbocker Ice Company.

Schr Gentile, Kennedy, Rockland for New York, with lime to J V Harfland.

Schr Herald, Hall, Rockland 5 days, for New York, with lime to J R Brown.

Schr Corvo, Pickering, Rockland 5 days, for New York, with lime to J R Brown.

Schr George W Kimball, Hall, Rockland 27 days, for New York, with lime to J R Brown.

Schr Planet, Pratt, Rockland, 5 days, for New York, with lime, to Candee & Pressey.

Schr Sarah Maria, Ham, Rockland 7 days, for New York, with lime to J R Brown.

Schr Leontine, Pratt, Rockland for New York, with lime, to Candee & Pressey.

Schr Sinbad, Baker, Rockland for Millville, NJ, with lime.

Schr Nautilus, Crockett, Rockland, 7 days, for New York, with granite, to Nolan & McGrat.

Schr Louisa Frances, Kell, Dennis, for New York, with lumber, to Waydel & Co.

Schr Julia A Garrison, Smith, Kennebec river, 6 days, for New York, with ice, to Washington Ice Co.

Schr F A Mayo, Harrington, Thomaston 8 days, for New York, with lime to Candia & Pressey.

Schr E Knight, Osborn, Lubec for New York, with lumber, to Cross & Austen.

Schr Hannie Westbrook, Littlejohn, Portland for New York with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr R W Brown, Wait, Portland for New York, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr L D Wentworth, Chase, Portland for New York, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr Ossipie, Sprague, Boston for New York, in ballast, to master.

Schr Ira Laffenier, ——, Boston for New York, with mdse. S W Lewis.

Schr Plymouth Rock, Kelley, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr Bonny Boat, Kelly, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr Alfred Hall, Mott, Cohasset for New York.

Schr Frances Edwards, Smith, Cape Ann for New York.

Schr Essex, Handy, Cape Ann for New York.

Schr J W McCloskey, Smith, Cape Ann for New York.

Schr Pennsylvania, Butler, Cape Ann for New York.

Schr A Franklin, ——, Nantucket for New York.

Schr Fannie Hazzard, Miner, New Bedford for New York.

Schr Richard Borden, Borden, Fall River for Poughkeepsie.

Schr Sarah Laverne, Arey, Bristol for New York.

Schr C L Hulse, Lisle, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr Madison Holmes, Slade, Providence for New York.

Schr Success, Richards, Providence for Rondout.

Schr Ellen H Barnes, Crosby, Providence for New York.

Schr Vermillion, Dickerson, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr Thos Cahill, Hallock, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr Rusanna Rose, Burgess, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr Fred Tyler, Terrell, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr John B Spofford, Hawkins, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr J P Collins, Gray, New London for New York.

Schr S S Tyler, Pratt, Norwich for Elizabethport.

Schr Cornelius, Pratt, Brookhaven for New York.

Schr M Hand, Harding, Hartford for New York.

Schr Escort, Ball, Bridgeport for New York.

Schr Caroline Kienzel, Adams, New Haven for Georgetown DC.

Schr E Brainard, Buell, Portland, Ct, for New York.

Schr J D Ingreham, Ingreham, Portland Ct for Philadelphia.

Schr Geo Washington, Peck, Stamford for New York.

Schr S P Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford for New York.

Schr Sterling, Hays, Northport for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, New York for Boston.

Brig Continental, ——, New York for Port Morris.

Schr Minnie Kinnie, Parsons, Alexandria for New Haven.

Schr Cloud, Davis, Trenton for Providence.

Schr Reading RR No 44, Trainer, South Amboy for Norwich.

Schr Elias Runyon, Campbell, South Amboy for Middletown.

Schr New Regulus, Hallock, Port Johnson for New Haven.

Schr S A Falconer, Wilson, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr Geo Knox, Lovell, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr Almira, Hegeman, Albany for Glen Cove.

Schr Emma & Ellen, Fox, Albany for Hartford.

Schr R A Edwards, Edwards, Rondout for Boston.

Schr L A Blossom, Sheffield, Rondout for Boston.

Schr White Wing, Hall, Rondout for Stonington.

Schr Peter Ritter, Hamilton, Rondout for Providence.

Schr Dr Francis, Coman, Rondout for New London.

Schr Henry Clay, Lake, Rondout for Bridgeport.

Schr M J Laughton, ——, Rondout for Newburyport.

Schr Hudson, ——, Rondout for Norwich.

Schr Thos Hix, Hall, Hoboken for Portsmouth.

Schr Harriet, Crowley, Hoboken for Boston.

Schr H Adelbert, Dunton, Hoboken for Hallowell.

Schr Helen Augusta, ——, New York for Providence.

Schr Starlight, Blatchford, New York for Calais.

Schr Kate Scranton, Palmer, New York for Providence.

Schr Phil Sheridan, Murphy, New York for Providence.

Schr B P Ely, Stokes, New York for Providence.

SAILED.

Steamships City of Dublin, Liverpool; Cimbria, Hamburg; Ocean Queen, Aspinwall; Cleopatra, Savannah; Regulator, Wilmington, NC; Niagara, Richmond, &c.

Wind at sunset NW, fresh.

Shipping Notes.

The National line steamship Virginia, Captain Andrews, will sail from pier 47 North river to-day, at 10 o'clock AM, for Havre.

The U S revenue steamer Moccasin, Captain Baker, removed, on the 20th inst, a dangerous obstruction to navigation, namely, the mast of a sunken vessel, projecting above the water some six feet, and lying about four miles west a quarter south from the lighthouse on the north end of Block Island, and directly in the path of vessels from Philadelphia and Southern ports bound north. Attached to the spar, which had previously been broken off just below the crosstrees, and the remains of which are about 60 feet in length, are the winch, gaff and peak and throat halyard blocks, all of which can be seen at Cottrell's shipyard, Newport, for identification. Captain Baker reports the deck of the vessel not more than seven to eight fathoms below the surface at low water, while there are from seventeen to 20 fathoms all around it.

Marine Disasters.

LONDON, June 21—The ship Lady Blessington, from New Orleans for Havre, was damaged while entering her dock at the latter port. The extent of the damage is not reported.

The ship War Hawk, from Liverpool for San Francisco, has put back leaking.

The schr Lerant, of St John, was passed abandoned, June 2, in lat 39, lon 47.

SHIP PORTLAW (Br), Rice, which put into Bermuda in distress some time since, having completed repairs on the 17th inst, would sail in a few days for Philadelphia.

SCHR HUDSON, cast away last October, on North Island beach, Georgetown, SC, has been got off. Capt Hair, with a crew of five men, left Calais the last of January with the object of getting her off; they succeeded in repairing the vessel on the beach, but in launching her a heavy gale drove the vessel off the blocks, and, cutting her way down through three fifteen inch logs, left her in the sand, half foot of water. The crew being discouraged abandoned the vessel and went home; but Captain Hair, like a true sailor, stuck to the wreck, and with the assistance of some men in Georgetown succeeded in heaving the vessel off the beach, towed her to Georgetown, put on temporary repairs and succeeded in bringing her cargo of hard pine to Boston. This schooner is a wonderful vessel, having laid on the beach seven months, exposed to the broad Atlantic, been driven up by furious gales 135 feet above low water mark, and, strange to say, very little injured. She will go to Calais, Me, where she will be thoroughly repaired. In saving this vessel Captain Hair saves his owners $10,000.

SCHR ALLIE OAKES, Pillsbury, from Saco for Providence, with brick, went ashore 13th inst on Nigger Island, near the mouth of Saco river, as she was going out to sea. It was thought at first that she was ruined, but on Wednesday, after unloading her deck load, she was got off the rocks and taken into the river, where she will be examined and undergo necessary repairs. The Allie Oakes belongs in Rockland and was built in Kennebunk two years ago.

SCHR AMERICAN EAGLE—Capt Baker, of revenue steamer Moccasin, reports in passing Point Judith Light House 20th inst, saw a large quantity of new light lumber, probably a portion of the deckload of some vessel which had apparently recently drifted ashore, and which parties on shore were engaged in securing; also passed a number of floating pieces in the near vicinity. [The lumber above referred to was a portion of the deckload of schr American Eagle, from Bangor for New York, which got ashore there on the night of 19th in the fog, but came off by throwing over part of her deckload, and was towed into Newport by a pilot boat, with loss of rudder.]

SCHR ELLA, from Bangor, at Philadelphia 21st inst, experienced heavy weather, sprung a leak and lost overboard 160,000 laths.

SLOOP HESTER (of Port Monmouth), Frost, was capsized and sunk in the lower bay on the night of the 20th, in a heavy squall from the northwest. The captain was drowned. The sloop was seen next morning by the captain of the Coast Wrecking Company's steamer Wallace, who sent a diver down and ascertained her name.

YACHT PALMER carried away jibboom in the Sound 20th, and put into New London 21st.

Miscellaneous.

We are indebted to R Hollis Cole, purser of the steamship Montgomery, from Savannah, for full files of papers.

Purser Wm Hathaway, Jr, of the steamship San Salvador, from Savannah, has our thanks for favors.

Purser John R Moffett, of the steamship Charleston, from Charleston, has our thanks for favors.

LONG PASSAGES—The thick weather of the past month has caused the coasting vessels to make long passages. The schr Gilbert Green, from Baltimore, was 30 days; schr Justina, from Bangor, 21 days, and schr Edward, from Ellsworth, Me, 20 days reaching this port.—New Bedford Mercury, June 20.

Notice to Mariners.

ADDITIONAL FOG SIGNAL AT BEAVER TAIL LIGHT STATION.

We are informed by Collector Macy that the keeper of the above named lighthouse has been supplied with one of Anderson's patent fog trumpets, to be used at that station when circumstances render it necessary. Mariners are requested to take notice and not confound this with other fog horns. It will only be used when the engine or other portions of the regular fog whistle may be disabled.—Newport News.

Whalemen.

Bark E Corning, Cornell, of NB, called off the south side of Bermuda 10th inst for recruits. Had taken 750 bbls sp oil, all told.

Arrived at New Bedford 19th, schr Jas English, Barker, of NL, with 1000 bbls sea elephant oil.

Spoken.

Ship Jeremiah Thompson, Kennedy, from New York for San Francisco, May 16, lat 27 N, lon 40.

Ship Free Trade, Bursley, from Cardiff for Calcutta, April 19, lat 25 S, lon 21 W.

Ship St Joseph, Marshall, from Liverpool for San Francisco, June 6, off Queenstown.

Ship Persia, Doane, from Cardiff for New Orleans, May 31, lat 48, lon 16.

Ship Mount Pleasant (Br), Brown, from Cardiff for King George's Sound, April 23, lat 0 21 S, lon 23 45 W.

Bark Northern Queen, Scott, from New York for Havre, May 30, lat 46, lon 17.

Bark Blenheim, from London for San Francisco, April 30, 28 days out.

Bark Countess of Fife, from Liverpool for New Orleans, June 1, lat 37 41, lon 14 50.

Brig Clara & Agnes, from New York for Harbor Grace, NF, June 20, lat 40, lon 67 (by pilot boat E F Williams, No 14).

Foreign Ports.

ANTWERP, June 6—Sailed, Wabena, Dalrymple, New Orleans.

Sailed from Flushing Roads 3d, John N Cushing, Baxter, Boston; Regina, Comminger, NYork; Kate Davenport, Otis, Valparaiso.

ANJIER, April 17—Passed by, Tewksbury, Fowler, from Manila for NYork; Allendale, Grey, Foochow for do.

BRISTOL, June 6—Sailed, Ocean Phantom, Hazelton, Cardiff and NYork.

BREST, June 21—Arrived, steamship Ville de Paris, Surmont, NYork (June 11) for Havre (and proceeded).

BERMUDA, June 10—Arrived, schrs Meteor, Garrison, and Maria, Marling, NYork.

Sailed 11th, bark Mary C Dyer, Hopkins, NYork.

CARDIFF, June 5—Sailed, J J Southard, Bishop, NYork; 6th, Ceder, Robert, do.

CADIZ, June 3—In port bark Speedwell, Patten, from New York, arrived 2d, disg.

DEAL, June 6—Passed, Jenny, Henrici, from Bremen for NYork; Blandina Dudley, Wilson, from London for Boston.

FALMOUTH, June 4—Off, D H Watjen, Deetjen, from New York for Bremen.

Sailed 7th, Shatemuc, Soule, Cardiff.

Off the Lizard 7th, E F Gabain, Lemcke, from San Francisco via Queenstown for Havre.

FAYAL, May 4—Arrived, Constantine, Doane, Boston; 12th, Surprise, Brown, do.

GLASGOW, June 6—Arrived, Valetta (s), McQuinn, and Mohawk, Murphy, NYork; 20th, Anglesea, Kerr; Chippewa, Grossant, and Medora, Shaw, Montreal.

GREENOCK, June 7—Sailed, Mary J Wilbur, Mundy, St John, NB (not Boston).

GOTHENBURG, June 2—Cleared, Meteor, Holst, Boston.

HALIFAX, NS, June 16—Cleared, steamer Delta, Hunter, St Thomas; 17th, ship Golconda, Davis, Quebec.

LIVERPOOL, June ——Arrived, Jerome Jones, Crosby, St John, NB.

Sailed 6th, Melrose, Bicknell, NYork.

Cleared 6th, Hansa, Meyer, NYork.

Ent out 6th, Cuba (s), Moodie; Idaho (s), Price, and Helvetia (s), Grogan, NYork; Rutland, Gardner, Soderham and Melbourne.

LONDON, June 7—Arrived, American Union, Robinson, NYork (and ent out for do).

Cleared 6th, Osprey, Edwards (changed from Taylor), Boston.

LAMLASH, June 4—Arrived, Speculator, McMillan, Ardrossan for Philadelphia.

LONDONDERRY, June 21—Arrived, steamship Moravian, Brown, Quebec for Glasgow.

LEGHORN, May 26—Sailed, Idea, Romano, New York.

NEWPORT, June 4—Sailed, Warrior, Lunt, Callao; Gungner, Iverson, Portland, O; 5th, Kate Crosby, Crosby, New York.

NAVASSA, May 28—Sailed, ship Mayflower (Br), Harrison, London.

OPORTO, June 1—Arrived Joven Thomas, Hendricksen, New York.

PADANG, April 9—Sailed, Baluagwith, Nankivell, New York.

PICTOU, NS, June 15—Off the harbor, barks Helen Patterson, Scott, from Baltimore; Kathleen, Mockler, from St Thomas.

Cleared 14th, bark Wavelet, Butler, Providence.

QUEENSTOWN, June 20—Arrived, steamship City of Brussels, Kennedy, NYork (June 11) for Liverpool (and proceeded).

QUEBEC, June 21—Arrived, steamships Nestorian, Aird, and Germany, Graham, Liverpool.

ST UBES, May 30—Arrived, S P Smith, Dodge, Lisbon (and sailed 31st for Portland).

SAGUA, June 10—In port, barks J C Chase, for Falmouth, E; Almira Coombs, for Boston, 11th; brigs Sarah E Kennedy, Merriwa, and Charlena, for do, ldg.

WINDSOR, NS, June 13—Arrived, brig Crescent, Faulkner, Portland (and cleared same day for NYork).

YARMOUTH, NS, June 11—Arrived, brig S C Shaw, Hersey, Wilmington, NC.

[PER STEAMSHIP CITY OF LONDON.]

ANTWERP, June 7—Arrived, Queen of Scots, Smith, New York.

Sailed from Flushing roads 6th, Wabena, Dalrymple, New Orleans.

BRISTOL, June 8—Sailed, John Clark, Ross, Cardiff and Calcutta.

CARDIFF, June 8—Arrived, Owego, Post and Alicia, Stuart, Havre.

Sailed 7th, Endymion, Jones, NOrleans.

Ent out 6th, Capella, Christopher, for NYork.

CRONSTADT, June 3—Arrived, Henry, Blair, NYork.

ELSINORE, June 4—Arrived, Mag, Hansen, Phila for Reval; Rakkaus, Nordberg, NYork; 5th, Louisa Cook, Cook, NYork for Cronstadt.

GLASGOW, June 6—Sailed, Henrich Bjorn, Ernetson, NYork (and left Greenock 7th); 8th, Sidonian (s), for NYork.

GEESTEMUNDE, June 3—Sailed, Chas Luling (NG), Semke, Cardiff.

GIBRALTAR, May 31—Arrived, J H Kennedy, Rich, NYork; June 1, Rachael, Cattero, do.

HAVRE, June 7—Arrived, Abigail, Raymond, NYork for Rouen.

Sailed 7th, Paraguay (s), Williams, NYork.

HAMBURG, June 4—Arrived, J C Thornton, Waycott, Philadelphia; 5th (not 3d), Crusader, Bradford, Baker's Island; Victor, Lynneberg, Pensacola.

Sailed from Cuxhaven 4th, Topgallant, Phillips, England.

LIVERPOOL, June 7—Sailed, Sabine, Breaker, NYork; 8th, Denmark (s), Forbes, do; Chance, Elmes, Boston.

Ent out 7th, Hochelaga, Eger, for Baltimore; Alaska, Small, Calcutta; Leonidas, Gates, Philadelphia; War Hawk, Williams, San Francisco; 8th, Samaria (s), Martyn, Boston and NYork; City of Paris (s), Mirehouse, NYork.

LONDON, June 7—Ent out, Levanter, Sperbome, New York; Frank Lovitt, Smith, Providence.

LISBON, June 2—Sailed, Paquete de New York, Cunha, NYork.

MALTA, June 3—Arrived, Familien, Holst, NYork.

SCILLY, June 3—Off, Abbotsford, Cooper, from Callao via St Thomas for Antwerp.

STETTIN, June 2—Arrived, Freundschaft, Schuchard, New York.

TRIESTE, June 3—Sailed, Fabio, Strak, NYork.

VALENCIA, June 4—Arrived, Prussia, Patten, Callao.

American Ports.

BOSTON, June 20—Arrived, steamships Tarifa (Br), Liverpool via Queenstown; Neptune, Baker, NYork; ship Cornelia (Den), Kransa, Cadiz; brigs Roslyn, Tuthill, Sagua; Waltham, do; Bachelor, Carlow, do; schrs Wild Pigeon, Flagg, Pensacola; C Fish, Williams, do; William L Spring, Halsey, Jacksonville; Montana, Bearse, Charleston; A E Martin, Weeks, Alexandria, Va; Mindora, Higgins, Philadelphia; Polly Price, Townsend, do; Decorra, Clark, Elizabethport; Gen Peavey, Armstrong, Newburg; Albert, Kent, NYork.

Cleared—Steamship Etna (Br), Lockhead, Liverpool via N York; bark Rebecca Goddard, Manson, City Point, Va; schrs Zinga, McDonald, Goree; Ocean Bird, Kelley, NYork. Also cleared, barks Oneco, Haskell, Melbourne; Pepita (NG), Gatzern, Richmond.

Sailed—Wind SW, ship Matchless.

21st—Arrived, barks Lynel, Antwerp; Acacia, Matanzas.

BALTIMORE, June 20—Arrived, brigs Romance, Duncan, Navassa; Cosmos, Parsons, Boston.

Cleared—Schrs Mary Patten, Cummings, and Rachel Seaman, Seaman, Boston; A D Huddell, Long, Fall River.

Sailed—Bark Clifton; brig Geo Wheelwright.

BRUNSWICK, Ga, June 16—Sailed, schr Matthew Kenney, Ogier, NYork.

In port 17th, brig Lizzie Wyman, Gamage, disg.

BANGOR, June 18—Arrived brig B Inginac, from Philadelphia to load for Port au Prince; schr Mary E Woodhull, Davis, NYork.

Cleared—Brig Potomac, Carver, NYork.

BATH, June 18—Sailed, schr Mary E Rankin, Crosby, Galveston.

BEVERLY, June 19—Arrived, schr W G Dearborn, Scull, Philadelphia.

16th—Sailed, schr Ocean Traveller, Adams, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, June 21—Arrived, steamship Champion, NYork.

Sailed—Bark Village Queen, London; schr Nicanor, a Northern port.

DANVERS, June 13—Arrived, schrs J M Freeman, Eldridge, and Pacific, Glen, New York; 15th, J D Griffin, Gould, do; J A Crawford, Young, Philadelphia; 19th, Honest Abe, Conary, Elizabethport; Compromise, Barlow, New York.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 17—Passed out the Capes, ship Ellen Southard, for St John, NB; bark Mindora, for Mayaguez; brigs Thos Campbell, and Wild Horse, for Weymouth, NS; 18th, barks Pleiades, for Matanzas; brigs Premier, for Martinique; Concord, for Matanzas; Harriet, for Mayaguez.

HOLMES HOLE, June 18, PM—Arrived, brig Ossipee, Sprague, Boston, for New York; schr Jane C. Patterson, Scull, Georgetown, DC, for Boston; Annie E. Martin, Weeks, Alexandria, for do; Hannah Willets, Boull, and G W Cummins, Boult, Rondout, for Boston; Kendrick Fish, Webber, Calais, for New York; Julia, Bagley, Machias, for do; Idaho, Davis, Portland, for do.

Sailed—Schrs Jane C Patterson, Annie E. Martin, Hendrick Fish, J C Roker, Jas S Hewett.

June 19—Arrived, brig Olive, Parker, Phila, for Salem; schrs Penobscot, Coombs, Elizabethport, for Castine; T H Seymour, Burgess, do, for Boston; Chas A Snow, Hodgdon, New York, for Portsmouth; Nil Desperandum, Oliver, do for Wellfleet; Lucy A Orcutt, Hart, Plankitank, Va, for Kennebunk; Pavillion, Reed, Huntington for Calais; Benna (Br), Fettes, Windsor for NYork; Mary Clark, ——, and Albert Johnson, Cardage, Rockland for do; Ida S Burgess, Burgess, and Julia A Rich, Patten, Bangor for do; Alamo, Chase, Machias for do.

Sailed, brig Ossipee, schrs R J Leonard (Br), H Millets, G W Cummins, Julia, Effort, Idaho, T H Seymour.

June 20—Arrived, schrs More Light, Bradford, and Louis Walsh, Kelley, Calais for NYork; Para, Brown, Machias for do (and sailed).

Also sailed, all the above.

MOBILE, June 16—Cleared, steamer Mary, Shepard, New York; ship Nancy M (Br), Mosher, Liverpool; brigs Anna D Torry, Curtis, Pensacola; Emma L Hall, Blanchard, do.

20th—Arrived, ship Escort, Whitman, NYork.

MILLBRIDGE, June 17—Arrived, schr Jason, Willey, Machias for Port au Prince.

Sailed, schr Alaska, Strout, NYork.

NEW ORLEANS, June 16—Arrived, schr Elizabeth Taylor, Havana. Below, coming up, brigs Theresa Butler, Butler, from Rockland; Margaret Johnson, from Vera Cruz; schr Nellie Star, Poland, from Cardenas.

Cleared—Ship Wm Cummings, Miller, Liverpool; barks Hawthorn, Williams, Liverpool; Harvest Moon, Bartlett, Havana; schr A C Warner, Rich, Boston.

17th, Cleared, steamer Cuba, Dukeport, Havana and Baltimore.

SOUTHWEST PASS, June 16—Sailed, ships Sandusky and Minerva.

NEWBURYPORT, June 18—Arrived, schrs Ocean Star, Woodman, NYork; Carroll, Robertson, Newburg; Mard Webster, Wentworth; Samuel Nash, Chadwick, and Sabwa, Kelley, Elizabethport.

19th—Arrived, brig H Means, Tracy, Elizabethport; schrs New Zealand, Cook, do; Gen Banks, Salisbury, do; Willie Harris, Merritt, do; Ruth S Hodgdon, Hall, and Mary E Gage, Church, NYork; Keren Happuch, Ellis, do; Panthea, Hill, Rondout.

17th—Sailed, schr Daniel S Vernon, Ayres, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20—Arrived, steamer Achilles, Colburn, New Orleans; brig B F Nash, Ray, Matanzas; Eric, Sears, Cardenas; schrs S T Baker, Davis, do; A M Chadwick, Duane, Ivigtut; Anna Myrick, Richards, and Chas Miller, Butler, NYork.

Cleared—Barks Argean, Crosby, Civita Vecchia and Leghorn; J H Pearson, Taylor, Stettin; Meridian (NG), Lenz, Bremen; Schamyl, Dix, Konigsberg; brigs F J Henderson, Henderson, Stettin; Gea (Nor), Pedersen, Riga; J Pierce, Walton, Newport; Delmont, Locke, Cochran, Darien, Ga; Geo Harris, French, Boston; Loch Lomond, Savage, do; schrs Addie Ryerson, Smith, Rockport; Southerner, Darling, Boston; Amanda Powers, Robinson, Augusta; Hardscrabble, Willis, Boston; Sylvan, Young, do.

PORTLAND, June 18—Arrived, bark Starlight, Leavy, Philadelphia; brigs Ruby (Br), Leavy, Cardenas; Nettie, Johnson (Br), Spates, Cardenas; Robin, Strout, Elizabethport; schr T Benedict, Corbett, Woodbridge, NJ.

Cleared—Schrs Maracaibo, Henley, and Phenix, Thompson, NYork.

19th—Arrived, brigs Clara Brown, Osgood, and Adelaide Wilson, Philadelphia; schrs M A Holt, Holt, Satilla, Ga; Delmont, Gales, Elizabethport; M A McCann, Whittemore, Hoboken.

PAWTUCKET, June 20—Arrived, schr Albert Crandall, Rogers, Elizabethport.

Sailed—Schr Sallie T Chartre, Simmons, NYork; sloop Home, Davis, do.

PROVIDENCE, June 20—Arrived, schr Minquas, Beaney, Rondout; below, brig Isabella Jewett, Corson, with lumber.

Sailed—Schrs James Alderdice, Willetts, Georgetown, D C; Rhoda Holmes, Holmes, do; Albert Pharo, Shrouds, Philadelphia; Eliza Pharo, Sherman, Elizabethport; Isaac Anderson, Doyle, do; General Torbet, Shepard, NYork; Mount Hope, Coe, do.

SAVANNAH, June 17—Cleared, ship Ella Norton, Nichols, Liverpool.

Sailed—Schrs Wm Jones, Keene, Boston; Chimo, Ludson, Bridgeport.

20th—Arrived, steamship San Jacinto, NYork.

Cleared—Steamship Leo, NYork.

SALEM, June 18—Arrived, brigs Sea Foam, Pendleton, Elizabethport; Nuevitas, Trask, Philadelphia; schrs Agnes, Chester, and John Stroup, Crawford, Philadelphia; James Tilden, Davis, and Warren Sawyer, Cobb, Elizabethport; Olive, Reynolds, Hoboken; Empress, Kennedy, New York.

19th—Arrived, brig Elmira, Creamer, Elizabethport; schrs Yankee Blade, Dailey, Wilmington, NC; Abbie Bursley, Lovell, and J W Maitland, Leighton, Philadelphia; J P Ames, Homer, Jersey City; Coral Kent; E L Higgins, Leland; Alaska, Clark; Avon, Parks; Jane N Baker, Reed; Julia, Nash; Warrenton, Dodd, and William Carroll, Magee, Elizabethport; Abner Taylor, Dodge; C Matthews, Lunt; Connecticut, Elwell; Mary E Long, Harding, and Sarah Moore, Herrick, Hoboken; Hero, Kelley, and Ellen Perkins, Kelley, NYork; D L Sturges, Hutchins, Albany; Orion, Osborn, Rondout.

WILMINGTON, NC, June 18—Cleared, schr F I Lockwood, St John, NYork.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

5 WEST 16TH ST.—AS COMPETENT COOK IN A PRIvate family; understands her business thoroughly; is a first class baker; in city or country. Can be seen at present employer's.

36 LUDLOW ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE German woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing in a small family.

40 WATTS ST.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS cook; would have no objections to the care of a house for a few months in the summer; satisfactory reference. Can be seen until engaged.

40 WEST 13TH ST.—A WOMAN AS COOK; THOroughly understands her business, or will do the washing in a small family; no objection to the country; best city references.

101 EAST 38TH ST., CORNER OF PARK AV., PRESent employer's.—A first class cook and a waitress wish situations; would prefer the country.

116 EAST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.—A respectable middle aged girl as first class cook in a private family. Good references.

119 WEST 25TH ST.—A WOMAN AS FIRST CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking, English, French and German; a country place preferred, or would go to a hotel.

119 WEST 25TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; one as plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and to assist in the washing; best city reference.

121 WEST 33D ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—Two respectable young girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other to take care of a baby and to do light chamberwork. Can be seen at their present employer's.

123 WEST 19TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; UNderstands all kinds of meats, soups and desserts; prefers a summer house as regular pastry cook; good reference.

125 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer.

138 WEST 16TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN, thoroughly understanding her business, as first class cook in a private family; best reference.

146 WEST 40TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS cook, or would do the general housework of a small family; good city reference.

149 EAST 28TH ST.—A WOMAN AS COOK; IS A good bread and biscuit baker; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference.

149 EAST 41ST ST.—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family, by a respectable, honest young woman; is a good baker; can come well recommended; is very obliging. Address ALLEN.

154 WEST 16TH ST., ROOM NO. 3, IN REAR.—A REspectable girl; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to do general housework; has good references.

156½ 7TH AV., BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.—A young girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family; no objection to housework in a small family; city reference from last place.

158 WEST 33D ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as good cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; best city reference; no objection to boarding house.

160 EAST 42D ST., BETWEEN 3D AND LEXINGTON avs.—A respectable girl as a plain cook and a good washer and ironer; can give good reference from her last place.

189 EAST BROADWAY.—A FRENCH WOMAN AS first class hotel cook or in a boarding house; city or country; has lived in large hotels as head cook.

200 WEST 24TH ST.—AS RESPECTABLE COOK; IS willing to assist with washing; no objections to the country; best city reference.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, back room.—As thorough cook and baker; will assist in the washing; city or country; city reference.

207 5TH ST., NEAR BOWERY.—A RESPECTABLE woman as first class cook in a hotel or first class boarding house; best reference.

209 WEST 52D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A REspectable young woman as cook; is a first rate washer and ironer; has the highest testimonials with regard to character and capacity.

209 EAST 20TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK IN A good family; baker of bread and pastry, including all other things required in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

214 WEST 27TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE WOMEN, mother and daughter; one to cook, wash and iron and the other to do chamberwork and waiting in a small family, where the two can go together; best city reference.

220 WEST 18TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook; understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen for two days. Either city or country.

239 WEST 33D ST.—A GOOD COOK; NO OBJECtion to assist with washing and ironing.

240 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day to do cooking or washing, or will take washing home; reasonable rates. Good city reference.

240 WEST 27TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country. Good city reference.

241 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as first class cook; no objection to a short distance in the country; good reference.

242 WEST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable young girl as cook, washer and ironer; best city reference. Call for two days.

248 WEST 30TH ST.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AS professed cook; a first class washer and ironer; no objection to a short distance in the country; has best city references.

250 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avenues.—Two respectable women; one as cook, and the other as nurse and seamstress; unexceptionable reference.

263 WEST 32D ST.—A COOK, WASHER AND IRONer in a small family. Best city reference.

304 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook and laundress. Call at present employer's.

311 EAST 37TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook; would assist in the washing and ironing; would go in the country for the summer. Can be seen for two days.

324 10TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A young girl to do general housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer, and willing to go in country; best reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days.

326 EAST 34TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS PROfessed cook; will assist at the coarse washing; an excellent baker; best city reference.

344 EAST 21ST ST., ROOM NO. 5—AN ENGLISH Protestant girl as good cook and baker, or would go as laundress; does not wish to go to the country; city reference. Can be seen until suited.

345 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as good cook in a small private family; is willing and obliging; can be well recommended.

382 7TH AV., CORNER 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE German girl as cook in an American family or fine German family.

398 7TH AV., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A first class meat and pastry cook, either in a first class hotel or boarding house; no objection to the country; good city reference; is sober and steady.

413 9TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A REspectable girl as plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days.

464 WEST 15TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable young girl as cook, washer and ironer or to do housework for a small family; good city reference.

411 WEST 22D ST.—TWO GIRLS; ONE AS COOK, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; good city references; no objection to the country for the summer.

557 7TH AV., NEAR 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family; understands her business and will assist with coarse washing; best city reference.

653 7TH AV., NEAR 48TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A respectable woman as cook in a small private family.

1,364 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR ABOVE 37TH st.—As first cook; understands French and English dishes; no objection to the country for the summer; with a small family; references.

A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION AS plain cook; would assist with washing and ironing; no objection to the country. Corner 62d st. and 4th av.

Chambermaids, &c.

18 EAST 28TH ST.—A QUIET, GOOD GIRL AS CHAMbermaid. Apply during the day at the house of her present employer.

44 WEST 22D ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—AS chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference. Can be seen till engaged.

45 WEST 25TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A LADY leaving town wishes to procure a situation for a first class chambermaid, who has lived with her for five years; is willing to assist with the washing and prefers a country place.

46 EAST 53D ST.—TWO SISTERS, TO GO TOGETHER in a private family, or as chambermaids in a summer resort; first class city reference.

48 UNIVERSITY PLACE, PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days.

72 5TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID OR waitress. Call at present employer's.

104 EAST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; best reference from last place.

113 WEST 16TH ST., REAR.—AN AMERICAN GIRL to go in the country as chambermaid and seamstress or to wait upon an invalid lady. Inquire of Mrs. LEWIS.

137 WEST 9TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS chambermaid; is a first class washer and ironer; would be willing and obliging; no objection to the country.

178 7TH AV., BETWEEN 20TH AND 21ST STS.—A competent young woman as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a short distance in the country; good reference.

181 LUDLOW ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress. Best city reference.

203 LEXINGTON AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A REspectable girl as chambermaid or as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. Call for two days.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, back room.—A young woman as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and to assist in the washing; two years' city reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

207 WEST 36TH ST.—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAItress; willing to assist with washing and ironing; city reference.

239 WEST 33D ST., ROOM 15.—A YOUNG GIRL TO do chamberwork and sewing or waiting; is willing and obliging.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM,
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240 WEST 41ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, or would take care of children; good reference from her last place.

241 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO chamberwork, and assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference.

241 WEST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—As chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing; best city reference from last employer.

246 EAST 20TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A young girl to do chamberwork and assist in the care of children; no objection to the country; best city reference. Call for two days.

246 WEST 28TH ST., IN REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do the housework of a small family; no objection to the country; first class reference.

247 WEST 33D ST.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference; no objection to a short distance in the country.

255 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl to do chamberwork and waiting; city reference. Call for two days.

302 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; a country place preferred. Best reference. Can be seen till suited.

302 EAST 11TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chambermaid and waitress or child's nurse; no objection to the country if required.

306 WEST 29TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS chambermaid or waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing; best city reference.

310 WEST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—A young girl to do up stairs work and assist with the washing and ironing; best reference. Call for two days.

314 MOTT ST., NEAR BLEECKER.—A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid or to take care of children; no objections to a short distance in the country; best references.

326 EAST 22D ST.—A GOOD SWEDISH GIRL A light place as chambermaid, or any other situation not requiring hard work. Best city references.

336 EAST 26TH ST.—A SMART YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress and to assist with washing; good city reference.

337 5TH AV.—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION FOR a German, who has lived in her family a long time, as chambermaid and plain sewer or to make herself generally useful. Can be seen this day from 10 to 12.

347 7TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS.—A good German girl as chambermaid.

353 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid, or would do the work of a small family.

391 8TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS., first floor.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse; good city reference. Call for two days.

396 7TH AV., BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS., IN the fancy store.—A young German girl as chambermaid and waitress.

406 EAST 14TH ST., ROOM NO. 5.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress or to do chamberwork only; good reference.

419 6TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS., room 10.—A respectable girl as competent chambermaid and waitress; will go to the country; best city reference.

437 EAST 9TH ST., ROOM 10.—A YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress. Has three years reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days.

444 WEST 32D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress or as nurse; is good and trustworthy to take care of a baby and a good embroiderer; city or country; a good home preferable to wages; good reference.

477 5TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; the best city reference given. Call for three days.

514 EAST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid or waitress or to do chamberwork and waiting; the country preferred; has best city reference from last place.

788 2D AV., NEAR 42D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and seamstress; good city reference.

842 3D AV., BETWEEN 55TH AND 56TH STS., top floor, front.—A young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing in a small private family.

968 6TH AV., CORNER OF 54TH ST.—A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse. Best city reference.

1,102 3D AV., BETWEEN 64TH AND 65TH STS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and to assist in anything. Call for three days.

1,215 2D AV., NEAR 70TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE girl, lately landed, as chambermaid, or would do housework in a small family.

A LADY, LEAVING THE CITY, WOULD LIKE TO find a place for a nice girl as chambermaid and waitress or nurse or plain seamstress. Can be seen in her present situation, No. 75 Madison av.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

1ST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, 337 EAST 12TH ST.—Fashionable dress and cloakmaking; Summer and Fall Suits, $6, upwards; Wrappers, $3 a $3 50; also children's and misses' garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address.

45 ELIZABETH ST.—AS SEAMSTRESS, TO GO OUT by the day; understands dressmaking and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Address E. & D. L.

88 9D PLACE, BROOKLYN.—A COMPETENT PERSON wants an engagement for two or three weeks; can cut and fit and sew on three different machines. Call on or address E. M. M.

204 EAST 21ST ST., NEAR 3D AV.—AN AMERICAN lady, an experienced dressmaker, would like a few engagements by the day, or would take work at her own house. Call or address.

213 WEST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A dressmaker and seamstress wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; is a good trimmer.

214 25TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A dressmaker to go out by the day or week. Call or address.

219 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A GOOD family seamstress to go out by the day, week or month; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would go to the country. Has best city reference. Call or address for two days.

281 6TH AV., BETWEEN 17TH AND 18TH STS., IN the store.—A competent seamstress wants a permanent situation; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's suits; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to travel with ladies.

291 EAST 10TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS CUTTER AND fitter wishes to go out by the day or week in private families. Address E. F., dressmaker, all the week.

325 WEST 42D ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—A thorough dressmaker will go out by the day or take work at her own house.

341 WEST 26TH ST.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS in a private family; no objection to the country; would be willing to take care of children; best city reference.

396 8TH AV., IN THE BAKERY.—A DRESSMAKER would like a few more engagements by the week or month; reference given.

413 6TH AV., BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STS., second story.—An experienced dressmaker, who has broken up her business, wants a few first class customers, to go out by the day; cutting and trimming in the true French style; first class ladies attended to; the very highest city reference given.

480 3D AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A COMPETENT dressmaker wishes to go out by the day in first class families; best reference.

524 EAST 12TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A competent seamstress wishes employment by the day; thoroughly understands all kinds of family sewing; can assist at dressmaking and all kinds of embroidery.

617 WEST 40TH ST., ENTRANCE 230 3D AV., THIRD floor.—As ladies' dressmaker, in a private family; also a nurse, as companion to a lady.

1,112 2D AV., NEAR 57TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as seamstress and assist with children or light chamberwork; the best city references given.

A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR ON WHEELER & WILson's machine, formerly of their office, who has done the best sample work, will again go out to families by the day or week; understands cutting, fitting and making dresses and every garment pertaining to ladies', misses' and infants' wardrobes, as also family sewing in all its branches. Address M.S., Herald office.

A DRESSMAKER WISHES TO MAKE A FEW ENgagements by day or week; can cut and make all styles in the best manner. Address Miss JAY, Herald office.

General Housework, &c.

14 ESSEX ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young widow to do general housework in a small private family; city or country; good reference from last employer.

42 RIVINGTON ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble young girl to do the general housework of a family; American preferred.

107 WEST 18TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO DO general housework; no objection to the country; city and country references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

General Housework, &c.

124 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework in a private family; best city reference.

130 CLINTON PLACE (8TH ST.), REAR.—A REspectable Protestant girl to do general housework in a private family; good city reference given.

135 7TH AV., CORNER 18TH ST., ENTRANCE IN 18th st.—A young girl to do housework in a small family or would care children; willing and obliging. Call for two days.

138 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general housework; best references. Can be seen for two days.

154 WEST 18TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO do general housework in a private family. Best city reference.

162 33D ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 3D avs.—A young girl, lately landed, to do housework in a small private family.

212 WEST 53D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework.

241 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A competent woman to do general housework in a small family.

243 WEST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, lately landed, to do general housework in a small family; good washer and ironer.

250 WEST 39TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK.—A young girl to do housework in a family of two or three persons; good reference.

258 WEST HOUSTON ST., REAR HOUSE, SECOND floor.—A good German girl in an American family to do general housework.

281 8TH AV., CORNER 24TH ST.—A GOOD GIRL, lately landed, to do light housework, chamberwork or to mind children.

307 EAST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to do general housework in a small family; good reference.

340 EAST 11TH ST., BAKERY.—AN ENGLISH WOman to do general housework; is an excellent washer, ironer and good plain cook, in a private family where they can do with one servant; will go in the country; will not answer any letters.

342 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—A young woman to do general housework in a small private family; has three years' city references.

395 KEENTEEN CUNTHEN, BETWEEN 29TH AND 30th sts.—A middle aged woman in a small private family to do general housework.

406 31ST ST., NEAR 9TH AV.—A YOUNG PROTestant girl to do general housework or chamberwork and assist with the children; willing to go to the country.

421 EAST 16TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG woman, with city reference, to do general housework in a small family.

429 EAST 15TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A good servant to do general housework; is a very good plain cook; excellent washer and ironer; no objection to the country.

508 WEST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, to do general housework.

536 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOman to do general housework; has good recommendations.

857 7TH AV., BETWEEN 55TH AND 56TH STS.—A respectable woman to do general housework; good city reference. Call for two days.

893 2D AV., BETWEEN 47TH AND 48TH STS., IN the store.—A young girl to do general housework in a small private family; has reference from last place. Call from 8 til 2 o'clock.

938 WEST 28TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room. A respectable young girl to do general housework in a small private family.

1,215 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL TO do housework in a small private family or to take care of children. Address.

AN ENGLISH WOMAN TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork by the day; city or Williamsburg. Address INDUSTRY, Herald office.

Housekeepers, &c.

105 CHRISTOPHER ST.—TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—A person who understands putting down and altering carpets and making up lace curtains, wishes employment by the day or week. Address Mrs. PARKER.

128 WOOSTER ST., CORNER OF PRINCE.—A YOUNG widow, a stranger in the city, as housekeeper; in a widower's or bachelor's family preferred. Mrs. WILLARD.

182 6TH AV., BETWEEN 12TH AND 13TH STS.—A middle aged lady as housekeeper in a widower's family, or to travel as companion with a lady; can furnish good references. Address A. E. C., this day.

196 LEXINGTON AV., SOUTHWEST CORNER OF 32d st.—A thoroughly competent lady as housekeeper in a hotel or gentleman's family, or matron in an institution; first class references; none but persons of respectability need apply. Call on or address HOUSEKEEPER.

240 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG ENGLISH WIDOW as housekeeper for a widower; is a stranger in the city.

AMERICAN LADY WISHES A POSITION AS HOUSEkeeper. Address, stating place of interview, ELLA, station D, Bible House.

A NEW ENGLAND WIDOW LADY, WITH FIRST class city reference, wants a position as housekeeper in a widower's family or hotel; has had experience; or would take charge of a furnished house; salary no object, good home for herself is desired. Address, for one week, Mrs. MARY LIVINGSTON, box 199 Herald office.

Laundresses, &c.

88 2D PLACE, BROOKLYN.—AS EXCELLENT LAUNdress; family gone to Europe the cause of leaving; no objections to the country; best reference. Call at her last place.

135 WEST 19TH ST., IN STORE.—A FIRST CLASS washer, ironer and fluter would go out by the day. Call or address.

142 WEST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do family washing at her own house; best city reference.

217 EAST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., second floor, back room.—A respectable woman as laundress; no objection to a short distance in the country; best city reference.

234 EAST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress or good plain cook; no objection to go to the country; best city reference can be given. Can be seen for two days.

248 WEST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable woman willing to go by the day or week to do washing, ironing or housecleaning; best of reference can be given.

249 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman wishes a few families' washing, either at their or her own home, or would go out by the day to clean house; can give good reference; terms reasonable. Inquire for Mrs. INGRAHAM.

406 EAST 14TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO DO ladies' or gentlemen's washing; will go out by day or take it to her home; good references.

457 3D AV., BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.—A REspectable girl as laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of fluting, &c.; has first class city reference; no objection to the country. Call on or address LAUNDRESS.

460 10TH AV., CORNER 28TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A respectable widow woman wants a few gentlemen's washing, or to go out to day's work.

869 2D AV., BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH STS., FIRST floor, back room.—A respectable woman would like to get a few families washing and ironing; fluting done if required.

Nurses, &c.

15 AMITY ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A PROTESTANT girl, 15 years old, to take care of children or do light housework; no objection to the country; city reference.

21 EAST 36TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—AS competent nurse; is well experienced in the care of children; can take the entire charge of an infant; no objection to the country; wages $16. Address or call between 10 and 2 o'clock.

34 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A PROtestant nurse; fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth. Call for two days at her late employer's.

40 WEST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl as nurse and plain sewer. City or country. Good references.

48 WEST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A Protestant young woman as nurse to one or two children and do plain sewing; would teach young children to read and write; no objection to the country for the summer. Has four years' reference from her last place. City reference.

55 JANE ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL TO TAKE CARE of children or do light chamberwork.

63 PIKE ST.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN as nurse and seamstress in a private family; references unexceptionable.

89 WEST 11TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman as wet nurse; no objection to the country for the summer; her own baby three months old; can be highly recommended from last lady.

102 EAST 12TH ST.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOman as competent nurse; is a good plain seamstress; has good city reference. Call for two days.

117 WEST 21TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as child's nurse; is competent and perfectly trustworthy. No objection to the country. Good references given.

120 1ST AV., FOURTH FLOOR.—A YOUNG GIRL as nurse and seamstress; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can wait on a lady; no objection to go to the country for the summer.

132 WEST 15TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable young girl as nurse and chambermaid.

139 WEST 28TH ST.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT nurse; can bring a baby up by hand; or would see to one growing child; no objection to the country; best city reference given.

139 WEST 41TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class nurse and chambermaid. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's.

140 WEST 52D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to the country. The best city reference given.

148 WEST 40TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 7th av.—A respectable girl, 11 years of age, to take care of a baby or to do light waiting; city reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses, &c.

149 EAST 38TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, TO take care of an infant from its birth; is a good sewer; no objection to the country; city reference.

150 WEST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO TAKE care of children and do plain sewing; would like to go with a family to the country for the summer; city reference.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, back room.—A young girl, lately landed, to assist in the care of children or make herself useful as kitchen maid; city reference.

204 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse; best city reference.

206 EAST 58TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO TAKE care of children or to do general housework.

207 WEST 26TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—AS NURSE, or chambermaid and seamstress; Protestant young woman. Has good city references.

209 TOP FLOOR, WEST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as competent nurse; can take full charge of a baby from its birth; is fond of children; good plain sewer; willing and obliging; wishes to go to the country. Best references from the last place.

210 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country; city reference.

215 EAST 22D ST.—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL AS nurse or to do light chamberwork in a small private family.

219 EAST 21ST ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—An experienced nurse in a private family; can take the entire charge of a baby and bring it up on the bottle if required; fully competent in the care of children; has good city reference from her last place. Call for two days.

226 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable girl, 17 years, to take care of children and assist in light chamberwork in a respectable family.

236 HENRY ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOMS.—A respectable young woman as nurse; can take care of a baby from its infancy; or would do chamberwork; has five years' reference from last place. Can be seen for two days.

238 WEST 28TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A Protestant young married woman as wet nurse; would prefer a private family; good city references.

240 WEST 19TH ST.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman as experienced nurse and seamstress, or would wait on a lady; understands hairdressing; best testimonials.

258 MADISON AV.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation for a respectable young woman as nurse; excellent reference. Apply before 12 o'clock.

317 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A COMPETENT young woman as nurse; thoroughly understands her business; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; country preferred.

330 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby; no objection to the country for the summer; can give three years' city reference from last employer. Call for two days.

332 WEST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman as wet nurse; no objection to the country. Apply to or address Mrs LALLY.

338 EAST 20TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL to take care of children in a private family. Call for two days.

362 WEST 35TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A RESPECTable Protestant woman as infant's nurse; is a good plain sewer; no objections to the country. Call for two days.

428 EAST 15TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHILD'S nurse; no objection to the country; is willing and obliging; reference.

444 EAST 20TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTable married woman wishes a child to wet nurse at her own house. Call for three days.

589 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse in a respectable family; has lost her own baby; is a good seamstress; is neat and obliging.

727 EAST 15TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young married woman as wet nurse; she also wishes a woman to take care of her baby. Call for four days.

748 3D AV., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress; thoroughly understands to operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; no objection to go to the country; best reference. Can be seen for two days.

A YOUNG WOMAN AS WET NURSE. CAN BE SEEN for two days at the Nursery, 51st st. and Lexington av.

A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN GIRL WISHES A SITUation with a family on Staten Island to mind children. Address A. L., box 3,245 Post office, New York.

A RESPECTABLE COMPETENT NURSE WILL GIVE her services to any lady or family going to Europe for her passage; refers to her present employer's. Address NURSE, box 2,224 New York Post office.

A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS; NO objection to the country for the summer. Call at her present employer's, 234 West 14th st.

Waitresses, &c.

209 EAST 20TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable Protestant girl as first class waitress; no objection to chamberwork; best reference from last employer, with whom she has lived seven years.

210 20TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as assistant waitress or to make herself generally useful; a motherly, careful lady; no wages required.

228 EAST 40TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITress or chambermaid; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good city reference.

307 7TH AV.—A PROTESTANT GIRL A PERMANENT place as regular waitress or as chambermaid and plain sewer; no objection to a short distance in the country; city reference.

347 EAST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS waitress or chambermaid and waitress; would go a short distance in the country; has four years' city reference from her last place.

436 3D AV., BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS.—A REspectable young girl as waitress and chambermaid; city references; willing to go in the country.

418 WEST 32D ST., NEAR 9TH AV.—A RESPECTable young girl as first class waitress in a private family; has good reference from her last employer; understands her business.

Miscellaneous.

5 WEST 16TH ST.—AS COMPETENT LADY'S MAID; understands all kinds of sewing, dressmaking and hairdressing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Can be seen at present employer's where she can get the best reference.

28 CORTLANDT ST., HOTEL.—A YOUNG LADY, with best references, as governess or travelling companion. Address MARIE BROWN.

15 ATLANTIC ST.—A YOUNG LADY AS LADY'S maid or to take care of an invalid; no objection to children or the country. Address KATE DRISCOLL.

48 CHARLTON ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG American Protestant girl as companion for an invalid or old lady, or to take care of a child two or three years old. Call or address.

61 5TH AV. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A FRENCH lady's maid, speaking English, wishes to form an engagement with a family going to Europe. Call at the above address, where the best references will be given.

96 DEAN ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—AN AMERICAN person of experience to take care of and instruct children; would assist in plain sewing, or attend an elderly or invalid lady; lived in last place eight years; no objection to city or country or to travel; excellent reference. Call on or address Miss STERTON.

182 5TH AV., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—AN EXPErienced French lady's maid; understands dressmaking; good city reference.

254 WEST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, 15 years old, to make herself generally useful; wages no object to a comfortable home; best references.

341 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS., first floor, front room.—A young girl to do good plain cooking, washing and ironing; good reference.

453 WEST 40TH ST., NEAR 10TH AV., SECOND floor, front.—A respectable young girl, who can speak German, wishes a situation in a private family.

756 2D AV., IN THE CIGAR STORE.—A RESPECTable woman with good reference; work of any kind, such as washing, scrubbing or housecleaning. Call for two days.

1,278 BROADWAY.—A YOUNG LADY AS SALESlady in a confectionery; is well acquainted with the business; or would go in the country as maid or companion to a lady. Apply in the store for a week.

A LADY ABOUT TO GIVE UP HER SCHOOL WOULD like to make an engagement with a family, either as lady's companion or to take charge of and educate children; no objection to travel in the United States or Europe, or to live in the country; small remuneration expected. Address A. L., Teacher, Brooklyn Post office.

A GERMAN LADY, WHO SPEAKS FRENCH FLUENTly and tolerably good English, wishes a situation in some respectable business. Address box 2,781 Post office.

A STEWARDESS' SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMpetent lady, who is thoroughly experienced in that capacity; would prefer to go to Havana or New Orleans. Apply at the Labor Exchange, Castle Garden.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, AS governess and to assist with sewing or other light work; could give instruction in French and German languages; is willing and obliging; speaks very little English; has good references. Address S., box 5,268 Post office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE American girl, either to travel with a family or as nurse; is kind and very fond of children; a good seamstress; willing to make herself useful and agreeable; prefers the country. As she is not at home during the day, please address NURSE, station E. Best references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS OPErator on the Union buttonhole machine; is fully competent to do all kinds of work. Address SUSAN S. DENTON, Brooklyn Post office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A COMPETENT NURSE WANTED—TO TAKE CARE of two children must have city references and be willing to go to the country for the summer. Apply from 9 to 12 at 102 West 43d st.

A YOUNG LADY WANTED IN A STORE DOWN TOWN, must have some knowledge of business, and come well recommended. Wages $9 per week. Address T. C. K., Herald office.

A COMPETENT, WILLING GIRL FOR GENERAL housework: must be a first rate washer and ironer and plain cook. Apply, with best city references, at 411 East 51st street, near 1st av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS COOK, WASHER AND ironer, to go six miles in the country; wages $12. Apply, from 9 until 2, at 32 East 30th st.

COLLAR PAPER AND CARDBOARD BRUSHERS wanted; also a few small girls to learn a trade. Apply immediately to FOLLETT, JOHNSTON & CO., 233 West 29th st.

DRESSMAKERS WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST CLASS hands can have permanent employment. Address Madame BERT, Herald office.

FIRST CLASS OPERATORS ON LADIES' LINEN suits (Wheeler & Wilson's machine) wanted, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

HOBOKEN.—WANTED, A SOBER AND NEAT GIRL for general housework; must be a first class washer and ironer; best city references required. Call for three days at 147 Hudson st.

LADIES' WORK FURNISHED AT HOME TO PAY FOR first class Sewing Machines by instalments; instruction free. NEW YORK MACHINE STITCHING COMPANY, 43 Bleecker street.

LADIES OF GOOD ADDRESS WHO WOULD MAKE $3 to $5 a day, and more if they have the ability, can do so respectably. Call at 131 Waverley place, near Sixth av.

LADIES OF GOOD ADDRESS WANTED—TO CANVASS for an article of merit; useful to bankers, brokers, lawyers, merchants and families; book agents also. COOKE & CO., 544 Broadway.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS LADY'S maid and seamstress; best city reference required. Apply at 13 West 20th st., from 11 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK; HIGH WAGES paid. 297 East 10th st.

WANTED—A NEAT AND CAPABLE GIRL, IN A light manufacturing business; one who has never worked before in any shop preferred, provided she is smart and can furnish a satisfactory recommendation. Apply at 35 Wooster st., first floor.

WANTED—A THOROUGH COOK; ALSO A GIRL TO do plain washing and assist in the kitchen. Apply at 35 9th st., near University place.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small private family; reference required. Apply at 211 East 35th st., near 3d av.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A CHAMBERmaid, to assist in washing and ironing; also a seamstress for Wheeler & Wilson's machine. 121 East 59th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SALESLADY, IN THE fancy store 329 Bleecker st.; best reference required; German preferred.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN TO DO COOKING and washing in a family of five persons; wages $12 per month; reference required. At 335 West 27th st.

WANTED—A GIRL AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERmaid; city references required. 431 West 22d st.

WANTED—A SMART GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF A child and do light housework in a small family. Call at 751 8th av., between 51st and 52d sts., above the hardware store; references from last places. Mrs. EARLE.

WANTED—TWO GENTEEL GIRLS TO ATTEND A lunch counter, at BEARDSLEY'S, 58 Liberty st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply at No. 4 Astor place, between 10 and 12.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron for a small private family. Call at 329 West 18th st., between 7 and 9 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A RESPECTABLE girl who is a good washer and ironer and does general housework. Call at 178 East Broadway.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply, with reference, at 23 West 45th st.

WANTED—A STEADY WOMAN TO COOK, WASH and do general housework; also a chambermaid to go to Elizabeth, N. J. Apply to Mr. DESPARD, 35 Wall st.

WANTED—AT 154 WEST 22D ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7th avs., a competent chambermaid (German or American preferred), who is willing to assist with washing and ironing; good references required. Call for two days, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A LADY WHO UNDERstands the cutting and making of ladies' and children's clothing of every kind; one owning a machine preferred; permanent employment for an experienced person. Apply at 716 3d av.

WANTED—A CLEAN, NEAT AND TIDY GIRL ABOUT 16 years of age, to take care of an infant and make herself useful in a small family. Apply at 225 East 116th st., near 3d av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON and assist with housework; must be competent. Apply at 115 West 125th st., near 6th av.

WANTED—FOUR INTELLIGENT YOUNG LADIES, for a light manufacturing business. Call for two days at 1,193 Broadway, room 14.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS IN A FAMily of four; must flute well and be well recommended. Call at 10 East 42d st., before 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK IN private family; one that can wash and iron. Apply at 140 West 26th st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND IRON; good references required; wages $12. Apply at 49 West 24th st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A GIRL FROM 14 TO 18 YEARS OLD TO attend a child and assist in housework. Apply at 252 West 17th st., after 8 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A NEAT AND WELL DISPOSED GIRL AS nurse to growing children, and as chambermaid; must have undoubted references. No. 590 7th av., between 41st and 42d sts.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK, plain cook, washer and ironer; one that will be agreeable to children; a Catholic preferred. Apply at 348 East 55th st, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A COUPLE OF GOOD dressmakers. Call for one day at 160 East 22th st., corner of 4th av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS WAITRESS and laundress, to go a short distance in the country. Best references required. Call at 26 West 15th st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN (WIDOWER) AND daughter, in the country, a smart working, honest, sensible woman; good cook; will have good home and treated as one of the family if suited; wages no object. Apply at 114 Cedar st., from 10 to 12.

WANTED—A CAPABLE AND EXPERIENCED PERson as children's nurse. Only those with good references need apply at 118 East 55th st., near Lexington av.

10 EAST 85TH ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 5TH avs.—A steady and good girl wanted for general housework, washing and ironing.

114 EAST 18TH ST.—FIRST CLASS COOK WANTED, by a lady, in 18th st., private boarding house; price $17. Apply for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

52 PRINCE ST.—A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN A private family; city reference. Address HENRY MIDDLETON.

116 6TH AV.—AN EXPERIENCED WAITER; TOWN or country; highest references. Address E. O.

139 WEST 53D ST.—A COLORED MAN AS FIRST class waiter. Address J. G.

A YOUNG MAN, 31 YEARS OF AGE, WISHES TO find a party going to Europe to accompany them as valet or interpreter; speaks five languages. Good references. Address J. S. PERRY, care of Mr. Henry, 1,195½ Broadway.

A SOBER STEADY YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUAtion in any capacity where he can make himself generally useful. THOMAS C. HULL, 722 5th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—TO WAIT ON AN INVALID gentleman, as messenger in a bank or office, or to take charge of a house for the summer, by a man whom the advertiser has known for 25 years and can recommend as being perfectly honest, sober and industrious. Address, for one week, W. A. T., 673 Lexington av.; or box 164 Herald office.

A FAMILY LEAVING TOWN WISH TO FIND A situation in a private family for three months for a young man, as waiter, who is every way qualified and of unexceptionable character; country preferred. Apply at No. 3 Gramercy Park, between 10 and 12 o'clock to-day, Wednesday.

BY AN ACTIVE, YOUNG MARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion; fair writer; understands bookkeeping; willing to be generally useful; good references. Address D. M., station D.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS BARkeeper; good reference. Address MASONIC, Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHMAN lately landed, as first class stableman and groom. Address G. SMITH, 150 South Second street, Jersey City.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A STRANGER IN the city, an opportunity to learn the wholesale or retail liquor business. Address S., box 107 Herald office.

WANTED—SITUATION AS PORTER; IS COMPETENT to work as carpenter if required. Can be seen at Nos. 6 and 8 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery, in the grocery store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, SPEAKING ENGLISH and French, a situation as waiter in a first class private family, town or country; best city references. Address B. O., 405 6th av., second floor.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MAN, AGED 25, DESIRES A SITUATION AS clerk or porter, in city or country; an excellent penman; good references. Address RELIABLE, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, OF SOME 18 YEARS' EXPERIENCE in the grocery and brokerage business, is desirous of joining some well established grocery house down town, or of forming a copartnership with some active man who thoroughly understands that business, and to that end is willing to advance $10,000. Address D. C., Herald office.

BOOKKEEPER.—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted, in a wholesale boot and shoe house; must be a good penman, correct at figures and with unexceptionable references. Address, giving references, &c., M. R. X., Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—AT 510 GRAND ST. INquire from 9 to 11 A. M. to-day.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—BY HERMAN M. HILL, druggist, Hoboken, N. J.

DRY GOODS SALESMEN WANTED—FOR OUR DRESS goods departments. Only those thoroughly understanding their business need apply at W. K. PEYTON'S, 292 Bowery.

GERMAN CLERK WANTED—IN A GROCERY STORE. One that can talk English can have a good situation by calling at 263 3d av., corner of 21st st.

TO GROCERS.—A SALESMAN, OF LONG EXPERIence and good business tact, possessing a thorough knowledge of the tea trade, and a competent bookkeeper, is open for an engagement. Address J. T., Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK, A GERMAN, WHO IS well acquainted with the city trade, speaks English and can come well recommended. Address O. B., box 3,315 Post office.

WANTED—A YOUNG UNMARRIED MAN TO HANDLE clothing and assist (if necessary) in selling at retail. Work hard. Address CLOTHING, station A, Spring st., with references; state qualifications, &c.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE ENERGETIC YOUNG men to sell fine woollens by sample. Address by letter, giving name, E. H. VAN INGEN, Broadway and Broome street, New York.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS SALESMAN IN A REtail jewelry store; one who has had some experience and can give best reference as to integrity and ability. Address BAILEY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, 25 YEARS of age; writes a fair hand and not afraid of work; good reference given. Address WESLEY, Herald office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER, cashier and correspondent, with excellent references, a situation or a job at investigating, posting and balancing accounts. Address EFFICIENCY, Newark, N. J.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WILLING TO WORK and make himself useful, a situation as bookkeeper or assistant, or would accept a position in any respectable capacity; moderate salary required; can furnish good reference. Address CAPABILITY, box 174 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF ABILITY, A SITUation as salesman or clerk; has had several years experience among the city trade; can speak German fluently and furnish first class references. Address R. A., 417 Grand street.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK; COMPETENT AND well acquainted with the retail business. Apply at 278 Greenwich st., from 1 till 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, EXPERIENCED IN THE care of a wholesale clothing stock. Call between 4 and 5 P. M., with references, on ROGERS, MORGAN & GRUBBS, 446 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper; must write a good hand, be quick and correct at figures and willing to make himself generally useful; salary moderate. Address box 3,868 Post office.

WANTED—DRY GOODS SALESMAN. APPLY AT 382 3d av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER, WHO THOROUGHLY understands insurance business in all its branches, to take partial charge of an office; unexceptionable reference as to ability, &c., required; state last employer; salary $1,000 per year. Address box 397 Jersey City Post office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN JUST ARRIVED FROM England, a situation in a dry goods store; low salary; age 22. Address A. A., 107 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A single young man, who is a first class groom and driver; can give good city reference. Call at No. 6 East 31st st.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A young man who has been three years in last place; can give the best of references. Call at D. WRIGHT'S saddlery and harness store, 311 4th av., where he can be seen.

A SITUATION WANTED BY A STEADY MARRIED man, who speaks both French and German, as gardener; is fully competent to take charge of a farm. Inquire at [illegible] 7th av.

A SINGLE MAN DESIRES A SITUATION AS COACHman or waiter, or to make himself generally useful; highest references given; will serve in city or country. Address THEODORE, Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINgle man; best city references from some of the most respectable families in the city; no objection to the country. Address L. H., Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom, who thoroughly understands his business, both in the country and city, or to take care of road horses; the best city references. Call at or address W. C., 399 4th av., in saddlery store.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A single man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good, careful driver; can milk; best city reference. Address or call on T. C., 45 West 30th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, IN CITY or country, by a single Protestant man; willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address M. O., box 123 Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN, AMERICAN, SINGLE, wishes a situation; is a careful driver, sober and steady, willing and obliging; best city reference given. Address JIM, box 189 Herald office.

A SOBER GERMAN, WHO SPEAKS PERFECT ENGlish and understands other languages, and is a good penman, wishes a situation as coachman in the city; good references given. Address FRED. D., Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG man as coachman and groom; is willing to milk or assist in the garden and make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; good city reference if required. Call at or address 234 7th av.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXperienced single man with the best city references. Call or address 40 East 18th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman; good city reference from last employer. Call or address W. M., 1,252 Broadway, harness store.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXperienced man; care and treatment of horses; is first class groom and a good driver; best city reference. Call on or address COACHMAN, No. 6 West 35th st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced man; understands care and treatment of horses; is a first class groom and driver. Best city reference. Call on or address COACHMAN, 252 West 19th st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN GOING ABROAD DEsires to procure a situation for his coachman, who has been with him for six years; he is industrious, sober, honest and entirely reliable. Apply at stable, No. 17 East 27th st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTable man; thoroughly competent; no objection to the country; is willing to make himself generally useful; best city and country reference. Address M. L., box 230 Herald office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES a situation; thoroughly understands his business and the care and treatment of horses and carriages; first class city reference. Call or address at his present employer's, No. 7 West 12th st.

GARDENER (HEAD)—WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT, time expiring July 1. Address, with particulars, M. J. M., Westport Post office, Fairfield county, Conn.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS COACHman and groom; perfectly understands his business; has five years' city references from his last employers; make himself generally useful. Address COACHMAN, box 105 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A single man. First class references as to ability and character. Address J. C., 67 Nassau st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single Protestant man; four years' experience in this country. Call at or address 26 Lexington av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND GARdener, by a young married man; understands his business; city or country; good reference. Address for two days W. M., box 218 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; HAS THE best of reference. Can be seen at his last employer, Dr. Mean, 23 West Twenty-third street.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT ENGlish coachman; is willing and obliging. Call on or address S. M., at private stable, 129 West 29th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business, having undoubted reference as to ability and character. Call at 124 West 46th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A colored man; understands the care of gentlemen's establishments thoroughly, and is one of the best four or six-in-hand drivers in the city. Call on or address C. W. H. LOWDEN, saddler, 20 East 11th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, AS gardener; understands the care of horses and will make himself generally useful; has good city references. Address for two days J. S., box 207 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS groom and footman; can produce first class references from last employer. Address T. D., C. Graham's harness store, 66 University place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single man; thoroughly understands his business; has good city reference. Apply at or address Flandran's carriage store, 16th st., between 5th av. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, IN THE PRIME of life and without encumbrance, a situation as coachman; understands the care and management of horses; could also take charge of a small, plain garden; country preferred; can give a three months satisfactory testimonial, being but that period in the country. Address M. J., Spuyten Duyvil, Westchester county, N. Y. for one week.

THE TRADES.

MONOGRAMS.—A DESIGNER AND ILLUMINATOR of monograms and initial letters would like employment; samples of the same can be seen; no objection to going out of town. Address D., box 175 Herald office.

POPULAR EXPERIENCED PHOTOGRAPHER WANTS use of $500, with services; opening gallery at fashionable watering place; half interest, security, instruction; reference given; pleasant, profitable arrangement made. Apply to or address HALL, Willard Manufacturing Co., 109 Bleecker street.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CONFECTIONER; WELL ACquainted in all its branches; had charge of a first class business on Broadway for nine years. Address F. K. E., 260 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

TO TAILORS.—WANTED, AN ASSISTANT CUTTER ON custom work. Apply to J. MITCHELL, merchant tailor, 42 Montague st., Brooklyn Heights.

TO BUILDERS.—A CARPENTER AND JOINER WISHES an engagement in fixing or the management of a building; 20 years' experience in London; lately arrived in the New World. Address E. W., Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD ENGINEER, AT PARK HOTEL. Apply from 3 to 4 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN AS good cake baker and confectioner; best city references given. Address box 195 Herald office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD ENGRAVERS ON WATCH cases. Address R. L. JACKSON, box 2,841, Philadelphia.

WANTED—A BUTTER CAKE BAKER, AT NO. 3 Park row. P. DOLAN

WANTED—A PRACTICAL FOREMAN MASON, BY A builder in this city. Applicants address, giving their names and residence as well as the names of former employers, BUILDER, box 2,731 Post office.

WANTED—A LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVER. S. BONAR, 97 Nassau st.

494 BROOME ST., IN THE RESTAURANT.—A French confectioner, skilled in all branches of his trade, and in the ice cream, also is good pastry cook; has worked four years in a Broadway store; no objection to the country. Address for three days.

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SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
Salesrooms Nos. 95 Chambers street and 77 Reade street.
ART GALLERIES Nos. 817 and 819 BROADWAY.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 30, AT 7½ O'CLOCK, AT THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES, NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, southwest corner Twelfth street.
FINE OIL PAINTINGS by celebrated and favorite EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN ARTISTS, without reserve, being the closing sale of the season and comprising some very desirable and valuable works.
Particulars in a few days. They will be on exhibition, free, on and from Friday, 24th inst., until sale.

AT AUCTION.—LARGEST SALE OF FIRST CLASS Carriages ever offered in New Jersey, at N. MOONEY'S, Rahway, N. J., near the depot, on Wednesday, June 22, at 12 o'clock M. Clarences, four and six seat Rockaways, Phaetons, top and no top Road Wagons, piano box top and no top (120 pounds) light Road Wagons, steel axles; Basket Phaetons, new and second hand Carriages, of every style and warranted; 10 sets of Double and Single Harness, 4 pairs of 16 hand first class Carriage Horses, 1 pair dapple grays, 16 hands; 1 pair dapple browns, 16 hands; 1 pair bays, 16 hands; 1 pair dapple greys, 15½ hands; 3 stylish road Horses, trot in 3 minutes; one Pony, trots in 3 minutes; drove by boy. Sale commences at 12 o'clock. Trains leave Cortlandt street at 10 and 12 o'clock, in time.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.
By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock Broker.
Offices No. 43 Pine street.
Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday; or,
Special sales made on other days when required, which has been the established custom with this house for 18 years.
Stocks and Bonds, Government Securities and Gold, bought and sold on commission at all the Stock Exchange Boards and at private sale.
Sales of stocks, real estate, &c., by order of executors, administrators, courts and others, promptly executed on the most favorable terms.
All classes of stocks and bonds not dealt in at the Stock Exchange Boards, a specialty for many years.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER, office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
High class modern and ancient Paintings.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell by auction, on Friday and Saturday, 24th and 25th, at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large and important sale of modern and ancient Paintings. In the collection may be found the works of
Bierstadt, Bispard,
Church, Bensell,
J. M. Hart, Tait,
W. Hart, Lilly M. Spencer,
Gifford, E. L. Henry,
S. Coleman, L. Lang,
W. M. Brown, T. L. Smith.
Foreign.
Nyderreit, Rosseau,
De Haas, Ver Bukhoven,
Verseheaur, Leon,
Chas. Chaplin, Van Ville
and others.

A MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD Furniture this (Wednesday) afternoon at 1½ o'clock, No. 80 Brevoort place, West Tenth street, near University place, rosewood and Walnut Parlor Suits, Pianoforte, Tables, Etageres, Mirrors, Curtains, Clocks, Paintings, Bronzes, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Mattresses, Lounges, Chairs, Sofas, Library and Dining Furniture, &c. Sale positive. By order of Charles Young, Esq.

A.—RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS Hotel keepers and the trade.
Over 800 lots and over $20,000 worth
Elegant Household Furniture, Paintings, Bronzes,
At public auction to the highest bidders.
On this day (Wednesday), June 22, at 10 o'clock,
At the large five story residence 12 Tenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue, near Fifth avenue.
Magnificent four round cornered rosewood 7½ octave Pianoforte, eight rich Parlor Suits, covered with satin brocatel, striped and plain reps and haircloth; Pier and Oval Mirrors, brocatel, reps and lace Curtains; magnificent Oil Paintings, Bronzes, French Clocks, Vases, Statuary, Cabinets, bois de rose; Etageres, Tables, Bookcase, Writing Desk, 35 rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, Mattresses, Bedding, Sofas, Lounges, Chairs, Sideboard, Extension Table, Dining Chairs, Glass, China and Silver Ware, Cutlery, &c. Reliable men in attendance, to cart or pack goods for purchasers at reasonable charges. EDWIN NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

A. J. TAYLOR, AUCTIONEER.—AUCTION SALE; 37 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, at 10½ o'clock.
On THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), June 22,
500 lots by catalogue,
valued at $25,000. Rare chance for housekeepers.
Magnificent Household Furniture.
Drawing Room suits, covered brocatel richest description; rosewood Pianoforte, Paintings; Velvet, Medallion Carpets; marqueterie bois de rose Cabinets, Tables, Bookcase, Etageres, Encoignures, Lace and Brocatel Curtains, Bronze Clock, Chandeliers; rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Bedding, Counterpanes, Blankets, Sideboards, Silverware, Linen, Extension Table, Glassware, Cutlery, Chinaware. House furnished less than six months. N. B.—Parties wishing to attend this sale take Fifth avenue stages or Sixth avenue cars.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE.
116 West Twenty seventh street, near Sixth avenue
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer,
will sell this (Wednesday) commencing at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant, costly Furniture contained in the above residence, consisting of rosewood Pianoforte, Parlor Suits covered in brocatel and silk reps; Centre Tables, Turkish Chairs, Paintings, Bronzes, Ornaments, Curtains, Carpets, Mirrors, &c. Dining Room Furniture—Chairs, Extension Table, Buffet, Glassware, Dinner and Tea Sets; Silverplated Ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Ice Pitchers and other articles. Bedroom Furniture—Rosewood and walnut Sets, single and double Bedsteads; over 20 Curled Hair Beds, Spring Beds, Carpets, Curtains, Sheets, Pillows, &c. Also Kitchen and Basement Furniture, in all, 400 lots useful Household Furniture.

AUCTION NOTICE AUCTION NOTICE.—AT 67 WEST Twenty-seventh street, large sale of Household Furniture, Carpets, Pianoforte and over 300 lots, this day (Tuesday), commencing at 1½ o'clock.
J. O. PARKER & CO., Auctioneers.

AARON CRISTALAR & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 463 Broadway, offer at private sale, at 25 per cent less than wholesale prices, on which they are constantly making cash advances, enabling them to sell at low figures, rosewood and walnut
Chamber, Library, Parlor and Dining Room Furniture, Mantel and Pier Mirrors, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Pianofortes, by Chickering and other known manufacturers.
City and country buyers will find this a good opportunity to find well made goods at very low prices.

A.—TRADE SALE—WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer, will sell at 5 8 Broadway Friday, June 24, at 10½ o'clock, a large invoice of Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, set and unset Jewelry, Plated Ware, Pocket and Table Cutlery, &c., &c. The trade and public invited.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER, salesroom 108 Liberty and 111 Cedar street.
Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, &c.
THIS DAY, June 22,
at 10½ o'clock,
WALDRON & COOKE will sell, as above, a fine assortment of second hand and new Furniture, &c., of the same class of goods as our large sale of Saturday last, including rosewood, walnut and mahogany Parlor Suits, in brocatel, fancy and plain reps and haircloth; Lounges, Easy and Oriental Chairs, Sofa and Lounge Beds, Centre and Extension Tables, Chamber Furniture in variety; also Bookcases, Buffets, Hallstands, China, Chamber and Tea Sets; Bohemian glass Vases and Toilet Sets; Bronzes, Parians, Glass, English Cutlery, Silverplated Ware; Ingrain, Three-ply and Brussels Carpets; Beds and Bedding, Kitchen Articles, Plimpton Bedsteads, &c.
On THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock,
rare Greenhouse and Garden Plants, in bud and bloom, from the nursery of Gordon, Staten Island.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.
Household Furniture at auction, this day, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms 79 Nassau street, near Fulton, comprising rosewood and walnut Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Suits, in variety; rosewood seven octave Pianoforte, English four-pull Beer Pump, 200 stone china Toilet Sets, and Oil Paintings, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, curled hair Mattresses, &c. All to be peremptorily sold.

BY THOS. KEYWORTH, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL this day, at 2 o'clock, at 403 Eighth avenue, six enamelled Suits, black walnut Bedroom Suit, black walnut Parlor Suit in green reps, black walnut Bookcase, Wardrobe, Extension and other Tables, Mattresses, Mirrors, Carpets, Oilcloth, &c. Personal attendance given to sales at private residences, stores, &c. Dealers invited.

BY F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER.—LARGE SALE OF the entire stock of a cabinet maker, embracing both new and second hand; also large lot of miscellaneous goods, Hair Mattresses, Cottage Furniture, Statuary, Carpets, &c. F. COLTON will sell this day (Wednesday), June 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 53 East Thirteenth street, near Broadway, a very large and general stock of a dealer declining the business. It will embrace every kind and description of really good rosewood, black walnut and oak Furniture, Cottage do., Parlor do., &c., &c.; also a large and extensive lot of Marble Statuary; also one Iron Safe. Also, at about 2 o'clock, 20 Carpets; also about 30 gallons of old Port Wine. N. B.—This may be our last sale until after the Fourth, and will offer inducements.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, AUCTIONEER.
Executors' Sale,
on Wednesday, June 22, 1870, at 10 A. M., at the stable in rear of house on the southeast corner of Forty-second street and Madison avenue, Horses, Carriages, Light Wagons, Single and Double Harness, Hay, Feed, Stable Fixtures, &c., belonging to the estate of Tarrant Putnam, deceased.
By order of the Executors.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.
On Saturday, June 25, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.
A large and fine assortment of Household Furniture, Rosewood Piano, Pier Mirrors, &c., &c.
Full particulars hereafter.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER.—SELLS to-morrow (Thursday), at salesroom, 87 Third avenue, 25 Brussels and Velvet Carpets; also Furniture. Parties can contribute. Low Commissions. Liberal arrangements.

D. CLARKSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.
Marble Mantels, Slabs of Marble, Machinery.
PELLS & CO. will sell on Thursday, June 23, at 10½ A. M., at 1,531 Broadway, by order of executors of Leon Larmande, the valuable stock of Marble Mantels, of modern designs, comprising a large selection of colored and white marbles; also the stock of sawed Slabs of Pyrennean, Belgian, Portuguese, Italian and native marbles. Also Engine, Rubbing Bed, &c. Terms at sale.

HENRY B. HERTS, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms 19 Church and 78 Reade streets.
CONTINUATION SALE OF
ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.
BY ORDER OF MR. J. W. SOUTHACK,
AT HIS WAREROOMS, 151 AND 153 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN FULTON AND JOHN STREETS,
ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JUNE 23 AND 24,
AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK EACH DAY,
comprising the entire balance of stock of rich and costly Cabinet Furniture of every description, which will be cleared out at auction, positively without any reserve, as the building has to be immediately torn down to be rebuilt for a bank and Mr. Southack is retiring altogether from business. The stock is now open for inspection and is well worthy the attention of those in want of really fine furniture. Catalogues will be ready on Wednesday morning.
NOTICE.—The Office Furniture, Desks, &c., will be sold on Friday morning certain.
HENRY B. HERTS, Auctioneer.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
Thursday, June 23,
at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William street, a large lot of Looking Glass Frames, gilt and black walnut Mouldings, &c. JOHN H. HILLIER, Marshal.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
This day,
at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William st., Household Furniture,
Pianos, Carpets, Mirrors, &c.,
consisting of Parlor Suits, Sofas, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding, Looking Glasses, Bureaus, Washstands, lot Clothing, case Dolls, Fancy Goods. Also Marshal's sale at 12 o'clock, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets.
CHAS. T. WATTS, Marshal.

JOHN P. TRAVER, AUCTIONEER.—ASSIGNEE'S sale—JOHN A. DUNN & CO. will sell, at their salesroom, 232 Bowery, on Thursday, June 23, at 10½ o'clock, a large lot of Ice Boxes, Refrigerators, show cases, one Plimpton Bedstead, Carpets, Crockery and a general assortment of Household Furniture. JACOB A. LUFF, Assignee.

SALES AT AUCTION.

JERSEY CITY PROPERTY CITY AT AUCTION.
LEWIS E. WOOD, AUCTIONEER,
will sell
THURSDAY, June 23, 1870,
at two o'clock P. M., on the premises,
175 splendid Building Lots,
in Plots,
on Duncan, Bergen, McClellan or Grand, and West Side avenues, in the Thirteenth ward of the consolidated city, formerly First ward, city of Bergen, the above being the best piece of property ever offered in this county at public auction, being entirely surrounded by elegant villas and commands extensive views of the country for miles around and all the advantages of a city residence. Water and gas already introduced, and near two lines of horse cars running direct to Jersey City ferries every ten minutes day and night.
Terms easy and made known on day of sale.
For maps and full particulars apply to the auctioneer, LEWIS E. WOOD, 69 Montgomery street, Jersey City, or to Mr. S. C. NELSON, 182 West street, New York.

J. MATHEWSON & SON,
Auctioneers,
No. 4 Pine street, New York,
Will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1870,
at 12 o'clock,
at Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
the valuable Plot of Ground on the northwest corner of Chambers and William streets, with Buildings thereon.
Maps at office of auctioneers.

JAMES CAGNEY, AUCTIONEER AND REAL ESTATE agent—office, 515 Washington street.—Grocery Store, Stock, Fixtures, Horse, Wagon, &c., this day, at 10½ o'clock, at 15 Grove street, corner Bedford: all will positively be sold, as the owner leaves the city in consequence of his impaired health; elegant Counters, Glass Cases, large Ice Box, &c., together with the usual assortment of Stock; will sell in one lot if desired.

MORTGAGE SALE.—RODAY S. BRASSEL, AUCTIONeer, Salesroom 460 Pearl street, will sell on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom, 465 Pearl street, a
Large and Extensive Sale of Furniture,
consisting in part of black walnut marble top Centre Tables, black walnut Buffets, black walnut Wardrobes, black walnut Hat Racks, &c.
WM. H. SHIELDS, Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—JACOB L. MARCUS, AUCTIONeer, will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at 154 Clinton street, Horse, Wagon and Harness.
JOHN A. WETH, Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORRIS WILKINS, AUCTIONEER.—EXECUTORS' sale of No. 28 Walker street. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on Tuesday, June 28th, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway (Trinity Building), New York. Sale by order of Thomas F. Rightmire and John Morrell, executors of Thomas J. Franks, deceased. Walker street, the valuable Lot, with two story and attic brick front building, known as 28 Walker street, north side, 25 feet west of Church street; lot 25x75 feet. Terms of sale, cash. For maps and full particulars apply at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine street, New York.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE COMmissioners of the Sinking Fund of the city of New York, that pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a railroad in 125th street, and in certain other streets and avenues in the city of New York," passed April 28, 1870, they will sell at public auction, in the Governor's Room of the City Hall, in said city, on Monday, July 18, 1870, at 12 M., to the highest bidder for the same, the right, privilege and franchise to construct, operate by animal power and use a railroad with a single or double track as hereinafter provided, and to convey passengers thereon for compensation, through, upon and along the following streets or avenues, route or routes, in the city of New York, viz:—Commencing on the North or Hudson river, at the foot of 130th street, thence through and along 130th street, with a double track, to Manhattan street; thence through and along Manhattan street, with a double track, to 125th street; thence through and along 125th street, with a double track, to the East or Harlem river; also from 125th street, thence through and along the Third avenue, with a double track, to the Harlem bridge; also from the Third avenue, thence through and along 126th street, with a double track, to the Harlem river; also from 126th street at its intersection with Tenth avenue; thence northerly, through and along the Tenth avenue, with a double track, to the terminus of said Tenth avenue, together with the necessary connections, turnouts and switches for the proper working and accommodation of the said railroad, on the said streets or avenues, route or routes, said road to be completed within two years from the passage of said act, except upon and along Tenth avenue, and upon and along said avenue as fast as the same shall be opened, graded and paved, from 125th street. Such sale will be conducted in the ordinary manner of sales at auction, and the person or corporation who shall offer to pay into the city treasury the largest sum of money for such right, privilege or franchise shall receive from said Commissioners a certificate that he or they is or are entitled to such grant, and are authorized to construct, operate and use the same in accordance with the provisions of the said act, such certificates to be issued on the payment, within ten days, into the city treasury of the amount of the bid and of the execution of a bond to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, in the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Comptroller of said city, conditioned that the person or corporation receiving such certificate shall within two years finish and complete said road and equip the same with the requisite number of cars and horses, except along Tenth avenue as aforesaid; but should he or they be restrained or prevented by any legal proceedings from completing and constructing the same, the time for which they are so restrained shall not be deemed or taken to be part of the time within which the same is to be completed. But the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are authorized and reserve the right to reject any bid if in their judgment it is for the interest of the city that they should do so, and offer the franchise for sale again. A copy of the act of the Legislature under which the sale is to be made can be procured at the Finance Department. Dated New York, June 1, 1870.
A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
JOHN J. BRADLEY, Chamberlain.
JOHN K. HACKETT, Recorder.
JOHN MOORE, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Aldermen.
NICHOLAS HAUGHTON, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Assistant Aldermen.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE THIS DAY.—JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell at 59 New Bowery, at 11 o'clock, 553 lots of Dresses, Silk Cloaks, Shawls, Remnants, Underclothes, Sheets, Spreads, Table Linen and other seasonable goods. By order of John J. Levy, 45 Sixth avenue.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, 125 Chatham street, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, 5[illegible] lots men's and women's Clothing, Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Underclothing, Quilts and Blankets, Bedding, Boots, Shoes, &c.; also Coats, Pants, Vests, &c. By order of H. Freel, 61 Rose street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—THIS DAY, BY JOHN MORTIMER, 11 East Broadway, of 400 lots Men and Women's Clothing, Bedding and other seasonable goods. By order H. Copperman, 192 Canal street.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER.
Boston Hotel, Furniture, &c.
Will sell, on Wednesday, the 22d, at 11 o'clock, the entire Furniture and Business of the Boston Hotel and Restaurant, No. 4 Atlantic street, Brooklyn, established since 1849; 21 bedrooms, well furnished with chamber furniture; bar fixtures furnished. Restaurant doing a good business. Sold in one lot. This sale is important to hotel keepers.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—RODAY S. BRASSEL, AUCTIONeer.—By virtue of a warrant of attachment and also by order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, granted by the Hon. George G. Barnard, of said court, on the 18th day of June, 1870, and to me directed and delivered, I will expose to sale at public vendue on Thursday, the 23d day of June, 1870, at No. 149 Fulton street, the Stock, Fixtures and Lease of a liquor store.
Dated June 20, 1870. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff, &c.
B. REILLY, Deputy Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—RODAY S. BRASSEL, AUCTIONeer, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at 460 Pearl street, a lot of Empty Barrels, Casks; also two barrels of Ale.
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
B. REILLY, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—RODAY S. BRASSEL, AUCTIONeer, will sell, this day, at 11 o'clock, at 1465 Pearl street, the contents of a Liquor Store, consisting of Brandy, Gin, Whiskeys, Apple Jack, Clarets, Champagne, Scotch Ale and Porter, &c. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
B. REILLY, Deputy.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE NO. 6 City Hall place, will sell, on Wednesday, 22d inst., at 10½ o'clock, the entire genteel Furniture contained in the boarding house at Nos. 51 and 53 Pike street, consisting of solid black walnut Bedroom Suits; also Parlor Suits, in haircloth and reps; Feather Beds, iron and maple Bedsteads, fine Brussels Carpet, French plate pier Glasses, marble top Tables, mahogany Chairs and Sofas, Tables, Washstands, Crockery, &c., &c.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER—SELLS THIS DAY, AT 2 o'clock, at 464 Canal street, all the Household Furniture, Carpets, &c., of a large house;—Rosewood Parlor Suits, French plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Curtains, Centre, Dining and Extension Tables; black walnut, mahogany and enamelled Chamber Suits; Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, China, Glass, Silver Ware; Piano, Etageres, Lounges, Easy, Rocking and other Chairs; elegant Velvet, Tapestry Brussels, Three-ply and other Carpets, Oil Cloths, and everything for housekeeping.

W. H. VAN WYCK, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at public auction,
On WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, at 11 o'clock,
the Lease, Fixtures and Good Will of the Liquor Store No. 198 Hester street, New York. Lease two years to run from May 1, 1870. Rent $40 per month.

FURNITURE.

AT GREAT SACRIFICE FOR CASH.—MAGNIFICENT Parlor Suit, richly carved, latest style, covered with satin brocatel, made to order, cost $450, for $175; one do., $160; two walnut striped rep Suits for $65; two plain rep Suits for $55; rosewood four round corner 7⅓ octave Pianoforte, cost $600, for $275; Chamber, Library, Dining Furniture for half cost. Private residence, 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAWING ROOM SUIT, COVERED brocatel, cost $500, for $150; one do. $51; Pianoforte, cost $700, for $220; Etageres, Paintings, Bronzes; sacrifice; property family leaving city. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

CARPETS, FURNITURE AND BEDDING.
Housekeepers supplied with the above on easy terms.
Payments weekly or monthly.
KELLY & CO.,
Corner Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

CARPETS, FURNITURE, OILCLOTH AND BEDDING at reduced prices; housekeepers supplied at DANIEL O'FARRELL'S, 200 Eighth avenue, late O'Farrell & Greene. Payment taken weekly or monthly.

CARPETS, FURNITURE, &C.—HOUSEKEEPERS SUPplied and payment received by the week or month. DEALY & CUNNINGHAM, 386 3d avenue, near 28th street.

DEFRAAF & COCHRANE,
Furniture Manufacturers,
Entrance 438 Canal street, near Hudson.
Walnut Chamber Suits, $65.
Walnut Parlor Suits, all wool reps, $60.

SOFA BEDS.—NEEDHAM'S NEW PATENT SOFA Bed contains spring and hair mattresses separate from the sofa; simplest and best yet invented.
W. S. HUMPHREYS, sole manufacturer, 634 Broadway.

VENEERS.
GEO. W. READ & CO.,
Manufacturers and dealers in Veneers and Fancy Wood,
Hungarian Ash,
French Black Walnut,
Amboine, Tura and Tulip Wood,
Black Walnut and Ash Burls,
Mahogany, Rosewood, Birdseye and Curled Maple,
Mahogany, Walnut and Ash Crotches,
Satinwood, &c., &c.
Veneers cut to order and size.
All orders promptly executed.
170 and 172 Centre street.
Factory, { 291 Monroe street, 3[illegible]6 Madison street.

STRAW GOODS.

STRAW GOODS.—PANAMA HATS EXTREMELY FINE and white; no bleaching required. For sale by the trade by E. BALCAZAR, 68 Pine street.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
prior to taking their semi-annual inventory,
have reduced the prices
of a large portion of their stock of
Best quality five frame English Brussels to $1 75 per yard.
Best quality five frame Tapestry Brussels to $1 25 per yard.
Royal Wiltons to $2 50 per yard.
Moquettes to $3 per yard.
Best quality English Velvets to $2 50 per yard.
Other descriptions at
proportionately low prices
offering extraordinary inducements
to their customers and the public
to supply their wants.
The residents of our neighboring cities are respectfully invited to examine.
Broadway, Fourth avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Are daily making large additions of novelties to their stock of
Ladies' Linen and Cotton Suits,
$5 each and upward.
Lawn Walking and Evening Dresses,
elegantly tucked, puffed and flounced, &c.,
$10 each upward.
Children's Linen Lawn and Pique Suits,
trimmed or braided,
$1 50 each upward.
Ladies' and Children's Underware,
Wedding Trousseaux,
Infants' Wardrobes,
Bathing Suits,
Boys' Clothing,
Ladies' Paris and domestic made Hats and Bonnets,
trimmed, $3 each upward.
untrimmed, $1 each upward.
Flowers, Feathers, &c.
Customers and the residents of the neighboring cities are respectfully invited to examine.
Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

BATHING AND CROQUET
Shoes at
CANTRELL'S, 241 Fourth avenue.

BATHING DRESSES
and
Negligee Shirts.
A large variety at low prices at
UNION ADAMS & CO.'S,
No. 637 Broadway.

M. CORBETT, CARRIAGE BUILDER,
122, 124 and 126 West Twenty fifth street,
offers for sale a variety of second hand Carriages, consisting of
three Wagons, my own build,
two Germantown Rockaways,
one Coupe Clarence,
two Dog Carts,
four Phaetons and
two Coaches.
Most of the above are in excellent condition and will be sold cheap.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM,
THE LEADING PAPER OF NEW YORK.
THE FIRST WITH ALL THE NEWS.
THE BEST REPORTS OF EVERYTHING.
THE NEWSPAPER THAT CONTAINS ALL
THE FASHIONABLE GOSSIP,
THE MILITARY NEWS,
THE CLUB MATTERS,
THE SUMMER RESORTS,
THE SPORTING NEWS,
THE POLICE COURTS,
THE DOINGS OF THE CITY,
THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH,
THE LATEST BY MAIL,
THE WALL STREET MARKETS,
THE REAL ESTATE SALES,
THE GREAT ADVERTISING MEDIUM,
THE EVENING TELEGRAM,
THE GREAT CARTOON PAPER,
"ALL OVER THE CITY,"
TWO CENTS A COPY.
Parties wishing THE TELEGRAM served at their residences should leave their orders at the nearest news stand or at the publication office, 97 Nassau street. Subscription, $6 a year; 50 cents a month.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A VALUABLE BROOCH, WHICH THE owner can have by proving property and paying expenses. Apply at 318 East Thirty-fifth street.

FOUND—ON SATURDAY, BETWEEN 5 AND 6 o'clock, a Pocketbook, containing a sum of money and other articles that can only be recognized by the owner. Call at 125 East Twenty-sixth street.

LOST—IN A FIFTH AVENUE STAGE, SATURDAY afternoon, a tortoise shell Fan. $5 reward on its return to No. 5 West Thirty-eighth street.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 2,099, FOR 100 SHARES NEW York Central and Hudson River Consolidated Stock in the name of Cammann & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped and new certificate applied for.
CAMMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall street.

LOST—SATURDAY, JUNE 18, IN GOING FROM NINTH street to Houston ferry, New York, to Forsyth street, Williamsburg, a double case ladies Gold Watch. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at WILLIAM KAHN'S, 560 Grand street, New York.

LOST ON MONDAY, JUNE 20, ON THE 7 A. M. HARlem boat Sylvan Grove, or between Peck slip and Fulton ferry, a Locket Breastpin, valued as a souvenir. A reward will be paid if returned to Mr. LONGSTREET, on the boat, or at 145 Clinton street, Brooklyn.

LOST—MEMORANDUM BOOK, WITH A PHYSICIAN'S visiting list. Return to 410 West Twenty-third street, and be rewarded.

LOST MONDAY, JUNE 20, AT HAMILTON FERRY, New York side, a ladies' black Leather Satchel. A liberal reward will be paid by leaving it at Eastern Hotel, foot of Whitehall street. J. A. GARDENER.

LOST—ON NEW HAVEN BOAT, TUESDAY, JUNE 14, Gold Watch, valued as a gift. The finder will receive $50 reward and no questions asked by writing to M. C. S., 2[illegible]6 State street, New Haven, Conn.

LOST—A GREY, RED-TAILED PARROT; CAN CALL various names. A suitable reward will be paid upon its return to 49 Seventh avenue.

LOST—YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, IN A TWENTY-third street stage, a Pocketbook containing a small sum of money and valued photograph. Suitable reward will be given by returning it to 22 Lamartine place.

LOST—ABOUT JUNE 10, A GOLD HEADED CANE, marked C. Howard. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to owner, 531 Broadway.
CHARLES HOWARD.

LOST—ON SUNDAY EVENING, JUNE 19, BETWEEN No. 99 Crosby street and No. 74 Spring street, a Pocketbook. The finder may keep the money if will be kind enough to return other contents to WM. FORMAN, No. 99 Crosby street, and greatly oblige the owner.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, A Memorandum Book, of no use except to the loser. Any person returning the same will receive the above reward.
M. J. GLYNN, 121 West Broadway.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, MAY 28, ON BROADWAY, a gold lever Watch, open face, white dial, case 18 carat, No. 1,872; works No. 4,624; maker, John Moncas, Liverpool. Also heavy gold link Chain, and diamond Scarf Pin. The above reward for Watch alone, more in ratio for the balance. WARRIN, WHIPPLE & CO., Detective Police Agency, 72 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham street, without mercury; Dr. Evans' Magic Invigorator; lost manhood restored in fifteen minutes. Call or write.

A GREAT LADIES' BENEFACTOR—DR. EVANS, NO. 94 Chatham street. His powerful, safe Medicines; price $5. Also gentlemen treated. Private diseases cured. Manhood restored.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIATE relief. No pay (until perfectly cured). Dr. ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place (Laurens street.)

A.—DR. OLIN, A REGULAR GRADUATE OF MEDICINE, continues to successfully treat nervous debility, partial impotency and all private diseases of either sex. Age, with experience, can be relied upon. If desiring perfect cures and fair charges, call; his opinion costs nothing. Patients see the Doctor in person privately. Send 6 cents for (sealed) Pamphlet, describing the diseases of his specialty. Office and parlors embrace every convenience; are respectably and centrally located. 27 Bond street, New York.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggists, 153 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeit.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of Midwifery, over 20 years' successful practice in this city, guarantees certain relief to ladies, with or without medicine. Sure relief to the most anxious patient in 24 hours. Residence 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A.—MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NEVER fails to cure female complaints. Elegant rooms, nursing. 42 St. Mark's place. Consultation free.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A SPECIALTY.—DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF N. Y. University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office 29 Centre street, near Chambers. N. B.—No fee unless cured.

CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE—DR. EVANS, 94 Chatham street, with or without medicines; at one interview; his powerful, safe Female Pills and Compound; price $5.

DR. WATSON, THE OLD PRACTITIONER HIMSELF, cures recent cases in a few days, and perfectly restores the debilitated; consultations free; charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. 653 Broadway.

DR. HUNTER, 58 BOND STREET, ONE DOOR FROM Bowery (late 40 years at No. 3 Division street), cures worst cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician or no charge. Manhood restored and nervous debility cured in one week by Dr. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial; $5 a pint.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine, at one interview. Female restorative $5. Patients from a distance provided with Board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. No 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCY, RESULTING from the follies of youth or other cause. Young, middle aged or even old men permanently restored to manly vigor by Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street. 40 years' successful practice.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRVOYANT, tells the past, present and future; shows likeness and tells name of your husband. 159 Forty-first street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

NO PAY UNTIL CURED.—DR. AND MADAME WEST, 144 West Fortieth street, cure at one interview. Their French Pills never fail. Elegant Rooms before and during confinement. Charges reasonable.

AMUSEMENTS.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
Twenty-fourth street, next to Broadway.........Begins at 8.
THIRD WEEK
of
FERNANDE,
THE
BRILLIANT
PARISIAN
SENSATION.
FERNANDE
EVERY NIGHT
and
SATURDAY MATINEE.
THE HERALD
SAYS
of
FERNANDE:—
"JUDGED
by
every
HISTRIONIC STANDARD,
FERNANDE
is a
POSITIVE
and
UNQUESTIONABLE SUCCESS!"
Characters by Miss Agnes Ethel, Fanny Morant, Mrs. Gilbert, Fanny Davenport, Amy Ames, Roberta Norwood, Emily Kiehl, Mr. George Clarke, D. H. Harkins, James Lewis, George Parkes, G. F. De Vere and others.
"A remarkable play, remarkably acted."—Times.
"Produces a most absorbing interest."—World.
"The most attractive production of the year."—Post.
"'Fernande,' as a play, is brilliant and thrilling beyond anything now on the American stage."—Tribune.
, Seats secured twelve days in advance.
THIRD FERNANDE MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 1.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
THE HUGUENOT.
NOTICE.—The public are informed that tickets purchased of speculators on the side-walk, on and after Tuesday, June 14, will be refused at the door.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½ P. M. To commence at 8 o'clock.
Concludes at 10½ P. M.
SUMMER SEASON.
Engagement for a limited period of the popular author and actor,
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.
MARKED SUCCESS
and
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE
awarded by CROWDED HOUSES to his new Drama of great domestic interest, founded upon Robinson's popular story of "Annie Judge," and entitled the
RED LIGHT;
RED LIGHT;
or, THE SIGNAL OF DANGER,
which must, however, be withdrawn to make way for Novelties, although in the
FULL TIDE OF SUCCESS.
LAST MATINEE, THIS DAY, of
THE RED LIGHT,
at 1½ P. M.
AND LAST NIGHT BUT THREE
THIS WEDNESDAY NIGHT.
What is said of the RED LIGHT:—
Philadelphia—"The hit of the season."
New Orleans—"An undoubted triumph."
Cincinnati—"A powerful attraction."
Chicago—"A perfect work."
St. Louis—"The best."
The New York press and public pronounce it Brougham's chef d'oeuvre.
ON MONDAY, JUNE 27,
FIRST TIME IN NEW YORK,
of Brougham's new and original Local Drama of extraordinary domestic interest, entitled
MINNIE'S LUCK.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW YORK OF
MISS LEONA CAVENDER,
who, with
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
and a superior cast, will appear.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
THIS EVENING WILL BE REPEATED
HAMLET.
HAMLET........Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.

THE COOLEST House in New York. A circular building, open windows on every side. Delightful breezes continually wafting through it, rendering it by far the coolest resort in the metropolis. THE COOLEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST SHOW IN NEW YORK.	GRAND CINDERELLA BURLESQUE. 13 STARS. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½.	Kate Williams' AMERICAN BURLESQUE TROUPE. 13 NEW STARS. 13 NEW STARS. 13 NEW STARS. Full dramatic company. NEW DRAMA. THE PATRIOT'S BRIDE; Or, Blacksmith of Moscow. Songs and Dances, Fun and Jollity.

THE NEW MUSICAL BURLESQUE, CINDERELLA.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. THE HUGUENOT.

TERRACE GARDEN, FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET AND Third avenue. SUMMER THEATRE.
THURSDAY, June 23, 1870—Offenbach's celebrated Opera Bouffe, with Boulette, BARBE BLEU (The Blue Beard).
First appearance of Mademoiselle Canissa, from the Patti-Strakosch troupe, as Boulette, and Mr. Habelmann as Barbe Bleu, with elegant wardrobe, full chorus and trained orchestra.
H. MOLLENHAUER, Conductor.
H. GRAU, Manager for Operas and Concerts.

AN ACTRESS WILL GIVE LESSONS IN ELOCUTION, and fit lady and children pupils for the stage. Inquire of Mrs. PERCY, 128 Bleecker street, corner of Laurens, back parlor, first floor.

GRAND JUVENILE BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL—BY the Tenth Ward Schools.—The third and last Concert will be given at STEINWAY HALL, June 22.
Miss Henrietta Behs and Mr. James Pirrson will appear.
Holders of green tickets only will be admitted.
Tickets, 25 cents, to be had of the children of the schools, and at the NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Eighth street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS. A large and constantly increasing stock of WOOD CUTS, from fresh and original designs, on hand at the METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE, 97 Nassau street, Old Herald Building.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL—UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

PIANOFORTES.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FIRST CLASS PIANOfortes, the finest and most reasonable instrument offered the public, can be found at the Factory and Warerooms of JENNY'S & SON, 235 East Twenty-first street, between Second and Third avenues.

A.—"BARNES'" PIANOFORTES ARE SUPERIOR IN tone, finer in finish and more durable than any other manufactured, for which they were awarded the principal medal at the American Institute Fair, 1869, and are offered extremely low for cash or instalments. Warerooms 137 Eighth street, near Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT AGRAFFE PIANO, CARVED LEGS, serpentine mouldings; all improvements; celebrated city maker; at a great sacrifice. Address AGRAFFE, Herald office.

AN ELEGANT STEINWAY PIANO, VERY CHEAP FOR cash; also Pianos from $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $175, $200, $225, $250, $275, $300; sale or rent $4 upwards. At WM. CANDIDUS', 55 Bleecker street.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, CELEbrated maker, fully guaranteed, cost $750, for $220; Parlor Suits, Paintings, Brussels Carpets. Property family leaving city. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A RARE CHANCE—ONLY $75—HANDSOME PIANOforte in perfect order; warranted makers, Stodart, Worcester & Durham; also, rosewood 7 octave, overstrung, carved legs and case, $235, 26 Fourth avenue.

A BEAUTIFUL PIANO FOR $160—A SEVEN OCTAVE rosewood, with all improvements, at a sacrifice.
PEEK & SON, 145 Bleecker street.

A RARE CHANCE—PRIVATE FAMILY LEAVING the city will sell their elegant 7½ octave rosewood Pianoforte, made to order, cost $700, for $350; in use six months; also 200 lots of Furniture at half cost. Call at 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT, RICHLY CARVED, FOUR ROUND corners, rosewood 7⅓ octave Pianoforte, made to order for $800, only seven months in use, will be sold for $275; also rich Parlor, Chamber and Dining Furniture at half cost; property of private family. 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE FOR $150: 7 octave, carved legs and case; overstrung bass; celebrated city maker; 5 years' guarantee; nearly new. Apply at residence, 113 Seventh street.

BEAUTIFUL SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, only $160; magnificent Steinway Pianoforte, having every improvement, at a great sacrifice for cash.
J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD 7 OCTAVE PIANO, $95; magnificent 7 octave, having carved legs, overstrung bass, agraffe, with all modern improvements; extraordinary bargains. JAMES GORDON, 22 Sixth avenue.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, CALL AT MERRELL'S wareroom, No. 8 Union square; sold on instalments or rented; customers suited; large stock; best makers; look before selecting elsewhere.

MAGNIFICENT SEVEN OCTAVE MODERN IMPROVED Piano, with agraffe treble, at a sacrifice. New Pianos at reduced prices. 126 Macdougal street, near Amity.
H. HARDMAN.

SCHROEDER'S PIANO WAREROOMS, 54 UNION square new No. 211 Fourth avenue.—Pianos for hire and sold on instalments. Agents for the celebrated Arion Pianos.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM,
THE LEADING PAPER OF NEW YORK.
THE FIRST WITH ALL THE NEWS.
THE BEST REPORTS OF EVERYTHING.
THE NEWSPAPER THAT CONTAINS ALL
THE FASHIONABLE GOSSIP,
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THE CLUB MATTERS,
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THE POLICE COURTS,
THE DOINGS OF THE CITY,
THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH,
THE LATEST BY MAIL,
THE WALL STREET MARKETS,
THE REAL ESTATE SALES,
THE GREAT ADVERTISING MEDIUM,
THE EVENING TELEGRAM,
THE GREAT CARTOON PAPER,
"ALL OVER THE CITY,"
TWO CENTS A COPY.
Parties wishing THE TELEGRAM served at their residence should leave their orders at the nearest news stand or at the publication office, 97 Nassau street. Subscription, $6 a year; 50 cents a month.

$100.—A GOOD UPRIGHT PIANO, ENGLISH MAKE, 6¾ octave, in good order. Apply at No. 7 Washington place, corner Mercer street.

ASTROLOGY.

DR. AND MRS. BROUGHTON CAN BE CONSULTED on all affairs of life at 401 Broome street. Fee, $1 to $5.

MADAME ROSA, GREAT NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, reveals your whole life, from the cradle to the grave. 4[illegible]2 Canal street.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 22,
TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT tendered to
J. A. ZIMMERMAN, Treasurer.
On which occasion the following talented artists have kindly volunteered their services:—
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
Mr. HENRI DRAYTON, Mr. B. MACAULEY,
Mr. OWEN FAWCETT, Mr. F. G. MAEDER,
Mr. W. L. STREET, Mr. J. L. STREET,
Mr. S. H. FOSBERG, Mr. J. TIFFANY,
Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS, Mr. G. W. CARLISLE,
Miss Annie Ward TIFFANY, Miss CAROLINE CARSON,
Mrs. H. P. GRATTAN, Miss LILLIE ELDRIDGE,
Miss Marian MORDAUNT, Miss VIOLA PLUNKETT.
SIGNOR OPERTI and NIBLO'S GARDEN ORCHESTRA, ASSISTED BY OVER 100 VOLUNTEERS.
The performance will commence with the Romantic Play entitled the
MARBLE HEART;
Or, THE SCULPTOR'S DREAM.
PHIDEAS, the Sculptor, RAPHAEL, the Artist ....Mr. EDWIN ADAMS
MARCO.........Miss CAROLINE CARSON
After which
MR. HENRI DRAYTON,
THE GREAT AMERICAN BASSO, will sing Spiel's great Dramatic Scena,
THE WOLF.
To conclude with the favorite Drama of
KATY O'SHEAL.
KATY O'SHEAL..........ANNIE WARD TIFFANY
BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 24, 1870.
GRAND COMBINATION.
ALL HAVE VOLUNTEERED.
IMMENSE ENTERTAINMENT.
SPLENDID PROGRAMME.
A GREAT BILL.
A GREAT BILL
for
STAGE MANAGER VINCENT'S
BENEFIT.
DRAMA, BURLESQUE,
COMEDY, SONGS,
FARCE, DANCES.
The Orchestra, under Signor OPERTI'S direction, will commence the Overture precisely at 8 o'clock, after which
MY PRECIOUS BETSY.
MAGGIE DESMOND, LIZZIE MAHON, Mrs. REA, Messrs. C. BURROUGHS, E. EBERLE, L. J. and F. A. VINCENT. (The two latter's first appearance upon any stage together.)
THE FRENCH SPY
(Second Act.)
FANNY HERRING,
McKEE RANKIN, J. W. LINGARD,
ALEX. FITZGERALD, HARRY EVERETT, T. E. MORRIS.
LUCELLE SISTERS, MLLE. ANY,
MLLE. IDA,
(introducing the original Humming Bird Can-Can).
TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE.
THE LEFFINGWELL,
MRS. WRIGHT, WOOD BENSON,
IRENE GAY, JAS. CURRAN,
LIZZIE EDWARDS, J. W. BRUTONE,
M. MORDAUNT, MRS. HEALY, MRS. F. REA.
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN
(kind permission of Mr. Augustin Daly) by Miss
ELLA BURNS,
(her second appearance upon any stage),
with a charming Ballad entitled the
JEWISH MAIDEN.
Rudolphe..........Charles Walcot
MARION TAYLOR
(her first appearance in New York since her great European success) in an entertainment entitled
VERY LITTLE FAUST,
with the Jewel song from the opera of Faust.
THE INFANT WONDER,
JAMES SPEIGHT,
two years and ten months old, will play selections upon the violin, including a in Paginini the
LAST ROSE OF SUMMER.
HARRY JOSEPHS
as the
GUSHING BLONDE,
costumed at an expense of $2,000.
GRAND PAS DE DEUX.
Mlle. IDALIE and MONS. CELLINI.
J. BURKE
will sing the
WHISTLING THIEF
AND DANCE A JIG.
THE HAPPY MAN.
F. A. Vincent, M. Foster, F. Rea, E. Eberle, E. Collier Tyson, H. A. Rendle, Irene Gay, &c.
Seats secured from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE,
Broadway, corner Thirtieth street.
OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TO 9 P. M.
Now on exhibition in the Museum the largest and the smallest woman in the world.
Miss HANNAH DUKE, weighing 6[illegible]0 pounds,
and
LITTLE LULU, who is 24 inches high and weighs 12 pounds.
The wonderful mechanical sensational spectacle of the
INFERNAL REGIONS,
conceived and executed by PROFESSOR JUKES, is now open to spectators who have a taste for the ingenious, the diabolical and the terrific.
One million curiosities, including wonderful moving Wax Figures, Automatic Trapezists and Trumpeters,
BOHEMIAN GLASS BLOWERS,
and dead and living specimens of natural history always on exhibition.
THIRD WEEK
of the
MARTINETTI TROUPE,
who will appear every day and evening during the week in the serio-comic pantomime of
JOCKO,
THE BRAZILIAN APE.
Mr. PAUL MARTINETTI as JOCKO,
as performed by him 800 times in all the principal cities in Europe and America.
First appearance of the talented, young and beautiful protean actress,
LITTLE NELL,
THE CALIFORNIA DIAMOND,
in the protean farce, expressly arranged for her by Mr. J. H. Barnes, entitled
POPSEY WOPSEY.
Little Popsey Wopsey, Miss O'Reilly (an Irish Boy), Katrina, a Dutch Girl, Master Skelton.
LITTLE NELL
With Songs, Irish Jig, Dutch Wooden Shoe Dance, Drum Solo and Banjo Solo.
Matinee at 2 P. M. Evening at 8 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Corner Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
JAMES FISK, Jr..........Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE..........Manager
Notwithstanding the undiminished attraction of the Grand Spectacular and Operatic Romance, the
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
the management feel compelled to announce its
CLOSING REPRESENTATIONS,
CLOSING REPRESENTATIONS,
CLOSING REPRESENTATIONS,
CLOSING REPRESENTATIONS,
CLOSING REPRESENTATIONS,
CLOSING REPRESENTATIONS,
in consequence of the engagement of the celebrated
MADAME LANNER'S
VIENNOISE BALLET TROUPE,
numbering 38 beautiful Dancers, who, having created the wildest furor in every principal capital in Europe, are now en route to the United States, and whose first appearance will be shortly announced.
FAMILY MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2.
Seats secured in advance at the Box Office; also at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway Ticket Office, corner Twenty-third street and Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. THE HUGUENOT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
EVERY NIGHT.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR CONCERTS.

PHILADELPHIA.—THE CHESTNUT STREET THEAtre will be rented for one or more years from the 1st of September next. Apply to WM. G. COCHRAN, 324 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS. A large and constantly increasing stock of WOOD CUTS, from fresh and original designs, on hand at the METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE, 97 Nassau street, Old Herald Building.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED, A SMALL, NEAT COTtage, or part of a Cottage, at Vanderbilt landing or New Brighton, S. I., for man and wife; rent moderate. Address H. D. CLARKE, Rossville, S. I.

HOUSE WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER OCCUPYING a first class house in Orange, N. J., would exchange leases for a first class house in New York city, above Fourteenth street, and between Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address Mr. DAY, Appraiser's Office.

WANTED—BY TWO DRESSMAKERS, A ROOM AND Bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; must be in a respectable locality; if furnished price not to exceed $20 per month. References exchanged. Address Mrs. EDWARDS, No 5 Commerce street.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A SMALL Floor, connecting, in a quiet neighborhood, with modern improvements. Address, stating particulars, price and location, D. H. K., 15 William street, rooms Nos. 1 and 2.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR A FAMILY of seven adults, between Thirtieth and Fiftieth streets, and Fourth and Seventh avenues; price $250 per month. Address B., Broadway Hotel, corner Broadway and Forty-second street.

WANTED—A LAW OFFICE ON BROADWAY, BEtween Chambers and Barclay streets. Address E. L. P., Herald office.

WANTED—A SMALL ROOM BY A LADY OUT DURing the day, in a respectable family; price not over $2 50 per week. Address L., 241 East Thirty-fifth street.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM, between Twelfth and Twenty third streets and Broadway and Sixth avenue. Address J. M. L., box 5,228 Post office.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED COTTAGE, FOR the season or year, by a gentleman and wife, without children, in the vicinity of Central avenue and Jerome Park; not higher than Yonkers; good supply of water, stable, &c. Address, with full particulars as to location, terms, &c., J. B. L., 61 Broadway, room 21.

WANTED TO RENT—A GOOD SIZED WHISKEY STILL in running order; rent must be low. Jersey City preferred. Address B., box 6,744 Post office.

WANTED TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE, east or west of and near Broadway, between Fourteenth and Forty-fifth streets. Address, giving description, terms and location, M. G. B., Herald office.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, United States Army.
NEW YORK CITY, June 18, 1870.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement appended to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 12 M. July 15, 1870, for furnishing all the required labor and material, and constructing at Fort Wadsworth, New York harbor, one one story and attic frame building, 24x34 feet, with Mansard roof, and one story rear extension, 16x21 feet, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in this office.
The building must be completed within sixty (60) days after award of contract, and good and sufficient bonds will be required for the faithful execution of the contract.
Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee signed by two responsible parties that in the event of the acceptance of the same and award of contract they will become sureties for the faithful and prompt execution of the work.
No bid will be entertained that is not made in accordance with this advertisement.
The government reserve the right to reject any or all bids, and bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of the same.
Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for one story and attic building at Fort Wadsworth" and addressed to the undersigned, of whom any further information on the subject can be obtained. R. FUS INGALLS,
Brevet Major General and Assistant Quartermaster General United States Army Chief Quartermaster Department of the East.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
WILLIAM B. FRELIGH..........Manager.
FIRST NIGHTS of Mr. J. B. STUDLEY.
Second Week of Miss FANNY HERRING.
First Nights of the new Drama of
CADET LE PERLE;
OR, THE OWLS OF FRANCE.
Mr. J. B. STUDLEY as CADET LE PERLE.
Miss FANNY HERRING as HILDA DREMER.
New Scenery, Mountings, &c.
The GREAT CARLETON
for a few nights more.
Drama of the SOLDIER'S RETURN.
Friday Evening, Benefit of Mr. J. B. STUDLEY.

514 THEATRE COMIQUE.
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.
R. W. Butler and E. G. Gilmore....Managers and Proprietors
THE GREAT INSTITUTION OF THE AGE.
The coolest and best ventilated theatre in the United States.
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS OF THE GREAT
HARLEQUIN PANTOMIMIC SKETCH OF
HENRY DOREE, OR THE FAIRY'S GIFT.
COMIQUE GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
COMIQUE MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE.
COMIQUE MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE.
COMIQUE MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE.
ALL THE GREAT TROUPE WILL APPEAR.
ABBOTT, ABBOTT, ABBOTT.
THOMPSON, MASTER BARNEY, STEWART.
THE GRAND BALLET TROUPE.
MISS LIZZIE KELSEY, MISS MADELINE HARDY.
See small bills. All the Great Troupe will appear.
Afternoon—Doors open at one, curtain rises at 2½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8
TWO PERFORMANCES
THIS DAY,
WEDNESDAY.
MRS. JAMES A. OATES' GREAT TROUPE
IN
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
Mrs. JAMES A. OATES.......... as EARL DARNLEY
In which character she has most successfully appeared over 500 nights, in all the Southern and Western cities, and fourteen weeks in Philadelphia.
Constance (her original character)......Miss Georgia Dickson
THE GREAT TOURNAMENT SCENE,
introducing ENTIRELY NEW GROTESQUES,
By HERNANDEZ and LEON BROS.
THE TUMBLEONICAN, by PROF. O. RUARDON,
THE MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
and
HERNANDEZ' WONDERFUL GUITAR SOLO.
THE IMPERIAL JAPS.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
720 BROADWAY. MONDAY, JUNE 27,
RETURN OF THE ONLY LEON,
EDWIN KELLY AND THE MAMMOTH COMPANY,
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
Leon in Eight Characters—The Girl par excellence, Coliseum Parepa, Kitten Relations in Avenue B, Swiss Hornpipe, the German Girl in Lischen and Fritzchen, Gilbert's to Frou Frou and
HORSE FLY, DON'T TICKLE ME.

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THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—ACknowledged the best instruments of the class in the world. Winners of the Paris Exposition medal and seventy-five others.
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TENOR WANTED—IN EPISCOPAL CHURCH, CARmansville. Good reader, who understands chanting, may address DIRECTOR, Herald office. Leave city 9 o'clock, return before 7 P. M.

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A. F. G. BURNHAM'S FURNITURE, BAGGAGE EXpress, 113 and 115 West Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue.—Furniture moved, city or country; furniture packed, shipped, stored. Money advanced.

CLOTHING.

A1.—AT M. MARKS', 53 SIXTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE Eighth street, and at my branch store, 33 Sixth avenue, ladies and gentlemen can receive the full value in cash for their Cast-off Wearing Apparel, Diamonds, Jewelry, Carpets, Furniture, &c. The best you can do is please to call at my establishment or send us a note; the numbers as above. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Marks. True, you will be dealt with to your satisfaction and benefit.

AT 178 SEVENTH AVENUE.—LADIES AND GENTLEmen will be surprised at the prices J. ANHALT pays for Cast Off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, Jewelry, &c.; from $7 to $40 for Silk Dresses; for Coats from $4 to $15; for Pants from $2 to $5, by calling, or a note by post punctually attended to by Mr. or Mrs. ANHALT.

ATTENTION.—AT EDWARD MILLER'S WELL KNOWN establishment, 160 Seventh avenue, near Nineteenth street, the utmost value paid for Cast Off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture, &c. Having a great demand for them I guarantee to give satisfaction to all parties by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. MILLER.

AT H. ROSENTHAL'S, 51 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR Tenth street (formerly 333 Bowery)—Ladies and gentlemen can obtain the highest value for Cast Off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Rosenthal.

AT 246 SEVENTH AVENUE, SECOND DOOR ABOVE Twenty-fourth street.—Received $60,000 cash to purchase Wearing Apparel and Household Furniture for the Western market; promises to pay 50 per cent more than any one by calling on or addressing Mr. and Mrs. ROSENBERG.

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AT 833 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET—H. HERZ pays the highest cash price for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Herz.

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AT THE UPTOWN ESTABLISHMENT, 816 SIXTH AVEnue, near Forty-sixth street, ladies and gentlemen will positively receive 50 per cent more than elsewhere for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture, &c., having a large order for Gonzales, Texas. We shall pay for Dresses from $15 to $50; Overcoats, $7 to $20; Pants, $4 to $8. Ladies waited upon by Mrs. SLATTO.

AT 141 SIXTH AVEN[illegible]—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN will be surprised at the pr[illegible] E. MINTZ pays for Cast-Off Clothing, Jewelry, &c. Please c[illegible] on or address Mr. or Mrs. E. MINTZ, 141 Sixth avenue, betw[illegible]n Tenth and Eleventh streets.

MR. SICKEL, 238 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR TWENty-third street.—The highest cash prices paid for Cast-off Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, Bedding, &c. Ladies waited upon by Mrs. Sickel.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, CLOSE PRICES, $25,000 worth ready made fall and winter Clothing; also one case black Silk. Address ADR., box 1,018 Post office.

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1 BLOCK ABOVE BREVOORT HOUSE, 23 FIFTH avenue, corner Ninth street.—Elegantly furnished Suit of Rooms, on the second floor, with Board; also Rooms for gentlemen and their wives. A garden surrounding the house, making it very cool in summer; references.

1 BLOCK SOUTH OF CHATHAM SQUARE.—150 clean beds and Rooms at 35 and 50 cents per day; $2 and $2 50 per week; at the Grant House, 48 New Bowery.

1 BLOCK EAST FROM CITY HALL.—FRANKFORT House, Frankfort street, corner of William; 250 rooms. A Room to yourself 35c. to 50c. per day; $1 50 to $3 per week. Open all night.

3 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, ONE DOOR FROM Fifth avenue.—A first class Physician's Office to let; has been occupied as such for 17 years; also handsomely furnished Rooms. Terms reasonable.

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5TH AVENUE, NO. 70, CORNER OF THIRTEENTH street.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, singly or in suits, on second and third floors, with first class Board; transient parties accommodated; terms moderate.

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$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN obtain Board and Rooms, also table boarders taken, at 18 St. Mark's place, near Cooper Institute.

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$7 A WEEK.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with Board; also a hall Room to let, at 107 West Fifteenth street.

12TH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—PLEASANT Rooms, with first class Board, for families or gentlemen; terms moderate for the summer. 44 West Twelfth st.

12 HUBERT STREET.—A FEW YOUNG MEN ACcommodated with good Board; bathrooms and gas; terms reasonable.

13 BOND STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—FURnished Rooms for gentlemen only; Suit of Rooms on second floor, for two, $10 per week; two large Rooms, suitable for four, $12 per week; no meals.

14TH STREET, WEST, 116.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms, with Board; excellent table; summer prices.

16 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—A handsome, large, cool and airy Room to rent to one or two gentlemen, without board; hot, cold and shower baths.

17TH STREET WEST, NO. 124, BETWEEN SIXTH AND Seventh avenues.—Furnished Rooms to let, without board, in a private family.

18 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN UNION square and Fifth avenue.—A suit of Rooms on second floor, without board, to gentlemen only.

19 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—SECOND FLOOR front Rooms to let, with Board; also Room for a gentleman; references exchanged.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH ST., OPPOSITE FIFTH Avenue Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen. Summer prices.

19 WEST TENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—Large, airy Rooms, suitable for families or gentlemen, with superior board, in the above finely located house; summer prices. References.

21 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—MRS. M. M. BRAINARD has a handsomely furnished Suit of Rooms to let, with Board, for the season or year; references required.

21ST STREET, WEST, NO. 205.—TWO COMMUNICATing Rooms, with every convenience, and choice Board, suitable for a married couple or two gentlemen friends. Terms reasonable.

21ST STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—AN ENTIRE Floor of five rooms, handsomely furnished, with superior Board, would be rented separately or together. Inquire at 19 West Twenty-first street.

24 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—A neatly furnished front Room, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with Board, at summer rates.

25 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—FAMILIES OR PARTIES of gentlemen can find nicely furnished Rooms, with Board; also table board at $4 50 per week.

25 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR FIFTH Avenue Hotel.—Two or three pleasant, cool Rooms to let to gentlemen, with good Board, for $10 and $12 per week.

28 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—TO LET, HANDsomely furnished Rooms, from $3 to $5 per week, without board, to gentlemen only.

29 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—PLEASANT FURnished Rooms to let, to gentlemen only, single or en suite.

29 WEST NINTH STREET.—A HANDSOMELY furnished Parlor Floor to let to two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, with or without Board. Private table if required.

30 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET, SEVEN DOORS from Broadway.—Very desirable Rooms to let, with or without Board, at reduced prices.

35 EAST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—A single Room on third floor for a gentleman, with first class Board; references exchanged.

36TH STREET.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN BE ACcommodated with some pleasant communicating Rooms, with Board. 214 Madison avenue.

42 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, on third and fourth floors, to let, with first class Board, at summer prices; references required.

45 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—AN ELEGANT ALCOVE front Room on second floor, with or without Board, to a single gentleman or gentleman and wife; also two other handsome Rooms. Terms very moderate. Beautifully located, two blocks from Madison square.

45 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH avenue and University place.—Pleasant Rooms, with excellent table, at moderate prices, to desirable permanent or transient boarders.

47TH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—VERY DEsirable Rooms, en suite or singly, private family, for gentleman and wife or gentlemen, at summer prices. Address HOME, Herald office.

49 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET.—A FURNISHED and unfurnished Room to let, with or without Board, or light housekeeping, with a small family; terms reasonable.

51 NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND University place. Suits of handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board, for family or party of gentlemen, at summer prices.

57 NINTH STREET, BETWEEN UNIVERSITY PLACE and Broadway.—Pleasant, well furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, with or without Board. References exchanged.

65 IRVING PLACE, NORTHWEST CORNER EIGHTeenth street.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board.

71 MADISON AVENUE.—UNEXCEPTIONABLE BOARD at greatly reduced rates for the summer; families or single gentlemen, transient or otherwise.

71 IRVING PLACE.—TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT Board, entire Third Floor, fully furnished; very desirable apartments for the warm season. References.

74 CLINTON PLACE, ONE DOOR WEST OF FIFTH avenue.—A large, well furnished Room to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

87 AMITY STREET.—A LADY OR GENTLEMAN and wife can obtain large and small Rooms, handsomely furnished, with or without Board.

97 CLINTON PLACE.—FOR RENT, A LARGE, NICEly furnished front Room, with Board, for man and wife; also hall Room.

109 (NEW NO.) WEST THIRTEENTH STREET, BEtween Sixth and Seventh avenues.—A private family will let, with Board, two well furnished Rooms; also a single Room. References exchanged.

111 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—TWO LARGE Rooms, with Board; private family.

115 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Union square and Irving place.—An elegant Second Floor, with or without first class Board. Also one Room, third floor; references.

117 EAST TWELFTH STREET.—BEAUTIFULLY furnished Room, with Board, for a lady.

129 CHRYSTIE STREET.—LARGE AND SMALL FURnished Rooms to let; suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; with or without Board.

131 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—NEATLY FURnished Rooms for gentleman and wife; Board for the wife only. Apply this week.

134 LEXINGTON AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTYeighth and Twenty-ninth streets.—Two elegantly furnished Rooms, cool and pleasant, with or without Board. Location very desirable.

136 MACDOUGAL STREET.—A PLEASANT ROOM for two persons for $12. Also single Rooms, $5 to $7 per week. Permanent or transient parties taken.

138 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, NEAR LEXington avenue.—Furnished or unfurnished Rooms, with Board, suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

139 EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND Fourth avenue, near New York Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to families or single gentlemen.

144 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET, SECOND door from Broadway.—Elegant, large and airy Rooms to let, with Board, on second, third and fourth floors. Arrangements made for the summer or the year.

149 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—Furnished Rooms on third and fourth floors; also back Parlor; with or without Board. References exchanged.

162 SECOND AVENUE.—TO LET, SEVERAL VERY choice elegantly furnished Rooms, with or without Board, in the first class brown stone residence. Terms moderate.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

180 BLEECKER STREET, SIX BLOCKS WEST OF Broadway.—Pleasant Rooms to let, with good Board, to families or single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

187 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-FIRST street.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to rent, to a gentleman and wife, with Board for lady; or two young ladies; terms reasonable for summer months; splendid location.

205 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—A COSEY second story front Room, nicely furnished; bath adjoining; also one on the third floor; $12 per week; full Board for lady.

211 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, TO gentlemen only, without Board, one large handsomely furnished Room and one hall Bedroom; terms moderate.

217 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—NEATLY furnished Rooms, with Board; hot and cold water in rooms; all modern improvements; $8 50 and $9 per week.

217 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET.—HANDSOME, airy Room, second floor, to let, with Board; terms reasonable for the summer months; references. House and table first class.

220 EIGHTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN SECOND and Third avenues.—A handsome back Parlor, fine Alcove Room second floor and two other Rooms, furnished, with Board; modern improvements; good location.

229 EAST NINETEENTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let a desirable suit of front Rooms, with or without Board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; references exchanged.

236 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—LARGE, cool Room; bath, gas, hot and cold water, closets, &c.; newly furnished; for married couple or single gentlemen; excellent table. Call for a week.

250 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—ROOMS TO let, with Board, in a first class house; good table; for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; two ladies can be accommodated with Board.

260 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—TO LET, with Board, a large Room, neatly furnished; also a Hall Bedroom, at reasonable terms.

308 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let a beautifully furnished Room to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. References.

310 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to let, with Board, comprising front room on second floor to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, at summer prices; also one unfurnished Room to let, very low, to parties who have their own furniture.

311 EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR SECond avenue.—Two mechanics can be accommodated with good and pleasant Rooms; also a dressmaker. Can have use of a sitting room.

318 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—A COUPLE OF furnished Rooms to rent, with or without Board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

346 EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN Eighth and Ninth avenues.—Private family will let handsomely furnished large and small Rooms, with or without Board; modern improvements. Terms very low.

405 WEST THIRTIETH STREET, NEAR NINTH avenue.—Private house—Two small Hall Rooms, completely furnished; Croton in rooms; gentlemen only. Call for three days from 7 morning to 10 evening.

642 SIXTH AVENUE.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED Rooms, with every accommodation for light housekeeping. Also single Rooms for gentlemen; house first class and terms moderate.

749 SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR FORTY-SECOND street.—A handsomely furnished front Parlor and Bedroom, with private bath, for party of gentlemen or gentleman and lady; terms moderate.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN A FIRST CLASS LOCATION, near Union square, would like to let one or two handsomely furnished front Rooms on the second floor to a gentleman and wife, with Board; terms reasonable; reference exchanged. Address D. L., Herald office.

A WIDOW WILL LET A NICELY FURNISHED House, in a central location, for a small family or a few boarders; rent low. Apply for one week at 154 East Thirtieth street.

A JEWISH FAMILY, HAVING ELEGANTLY FURnished Rooms on second floor, would rent them, with Board, to a family or party of gentlemen. Apply at 107 West Thirty-eighth street, between Sixth avenue and Broadway.

A WIDOW LADY, LIVING ALONE, WILL LET AN elegantly furnished Room to gentleman and wife. Board for lady only, where there are no other boarders. Address E. C., box 126 Herald office.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT, THAT HAS A HANDsomely furnished house, would like to meet with a gentleman that would advance her $200 and take it out in Board. Address, for three days, C. Z. B., station D.

A FAMILY OF ABOUT FIVE CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with good Board in a farm house on Staten Island; house pleasantly situated and well shaded. Terms moderate. Apply for two days at 237 East Thirty-fourth street, between Second and Third avenues.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS with Board, at low summer prices; a hall Room, $7; in the first class brown stone house 149 East Fifty-first street, between Lexington and Third avenues. Come and see them.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR GENTLEMAN and wife, Board for the lady. Address A. T., box 1.2 Herald office.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS—WITH every appointment, suitable for families or single gentlemen, may be had, with or without Board, in the fine brown stone house 213 West Forty-second street.

HARLEM.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A PRIVATE family, a large Room with Hall Bedroom; price $14 a week for two persons; location very pleasant, near river, within three minutes' walk of boat landing. Call at 443 East 119th street, or address R. B. S., 116 Maiden lane.

LADY LIVING RETIRED, TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, would let handsomely furnished second story front Rooms to gentleman and wife, Board for lady. Address Q. R., Herald office.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD BOARD FOR GENTLEman and wife or a few single gentlemen in a small genteel family; location pleasant and convenient; terms very moderate. 45 Jane street, between Hudson street and Eighth avenue.

TWO RESPECTABLE SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN find large, airy and neatly furnished Rooms, without Board, by applying at 255 West Twelfth street, near Abingdon square; private family.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE A FURNISHED Room, with good Board, where there are no other boarders; with a widow lady preferred; locality quiet; terms $8 per week. Address A. B. CUMMINGS, Herald office.

A YOUNG AMERICAN OF MORAL CHARACTER wants Board, between Tenth and Thirtieth streets, Broadway and Third avenue; not to exceed $5 per week. Breakfast and tea only. Address RANDOLPH, box 125 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, WHERE TUItion in music will be received as part compensation. Best references given and required. Apply at Everett Library, 523 Sixth avenue.

BOARD WANTED—FROM MONDAY EVENING TO Saturday morning, by a gentleman who spends Sunday out of town. Good accommodations are required, at reduced rates. Address, stating advantages and terms, FELIX, box 190 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—IN AN AMERICAN FAMILY, FOR gentleman and wife; large Room, hot and cold water, gas, &c. Terms must be very moderate. Permanent if suited. Address, with full particulars, PHILO, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED.—YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND WIFE want two Rooms handsomely furnished on first floor, one large and one smaller, west side, with good liberal Board; no other accommodations will answer; private family preferred if able to set good table; best references. Address box 6,057 Post office.

MAN, WIFE AND SON, ALL ADULTS, WISH TWO Rooms near car or stage lines, with or without Board. Call and leave particulars at 50 West Thirty-first street.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, ROOM, WITH BOARD, at moderate price, between Fourth and Seventh avenues, and Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets. Address, with full particulars, R. H. L., Herald office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

100 THIRD PLACE, HALF A BLOCK FROM FULton ferry cars.—Two handsomely furnished Rooms, with or without partial Board; gas and bath. Terms, $3 50 and $4.

HOTELS.

A.—PARK AVENUE HOTEL, PARK AVENUE, FORTYfirst and Forty-second streets.—New and elegantly furnished Rooms in suits or singly; family restaurant best and cheapest in the city. J. A. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

SUMMIT HOTEL, CORNER BOWERY AND CANAL street (new house).—On European plan; rooms by the day, week or month; all beds spring mattresses. B. BREDER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING A LARGE HOUSE ON A beautiful farm, about one and a half hours from the city, on Long Island, only two minutes' walk from the depot and about a mile from the Sound, will accommodate a family with a pleasant home, with the best of Board, for the summer; references exchanged. Address HAPPY HOME, Herald office.

A PRIVATE CONFINEMENT HOSPITAL, PLEASANTly situated in the country, within twenty minutes ride of the city; good accommodations, medical attendance, nursing, &c.; terms reasonable. For particulars address BOTANIC DISPENSARY, 491 Broome street.

A PARTY OF NINE WOULD LIKE BOARD ON THE Sound at or near Oyster Bay; good location and easy of access. Reply, stating terms, directed to O. T. C., box 1,015, N. Y., Post office.

A LADY RESIDING IN CATSKILL WISHES TO OBtain a few Boarders. Particulars given upon application. Address SEEKER, Catskill, Greene county, N. Y.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, CHILD (TWO YEARS OLD) and nurse want Country Board near New York. Address, stating location, terms, &c., C. R. W., Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY OR PARTY OF TEN CAN be accommodated with good Board and four large Rooms by a respectable farmer; handsomely situated; good boating and fishing; two miles from depot. Call on or address J. CLARK, Monroe, Orange county, N. Y.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED AT A BEAUTIFUL country seat in Willow Valley, ten minutes' ride from Cornwall station. Address J. D. FOSTER, Cornwall, Orange county.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A LADY, LAD OF 14 AND servant girl; sea side preferred; price not to exceed $15 per week. Address COMFORT, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, IN PORT Richmond or New Brighton, S. I., for two gentlemen and their wives and one child. Address, stating terms, J. L., box 2,535 Post office.

BOARD AT FARM HOUSE—1 HOUR AND 40 minutes by rail from city, can be had for gentleman and wife; no objection to infant; terms $15 to $18 per week. Address H. S. WILLIS, box 66 Spring Valley, Rockland county, N. Y., or apply to WM. H. PECK, corner Henry and Fulton streets, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD—AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON; DELIGHTful situation; house first class, with extensive grounds, containing the finest fruits and vegetables. Apply to CHS. ORDWAY, Milton, or 257 West Twenty-fourth street, N. Y.

BOARD—AT A LARGE, COMMODIOUS FARM HOUSE, situated on Great South Bay, 50 miles by Long Island Railroad; ocean and still water bathing, gunning, sailing, &c. Inquire at 139 West Sixteenth street.

BOARD—AMONG THE HILLS AND MOUNTAINS of New Hampshire, can be had in Campton village, at reasonable prices; best of references given. JOSEPH COOK.

BOARD WANTED—AT A FARM HOUSE ON LONG Island Sound, within 40 miles of New York, a good, healthy location and convenient to the water, for a family of five adults and two children. Address, with terms, 70 and 72 Bowery.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, two children and servant, on seaside; references given. Address COMFORT, Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MOUNT VERNON HOTEL, Westchester county; large, airy rooms; table well supplied with fresh vegetables, fruit, milk, &c., from the farm; 45 minutes from Twenty-seventh street, on New Haven Railroad; beautiful drives, livery stable attached to hotel. GEO. GOULD, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD IN BLOOMING Grove, Orange county, N. Y., 65 miles from the city via Erie railroad, 3 miles from Washingtonville station; extension piazza, large lawn, well shaded; terms $8. Address L. B., box 123 Blooming Grove, Orange county, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD BOARD CAN BE OBtained at a farm house, in the Ramapo valley, ten minutes' walk from Suffern station on Erie Railway, 32 miles from New York; plenty shade, good rooms and beautiful location, surrounded by mountains, fine walks and drives; city references given; terms moderate. Apply to J. B. SUFFREN, Suffren, Rockland county, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN and wife, at or near New Brighton, S. I. Please address, with full particulars, D., box 171 Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, child (18 months) and nurse, within one hour from the city; well shaded, healthy location and good table. Address, stating terms, which must be reasonable, and giving facilities for reaching New York, A., box 2,929 Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT THE MAPLE Grove House, pleasantly situated near the Catskill Mountains; healthy location; good water and beautiful scenery; a sulphur spring on the premises. For particulars call at A. W. DAVIS, 351 Canal street, or address J. H. STODDARD, Cairo, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN WESTCHESTER county, within 25 miles of city, for gentleman, wife, daughter and son (13 years); price not to exceed $30 per week; a house with a number of boarders preferred. Address, with references, SUMMER, box 175 Herald office.

CONEY ISLAND.—GRAND EXCURSIONS TO THE seaside.—The steamboat NORWALK, Captain E. T. Wilson, runs regularly every day, leaving West Tenth street at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren street, North river, at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; pier No. 4, North river, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, one child (one year old) and nurse, want first class country Board in a well shaded, healthy situation, within one hour of New York. Address box 4,549 New York Post office, stating facilities for reaching New York, location, terms, &c.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM HOUSE, SEVEN miles from Catskill; accommodations for 12 or 14; pleasant location; fine mountain view; church and Post office convenient; abundance of fruit; terms $10 per week. Address LEWIS STORY, South Cairo, Greene county, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARDERS WANTED—AT A FIRST CLASS farm house, at Peekskill; beautiful farm, large house, large rooms, good table; terms low. Particulars of MITCHELL, 77 Cedar street.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEST OF BOARD CAN BE obtained at Montclair, N. J., one hour's ride from the city; the situation is most healthy and delightful. For particulars address H., box 501 Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN YONKERS, BY A gentleman and wife, board in a private family. Address, with particulars, H. S. B., box 107 New York Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED FOR THE summer season at a farm house one hour from the city by New York and Erie (Hackensack Extension) Railroad; new house; pleasant rooms; healthy location; accommodations for horses and carriages. Address JAMES H. DEMAREST, Spring Valley, Bergen county, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, child (3 years old), and nurse want Board in a shaded and healthy location, within one hour of New York. Address F. C. ROGERS, box 4,165 Post office, N. Y., stating terms, location, &c.

COUNTRY BOARD WITH CITY PRIVILEGES, GAS, &c.—Five or six persons, or a family can be accommodated in a private family, in Hackensack, N. J.; 7 trains daily; three minutes' walk from depot; 45 minutes from New York. Address box 83, Hackensack, N. J., or apply to FRAZER, 32 Commerce street, New York. Terms moderate.

DELLWOOD HOUSE, BAY RIDGE.—THIS DELIGHTful family residence is ready to receive parties desiring summer Board; 18 acres of shaded lawn, stabling, &c.; thirty minutes by boat from Wall street, also by cars.

EVERGREEN LAWN—AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDson, is now ready for the reception of boarders. MRS. C. S. TALMADGE.

FARMHOUSE BOARD.—AT SOUTHPORT, TWO OR three Rooms, suitable for one large or two small families, where there are no other boarders. Address box 167 Post office, Southport, Conn.

FOR SOUTHERNERS AND OTHERS.—NEWLY FURnished Rooms, with Board, &c., in first class house and location; very desirable for summer; terms reasonable. Apply at 131 East Thirty-fourth street.

FIRST CLASS BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED AT A FARM house, plenty of shade, croquet, piano, bathing, fishing. Address box 69 Perth Amboy, N. J.

FIRST CLASS COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE HAD IN A delightfully situated farm house, 80 miles from the city by Harlem Railroad; large rooms, newly furnished; fine lawn, well shaded; abundance of fruit, &c.; good stabling for horses. Apply at 116 East Twenty-third street.

HURRAH FOR THE SEASHORE!—RAILROAD DIRECT for Westhampton; good Rooms and table; bathing, boating and shooting. Inquire at station or address D. K. HALSEY, Westhampton, L. I.

NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, TWO DOORS west of Pavilion Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to rent with first class Board; bathing, boating, fishing and good stabling on premises.

ORANGE.—SPLENDID FURNISHED ROOMS; HOUSE new, elevated, cool; 20 miles' view; 60 minutes from city; fire, plank walk, from Montrose station. J. D. PALMER (late of Mountain House), South Orange.

RARE CHANCE—FOR FOUR ADULTS TO BOARD IN private family, near Milburn depot, amid Orange Mountains; healthy and beautiful location. Apply to JANES, 32 Cortlandt street.

SUMMER BOARD—IN THE COUNTRY; GOOD ACCOMmodations; moderate price; one mile from depot. Address S. S. HARTWELL, Unionville, Orange county, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON. For particulars address Mrs. C. RUTHERFORD, Nyack, or call at 86 William street, New York.

SUMMER BOARD AT WAVERLEY, WITH ABUNDANCE of fruit and flowers, where the comforts of a home can be had; forty minutes from New York by the New Jersey Railroad; nine trains leave and return daily. For particulars apply at No. 3 Gold street, up stairs. JOS. KAUFMAN.

SUMMER BOARD, IN THE COUNTRY.—A NICE COTtage to let, for four months, with ten good rooms, good garden, all made, and plenty of fruit for family use. Terms $50 per month. Inquire of E. S. WOOLSEY, Milton, N. Y., or C. STOKEM, 83 Murray street, New York.

STAMFORD, CONN.—TWO ADULTS CAN OBTAIN Board in a private family, where no other boarders are taken; large house, desirably located; three minutes' walk from depot; references given and required. Address STAMFORD, box 122 Herald office.

TARRYTOWN ON THE HUDSON.—SUITS OF LARGE airy Rooms, table unexceptionable; delightfully situated on the hill in a private family; magnificent view of the river; 5 minutes' walk of cars, boats, coach house and stable. Address Mrs. S., Tarrytown Post office.

THE ADVERTISER IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING Board for self, wife, child and nurse, some place on the Hudson river. Address C. W. L., box 2,334 Post office.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES A FEW FIRST CLASS boarders for the summer, at a country seat in Westchester county, six miles north of Harlem, easy of access by boat or rail. Address B., 52 East Tenth street.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, TWO OR THREE young children to Board, by the sea side. For particulars apply for one week to Mrs. SHERWOOD, No. 2 Depau row, Bleecker street, New York.

WANTED—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY, FOR A FAMIly of five; no young children, no servants; a good price will be paid if no other boarders are taken; mountain air required. Address D., box 164 Post office.

WANTED—GOOD PLAIN BOARD, NEAR SEA SHORE, within thirty miles of New York, for six persons, two ladies, two girls and two boys; terms must be reasonable. Address J. L. CLARK, Sinclair House, New York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, BATH, L. I.—ROOMS, BY THE day or week, at moderate prices. Restaurant and private dining rooms; fine sea bathing. Steam cars from Greenwood every 40 minutes.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J., IS now open for company. D. A. CROWELL.

BATH HOTEL—AT BATH, L. I., IS NOW OPEN FOR the reception of guests; liberal arrangements will be made with parties coming early in June; a furnished Cottage to let; good stabling. Accessible by Greenwood and Bath Railroad every forty minutes. GEO. SHIELDS, Proprietor.

BAY SHORE HOUSE, L. I.—NOW OPEN FOR THE reception of boarders; on the Great South Bay, 1½ hour from New York via Southside Railroad; good fishing and bathing. R. RHODES, Proprietor.

BROOKSIDE, HIGHLAND FALLS, NEAR WEST Point—Is ready for the reception of guests. Refers to Mr. Morgan, of Haines & Co., 374 and 378 Broadway. WILLIAM STEWART.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL is now open. Terms reasonable. Address SYLVANUS T. COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

CLIFFWOOD SPRINGS HOUSE.—DELIGHTFULLY located on the beach at Cliffwood, Keyport, N. J.; 25 miles from New York. Terms $10 to $15. Apply to S. B. GOODALE, No. 7 West Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel. H. B. KENT, Proprietor.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., will open June 1.—Elegantly furnished; boating, fishing, fine drives; ground made classic by the pen of Cooper; terms reduced to $3 per day; gas and bells in every room; families taken for season at reasonable rates. Address CHARLES A. WATKINS, Watkins House, Albany, N. Y., or Cooper House, Cooperstown, N. Y.

COOPER COTTAGE, LONG BRANCH—AFTER BEING thoroughly renovated, is now open for the reception of guests. Occupying a central position, it is within a few minutes' walk of the depot, beach and larger hotels. A favorite family resort, with plenty of shade. Address C. F. HENDRICKSON, Proprietor.

CLIFTON SPRINGS HOTEL—LOCATED DIRECTLY ON the line of the New York Central Railroad—in connection with the celebrated compressed air, mineral and Russian baths. This extensive and magnificent establishment is now open for boarders and pleasure seekers. L. B. HOTCHKISS & CO., Proprietors. N. B.—Circulars sent on application.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CROFT HOUSE, OPPOSITE WEST POINT, HIGHlands.—Terms moderate; high altitude; not dangerous for children. Inquire of R. K. McCOLLOUGH, 923 Broadway. Address SYLVANUS WRIGHT & BRO., Garrison's Station, N. Y.

COTTAGE TO RENT—AT LONG BRANCH. A NEW Cottage containing 10 rooms, newly furnished; only a few minutes' walk from depot and beach; terms low. Apply or address Mrs. C. McINTIRE, Long Branch, N. J.

FOREST HOME, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—FAMILIES or parties desiring to make arrangements for the summer can do so with the proprietor, H. C. CRAPSER, personally, at James' hat store, No. 525 Broadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel, between 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. Reference to former city boarders given if required.

LONG BRANCH.—MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

LONG BRANCH.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG Branch, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. S. LAIRD & BROTHER, Proprietors.

LONG BRANCH.—SAMUEL C. MORRIS, JR.'S, COTtage having changed hands, arrangements can now be made for the season by addressing Mrs. F. COMPTON, on the premises. Stabling, &c., &c.

MANSION HOUSE, YONKERS.—DESIRABLY SITuated, cool and pleasant Rooms; newly furnished throughout; ten minutes from depot and boat landing; large piazza, lawn, shade and first class table; stabling on premises. JANSEN & EVANS.

MOUNT EVERETT HOUSE, SOUTH EGREMONT, Mass.—First class family hotel. For particulars apply to J. S. PIERCE, Broadway and Pine street, New York; C. W. FROST, 90 South Eighth street, Brooklyn, E. D., or address J. MILLER, Proprietor.

MADISON, N. J.—RIDGEDALE HOUSE, SITUATED on high ground; delightful scenery and inviting surroundings; rooms large; table first class. Address J. SPENCER MOORE, box 4,110 New York Post office.

MONT EAGLE HOUSE, AT SUSPENSION BRIDGE, Niagara, N. Y.—This elegant and commodious house, which has a full view of the falls of Niagara, is now open for the reception of permanent and transient guests; sulphur baths in the house; parties can now engage board from $10 to $15 per week. W. P. MUNROE, Proprietor.

PAVILION HOTEL, KEYPORT, N. J., IS NOW OPEN.—Parties wishing choice Rooms will make early application. Boats leave at Barclay street 4 P. M. Address GEORGE J. KIBBLE, Proprietor.

PASSAIC, N. J.—45 MINUTES FROM CITY VIA ERIE; 15 trains daily. Large and pleasant Rooms, well furnished; also good stable accommodations. For particulars apply to O. C. VAN AUKEN, 163 Chambers street.

PREMIUM POINT HOUSE, NEW ROCHELLE, NOW open; newly furnished and refitted; delightfully situated, directly on the Sound; fine bathing and fishing; French man cook. Address No. 7 Gramercy Park, New York, or box No. 6 New Rochelle Post office.

PAVILION HOTEL, GLEN COVE.—THIS BEAUTIFUL family resort is now open for guests, with a few good Rooms left. W. C. GIBSON.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL, N. Y.—THIS splendid new summer resort is now open for the season. Terms moderate. Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

SOUTHSIDE HOTEL OPEN FOR BOARDERS, AMITYville, L. I.; on the Great South Bay 1½ hour from New York; take Southside Railroad; good fishing and boating. E. C. KING, Proprietor.

SHARON SPRINGS.—EXCELLENT BOARD AND GOOD Rooms, in private house; railroad communication direct. WILLIAM HUTT, Sharon Springs, or J. W. HUTT, 115 Broadway.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION, HIGHLAND, N. J., is now open for reception of guests and permanent boarders. Steamer Sea Bird, foot of Warren street, and Jessie Hoyt, pier 24 North river. J. I. THOMPSON.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, VT.—HARlem trains 10:30 A. M., 3:45 P. M. Address by mail or telegraph. F. H. ORVIS.

WOODSBURGH HOUSE, WOODSBURGH, L. I.—THIS new Hotel, situated eighteen miles from New York on the South Side Railroad, one hour from City Hall, not three minutes' walk from depot, will be opened on or about the 25th of June; has gas and water throughout, and is furnished in the best manner. Trains leave foot of Roosevelt street, New York, at 8 and 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.; returning, leave Woodsburgh 5:42, 7:44, 8:29 A. M., 2:15 and 5:19 P. M. Rooms can be secured from the proprietor, J. P. M. STETSON, at the Astor House, daily. Cottages, furnished or unfurnished.

WHITE LAKE.—MANSION HOUSE IS NOW OPEN for transient or permanent boarders for the season. Reference—Harrison Hall, Esq., president of savings bank 185 Chatham square, or the proprietor, D. B. KINNE, White Lake, Sullivan county, N. Y.

WILLOW HAVEN, LOCATED AT PAMRAPO STAtion, Central Road of New Jersey, five miles from Wall street, forty trains daily, with fine shade, extensive grounds, salt water bathing, &c., is open for guests; everything first class. Apply on premises or address box 5,154 Post office, city.

WORONOCK HOUSE, NEAR POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—High ground; delightful scenery; short drive from New Hamburg or Poughkeepsie; large piazza; shade, and good table; stabling on premises; terms moderate; adults preferred. Address P. V. VANDERBILT, New Hackensack, N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of Born & Grimm is this day dissolved. Fred. Born will sign in liquidation, and all demands against the above firm are to be presented to him at 359 Greenwich street by the 1st of July. FRED. A. BORN.

THE FIRM HERETOFORE EXISTING UNDER THE name of Caffrey, Wilson & Benson has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the said firm will be continued by the undersigned at No. 580 Hudson street. M. Y. CAFFREY & W. WILSON. DATED JUNE 20, 1870.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

AN ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING BUSINESS will be exchanged for good Real Estate; will pay difference in cash, articles staple and in constant demand. VANDYK & CO., 176 Broadway.

AN EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MAN, NOW MANAGER of a branch house in this city, desires an engagement with a first class house in New York or elsewhere; satisfactory reasons for change and best references given. Address MANAGER, Herald office.

A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR SALE—PROfits from $400 to $800 a week; working day and night to fill orders; business staple; $16,000 required. SOUTHMAYD & CO., 194 Broadway.

A MAN WITH SOME CAPITAL, WHO HAS GOOD business qualifications in the lithographic line, can join advertiser in an established lithographic business. Address LITHOGRAPHER, Herald office.

A MANUFACTURER OF IRON MACHINERY, WHO has tools, patterns and machinery for manufacturing complete and in working order, goods well introduced and in growing demand, and nearly all secured by patents, wishes more working capital and a thoroughly qualified person to take charge of sales; 10 per cent profits on investments guaranteed by outside parties. Address H., box 214 Herald office.

A PARTNER WANTED.—A RARE CHANCE FOR A man of small amount of capital to get right into business in one of the best established meat markets in Brooklyn. Inquire, after 12 o'clock, at residence 17 Prince street.

EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS OR BUSIness men.—I own half of a very valuable patent, promising soon an immense income, and would divide my share with a party who can offer me an interest in a respectable business or a position with a fair salary; would devote my time; highest references; no risk. Address, stating particulars and appointing interview, V. L. Herald office.

EXCHANGE OR SELL.—AGED GENTLEMAN WILL sell half 1,000 acres, well timbered lands; flagging stone quarries; mills and machinery for manufacturing; will guarantee large profits. Address REALITY, Herald office.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUBLE MARBLE QUARRY, developed and of great capacity; the marble is of excellent quality and well adapted for monumental work and for building; can be quarried cheap, and by the erection of a mill for sawing a large and very profitable business could be done. The quarry is conveniently located for shipping to all parts of the country. The present owners not being able to give their time to the business will sell at a reasonable price. Address MARBLE, Herald office.

FOR SALE—LARGE WHOLESALE DRUG BUSINESS; Stock and Fixtures complete; sales $250,000 per annum. Address H., St. Nicholas Hotel, on 22d and 23d of June.

INCREASE YOUR TRADE BY SENDING CIRCULARS to any set of business men you are interested in. Names and addresses written out in books for merchants. Mercantile and Commercial Agency, 111 Nassau street. J. ARTHURS, MURPHY & CO.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED MANUfactory protected by letters patent, paying large profits; worthy the attention of capitalists; an investigation invited. Apply at 569 Broadway, rooms Nos. 2 and 3.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $500 TO $1,000; none need answer this unless they have above amount and are willing to work and keep sober; business, &c., will be explained at interview. Address at once DONCASTOR, Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $8,000, TO EXtend an established sash, blind, door and moulding depot and builder's priming; sales $4,000 per month. Address NOVELTY WOOD WORKS, Herald office.

PARTNER, WITH $20,000, WANTED—SPECIAL OR otherwise, to take the place of one retiring through ill health. Profits from 75 to 100 per cent, and with above capital trade to be done is unlimited. Address FERRO, Herald office, New York.

RARE CHANCE—FOR A MAN WITH $300 OR $400, AS a partner. Call and examine at J. HENRY'S, 50 Bleecker street; between 9 and 12 A. M. or 2 and 6 P. M.

SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $25,000 to $30,000, in a first class business, well established. Address, with real name and when an interview may be had, H. M., box 5,216 Post office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THE ADVERTISER WANTS TO find immediately a party as partner, with a capital of from $15,000 to $20,000 in cash, to increase their business and manufactory of flowers and feathers. The best references will be given. Address immediately box 91 station A.

WANTED—$5,000 TO $10,000 IN THE JEWELRY business, with a first class watchmaker and jeweller; first class reference given. Address L. V., Herald office.

WANTED—AN EQUAL PARTNERSHIP, IN SOME ESta lished paying business requiring from $1,500 to $1,800, in New York or Brooklyn. Address, with full particulars, O. F., Herald office.

10 MEN WANTED—WITH $1,000 EACH, TO FORM A joint stock company; can all be employed; or a special partner with $10,000. Address PASCAL, Herald office.

$500.—A STEADY, RELIABLE MAN, READY TO work and willing to invest, can have half interest in a permanent, profitable business, at 359 Canal street, room No. 1.

$2,000.—AN ENTERPRISING BUSINESS MAN CAN enter into a first class manufacturing and jobbing business, already well established. Call on MOODY & MYDDLETON, No. 7 Murray street.

$200 TO $1,000.—PERSONS HAVING SMALL capital can enter a safe and profitable business, either as partner or to purchase. Business men invited. For particulars apply to MAX BAYERSDORFER, 87 Third avenue.

$2,500.—WANTED—A PARTNER WITH THE above amount of cash capital to join the subscriber in a first class theatrical enterprise; the most complete and extensive outfit ever constructed for travelling; no agents will be negotiated with. Principals may address MANAGER, 636 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A BEAUTIFUL STORE TO LET CHEAP—SUPERIOR locality, 917 Broadway, corner of Twenty-first street. Apply to A. R. MATHES, Madison Square House, corner of Twenty-first street and Broadway.

A STORE—BEST LOCATION OF THIRD AVENUE. Low rent; long lease; suitable for any kind of business. Also Floors, &c. MAX BAYERSDORFER, Auctioneer, 87 Third avenue.

A STORE AND BACK ROOM TO LET—420 FOURTH avenue, near Twenty-ninth street; all improvements. Apply to the owner, on the premises, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE MONEY.—TO LET, TO grocers or a man in the butter trade, a first class stand in a very large corner store. Apply soon at 956 Third av.

FOR RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE OFFICE ON BROAD street, suitable for commission business, and about $300 worth of Furniture for sale. Address U. W., Herald office.

ROOMS TO LET—DOWN TOWN, WITH OR WITHOUT Power. Apply to BROWN & CO., 65 Liberty street.

STORE AND HOUSE TO LET—NO. 446 GRAND street; good for any business. Apply in the store.

STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET VERY CHEAP—CORner of Forty-sixth street and Broadway suitable for any business. Apply to J. & W. LYALL, 35 and 37 Wooster st.

STEAM POWER, WITH SPLENDIDLY LIGHTED floors, 25x105 and 25x60 and 25x80, to let; best power and finest rooms in the city. Apply to the engineer, 9, 11 and 13 Baxter street.

SHOOTING GALLERY TO LET—AT THE PAVILION Hotel, Fort Lee. Take Thomas C. Hulse, leaves Christopher street at 10, 2 and 5 o'clock. Apply to FREDERICK RACK.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM,
THE LEADING PAPER OF NEW YORK.
THE FIRST WITH ALL THE NEWS.
THE BEST REPORTS OF EVERYTHING.
THE NEWSPAPER THAT CONTAINS ALL
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THE MILITARY NEWS,
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THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH,
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THE GREAT ADVERTISING MEDIUM,
THE EVENING TELEGRAM,
THE GREAT CARTOON PAPER,
"ALL OVER THE CITY,"
TWO CENTS A COPY.

Parties wishing THE TELEGRAM served at their residences should leave their orders at the nearest news stand or at the publication office, 97 Nassau street. Subscription, $6 a year; 50 cents a month.

TO LET—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, FOR EITHER business or dwelling. 249 Grand street, near Lord & Taylor's. Inquire in fancy store.

TO LEASE—ON GREAT JONES STREET, SECOND building from Broadway (will be ready about the 15th of July), a fine new corner Store on first floor, about 27x65 feet, with iron front and plate glass windows; also the Second Floor, 27x137 feet, together or separately. Apply to NICOL & DAVIDSON, 686 Broadway. Steam power if required.

THIRD AVENUE BAKERY FOR SALE CHEAP—ALSO Horse and Wagon. Apply to W. R. FOSTER & CO., corner Essex and Division streets.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—TO LET OR LEASE, IN WILLIAMSBURG, near the Grand Street Ferry, a large three story Factory, 100 x 60 feet, with first class engine of 25 horse power. Inquire of W. GREEN, 133 Fourth, near Grand street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

AT 111 BROADWAY.—STANLEY DAY, AGENT FOR the renting of furnished Houses. Call for his printed descriptive price list, or mailed free to any address upon application.

HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; three story high stoop; 10 rooms; location near Union square; all modern improvements; advertiser going to Europe; will be let very low to a responsible party. Address box 171 Herald office.

TO LET—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, NINE Rooms, newly painted inside and out; furniture new; rent $1,500. Inquire on premises, 174 West Tenth street, near Fourth.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, A FLOOR consisting of six rooms; location good; also furnished Rooms for gentlemen. Apply at Everett Library, 538 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE ON Fifth avenue or Madison avenue, for the summer months, until the fall. To communicate letters, address C. K., box 117 Herald office.

TO LET—IN LEXINGTON AVENUE, BELOW THIRtieth street, a four story House; Carpets, Shades, &c., for sale. Apply to E. D. LAWRENCE, 1,279 Broadway, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

TO RENT—THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, 13 ROOMS, fully or partially furnished, in complete order, near two ferries, in Brooklyn; rent low. JOHN PURDY, 212 Broadway, room No. 6.

Unfurnished.

FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE TO LET—216 West Twenty-fourth street, near Eighth avenue; $125 a month; good neighborhood; newly painted.

TO LET—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, to one or two families, on East Forty-eighth street; all modern improvements. Apply at 260 East Forty-eighth street.

TO LEASE LOW—THE THREE STORY BRICK House, with stable, 26 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, for any business. Apply to C. G. LEVISON, room 84, 111 Broadway, New York, or to ANDREW MACKEY, Fulton avenue, near Lawrence street, Brooklyn.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE handsome little three story high stoop brick House, with bay window, 135 East Twelfth street, near Fourth avenue; nine rooms, every improvement, in perfect order; seen 12 to 3 only, without permit. ROBT. G. RICHARDS, 952 Broadway.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

AT 255 BOWERY NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS (gas, water, closets, etc.) to let. By floor or separately. Housekeeping allowed. A good and central location.

A PARLOR FLOOR, CORNER THIRTY-THIRD STREET and Broadway, to let.—Suitable for business purposes. Apply to W. C. LESSTER, 1,259 Broadway, corner Thirty-fourth street.

A FURNISHED SITTING ROOM AND BEDROOM TO let suitable for housekeeping; only $5 per week. 419 West Thirtieth street, near Ninth avenue.

A LARGE FLOOR OF A PRIVATE HOUSE IN A very respectable, healthy neighborhood to let low, to a small family; immediate possession. 431 West Forty-sixth street.

A CHANCE FOR THOSE TIRED OF BOARDING.—A few handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with privilege of light cooking if desired. 236 West Thirty-ninth street, convenient to three car routes.

A GENTLEMAN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED WITH A nice front furnished Room in a private family, at reasonable rates. References exchanged. Call at 319 Second avenue, near Eighteenth street.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD RENT A Part or the whole of their House, furnished, to a small family. 110 West Twenty-second street, near Sixth avenue.

FIRST FLOOR TO LET—FURNISHED, NO. 107 WEST Sixteenth street. Reference required. Small family; no children.

FIVE ROOMS, FULLY FURNISHED FOR HOUSEkeeping. Inquire at 239 East Thirty-first street.

FURNISHED COMPLETE FOR HOUSEKEEPING—Part of a neat two story Cottage, flower garden in front; $20 per month. 342 Sixty-first street, near First avenue.

PARLOR FLOOR, THREE ROOMS, BASEMENT IF DEsired; Rooms for housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished; private house, near Sixth avenue. Also Doctor's Office; separate entrance. 125 West Twentieth street.

ROOMS ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FOR SINGLE GENtlemen, without board, in a desirable location; small private family. 327 West Thirty-first street.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A HANDSOMELY furnished House, in good neighborhood, all modern improvements and handy to all west side cars. 252 West Forty-ninth street.

TO LET—A PLEASANT FLOOR CONSISTING OF FIVE rooms, with all improvements; more room if required. Apply at 422 West Forty-seventh street.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR IN PRIVATE HOUSE, FIVE rooms, in good order. 514 West Forty-second street, Morris place.

TO LET—TO SMALL FAMILY WITHOUT CHILDREN, or to young gentlemen, the Second Floor of No. 312 East Twenty-first street, furnished. House contains all the improvements. Apply after 10 A.M. and in the evening.

TO LET—IN FOURTEENTH STREET, NEAR DELmonico's, without board, to one or two gentlemen, two large elegantly furnished Rooms, parlor and bedroom, separately or together. Address R. F., Herald office.

TO LET—PARLOR FLOOR AND BASEMENT IN THE high stoop private House, 321 Fifth street, between First and Second avenues.

TO LET—IN A BROWN STONE HOUSE, A SECOND Floor, five rooms, all improvements, rent $30; an upper floor, rent $25. Inquire on the premises, 214 East Fortieth street.

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, A NICELY furnished front Room on the third floor; first class location; marble mantel, marble basin, with hot and cold water, gas, closet, &c.; bath in house; also a large hall Bedroom; references given and required. Address W. H., box 141 Herald office.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR IN A HIGH STOOP private house, 15 Rutgers place, between Jefferson and Clinton streets; water, bath and gas.

TO A SMALL FAMILY—THREE ROOMS ON THIRD floor, 20 Jones street, furnished or unfurnished, from July 1.

TERMS LOW.—FRONT SITTING AND ONE OR TWO Bedrooms; water in rooms; washtubs, closet on floor and everything comfortable; genteel location. 132 Forty-first street, near Lexington avenue.

$4 50.—SITTING AND BED ROOM CONNECTING, furnished for housekeeping; genteel house; near cars; Brooklyn; water on floor and everything comfortable. 194 Broadway, room No. 9.

$5 50 AND $8 WEEKLY.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms, suitable for housekeeping, or gentlemen; bath, hot and cold water; kitchen fire and gas included; 416 West Twenty-third street.

17 UNION SQUARE, CORNER FIFTEENTH STREET and Broadway.—Newly furnished Rooms for gentlemen; delightful location for the summer.

28 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Fine Rooms to let, for bachelors; reference required; moderate terms. Also a handsome Hall for the summer.

$100 A MONTH.—PARLOR, BASEMENTS AND PART of Third Floor, in a brown stone house; fine street; partially furnished. Apply at 209 West Thirty fourth street.

FOR SALE.

A.—SAFES, SAFES.—THE BEST FIRE PROOF SAFES in the world, new and second hand, are now selling at reduced prices at No. 35 Cortlandt street.

A LIQUOR AND BILLIARD SALOON FOR SALE—Near New Haven depot. Apply on the premises, 150 State street, New Haven Conn.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR A HOTEL MAN.—First class Hotel for sale, newly furnished throughout and no better location up town, on one of the best corners in the city; excellent chance for a man with capital. Address real name, BROADWAY HOTEL, Herald office.

A.—FOR SALE, THE BEST ESTABLISHED ENGLISH Public House in this city; does a large business; will be sold a great bargain; long lease; low rent. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A.—CORNER LIQUOR STORES FOR SALE—GREAT bargains; also, a fine Meat and Vegetable Market, Corner Drug Stores, Bakeries, Groceries, Country Stores, Boot and Shoe Stores, Butter Stands, Crockery Stores, Restaurants, Oyster and Liquor Saloons, Lager Bier Saloons. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A.—FOR SALE, A GOOD FAMILY LIQUOR AND BEER Saloon, doing a good business; must be sold on account of the present proprietor retiring from business. MAX BAYERSDORFER, 87 Third avenue, corner Twelfth street.

A.—FOR SALE, A FINE CORNER FAMILY GROCERY, with a Horse and Wagon; situated on best part of First avenue; doing a large family trade; the present proprietor has occupied the store for the last eight years; must be sold on account of the present proprietor retiring from business. Further particulars of MAX BAYERSDORFER, 87 Third av.

A GREAT CHANCE.—FOR DISPOSAL, IN CONSEquence of the proprietor's return to Europe, the well known Letter Office, Stationery and Fancy Store, 76 Bleecker street, one door west of Broadway; cheap to immediate purchaser. Those who have made proposals will receive answers on Friday.

A FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE—In one of the best neighborhoods in the city; rent very reasonable and lease four years to run; reason for selling, about to engage in an out of town business. Address or call on A. B. C., 206 Rivington street.

A FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR STORE—ON Second avenue; splendidly fitted up; five years' lease; whole house, four story brick; cheap rent; or the store to let, separately; if not sold at private sale will be sold positively at auction, on Friday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in one or more lots. This is worthy the attention of buyers and dealers. Apply to P. GAFFNEY, Auctioneer, 225 Bowery.

A LOT OF HERRING'S, MARVIN'S, WILDER'S AND Davidson's Safes; also brokers' and jewelers' Safes at sacrifice, to close out. LILLIE SAFE COMPANY, No. 3 Park row.

A FIRST CLASS LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE—IN THE neighborhood of four prominent ferries; eight years lease; rent $50 a month. Apply to CAMPBELL & CO., 350 Bowery.

A GOOD PAYING CORNER LIQUOR STORE, IN the principal business part of Eleventh avenue; a chance for a man with small capital; two years' lease; cheap rent. Apply to P. GAFFNEY, 225 Bowery.

A CIGAR, SODA AND MINERAL WATER ESTABlishment; excellent business place; rare opportunity for a party with small means to make a considerable sum of money this summer. None but men meaning business need call. A chance seldom offered. Apply at the place, 416 Broadway.

A RESTAURANT AND OYSTER SALOON FOR SALE—Very cheap. Little money needed. Corner of Twenty-seventh street and Second avenue.

A GOOD STEAM LAUNDRY FOR SALE—WITH all Fixtures and a good run of custom; doing a good business. Apply to C. BELTON, No. 9 Oliver street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—LOCATION ON A PROMInent corner and leading avenue and neatly fitted up. Apply to J. BOWLER FREED, 52 Carmine street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN A LARGE PLACE close to New York; good corner store, well fitted; good Stock and Business, which is increasing. Apply to T. W. CAREY, 159 Third avenue, corner of Sixteenth street, N. Y.

FANCY GOODS AND LADIES' WEARING APPAREL Store for sale—Situated on one of the best avenues and containing a select stock of goods, with an excellent opportunity to do machine sewing. This is a good chance for a cash customer, as the owner is removing to the country. For particulars address SINCLAIR, Herald office.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF OLD ESTABlished corner Grocery; good horse and wagon and two years' lease; to be sold cheap. Inquire at 160 West Fourth, corner of Cornelia street, fronting Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY STORE, NOW DOING A good business, 75 miles from New York by railway or steamboat. Inquire of ROBT. SEAMAN & CO., 42 and 44 Murray street, New York.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A Liquor store. Apply at 327 Spring street.

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR STORE. Inquire at 611 Third avenue, lager beer saloon.

FOR SALE—IN JERSEY CITY, AN ESTABLISHED Millinery and Fancy Goods Business; Lease and Fixtures will be sold with or without the Stock; is now doing a good cash business. Call at 65 Montgomery street.

FOR SALE—A DINING SALOON; GOOD CAUSE FOR selling. 205 Chambers street.

FOR SALE, ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE FOR EUrope—The Lease of a well paying Boarding House and its Furniture; custom established since several years. Rent cheap. Location good. Address M., Herald office.

FOR SALE—THE OLDEST PUBLIC HOUSE ON THIRD avenue, with Fixtures, Lease, &c. Apply at 21 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED CIGAR STORE, with fixtures and lease; rent low, and for sale very cheap within three days. Apply at 417 Greenwich street.

FOR SALE—AN UPTOWN CORNER LIQUOR STORE; none other on the corners. Apply at 481 Second avenue.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND FURNITURE OF WEBster House, at Alton, Illinois; all in good condition. For particulars address J. W. R., box 5,052 New York Post office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR Store in Tenth ward; the only store on the four corners; doing a good business. For particulars inquire at 321 Hudson street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS LIQUOR STORE, 166 Bleecker street, near Broadway. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON THE PRINCIPAL BUSINESS PART of Third avenue, a good paying Butcher Shop, long lease, cheap rent. Apply to P. GAFFNEY, auctioneer, 225 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A WELL FITTED UP SAMPLE ROOM, doing a nice business; sickness the cause of selling. Inquire at GILLROY'S, southeast corner of Thirty-first street and Third avenue, or on the premises No. 5 Hudson street, for two days.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—AN OLD ESTABLISHed Restaurant and Oyster House, with a good bar business; good chance for an enterprising man. Apply at 69 Gold street.

FOR SALE—A DOWN TOWN RESTAURANT, WINE and Liquor Vault; rent low and long lease. Apply to BLISS & JAMES, 346 Broome street, New York.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED TEA AND COFfee Business, now doing a fine wholesale package trade with country merchants; orders daily; will be sold low; stock light; satisfactory reasons for selling; a bargain. Address TEAS, box 2,902 New York Post office.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR PART OF THE RESTaurant and Sleeping Rooms 767 Seventh avenue, one door from corner of Fifty-first street. For particulars inquire at the restaurant.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING LIQUOR STORE, IN the Eighth ward; if not sold to-day at private sale will be sold at auction on Thursday, at 11½ o'clock. Apply to the auctioneer, P. GAFFNEY, 225 Bowery.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FINE CIGAR AND OTTAWA Beer Store, doing a good business. Inquire at 371 Fulton street, Brooklyn, fourth door from theatre.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRST CLASS LIQUOR STORE, corner of Charlton and Washington streets, known as the Oxford House. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE LEASE AND FIXTURES OF Kerry's Restaurant. Apply on the premises, 88 Maiden lane.

FIRST CLASS LIQUOR STORE, AND HOUSE IF desired, for sale on a prominent corner on Grand street, corner of Mangin. Apply to the owner, No. 520 Grand st.

NEWS STAND BRANCH AND PAPER ROUTE, cheap. Must be sold in two days, owner going West. Apply at Thirty-ninth street and Eighth avenue, between 3 and 4 P. M.

TO PRODUCE DEALERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, the Stand 287 Country Row, West Washington Market. Inquire of C. MUNDORF, 194 Duane street, near Washington.

TO GILDERS, &C.—FOR SALE, A WELL ESTABLISHED Gilt Frame and Mirror Establishment, in Buffalo, with Stock, &c.; an eligible opportunity. Address R. H., room 26, No. 57 Broadway.

TIN, STOVE AND PLUMBING BUSINESS, AT NEWburg, for sale; very desirable location and well established. Only reason for selling, poor health. Capital required, $2,500. Address box 577 Newburg, N. Y.

$300 WILL PURCHASE THE LEASE, STOCK and Fixtures of an old and well established Grocery Store, in the best location in the city. Apply to THOS. GAFFNEY & CO., Auctioneers, 23 Chambers street.

$1,000 WILL BUY TWO BILLIARD TABLES, nearly new, and Lease of Room, newly refitted, in the centre of Easton, Pa. Address box 117 Easton (Pa.) Post office.

$10,500 WILL BUY ONE OF THE BEST Liquor, Billiard and Lodging Houses in the city of New York. The fittings are of solid black walnut, with 21 furnished rooms; also cash room; the barroom is 26 by 86 feet; in the vicinity of Broadway, and must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to WILLIAM ABBOTT, No. 6 City Hall place.

MACHINERY.

A STEAM BOILER AND A CALENDAR FOR SALE.—Boiler 8 horse power, upright. Call and see, in the forenoons, at WM. ZAISSER'S dye house, 523 West Fifty-second street, near avenue C.

FOR SALE—AN ALMOST NEW 80 HORSE POWER Engine and Boilers; can be seen running. Apply to FALKNER & WALKER, 42 and 44 Hudson street, Jersey City.

FOR SALE—THE MACHINERY OF BOX FACTORY and Moulding Mill, consisting of Planing and Moulding Machines, Turning Lathes, Box Saws, Shafting, &c., &c. Apply at 139 Grand street, Jersey City.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, GRAVEstones, Tiles, Table and Plumbers' Slabs. New show rooms, with finest assortment of Mantels. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East Eighteenth street, N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—RICH AND ELEgant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., 605 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, 223 WEST Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, of superior workmanship, cheapest in the city.

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WASHINGTON

A CARPET-BAGGER COME TO GRIEF.

The House Refuses to Admit Whittemore to a Seat in Congress.

GENERAL BUTLER'S AMNESTY BILL

Reduction of Postage with the North German Union.

Stupendous Land Jobs—Consolidation of Railroad Lobbyists.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1870.

General Butler's Disability Bill.

The bill reported to-day by Representative Butler, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Reconstruction, provides for full and general grace, amnesty and oblivion of certain wrongful acts, doings or omissions of all persons engaged in the war of the late rebellion, perpetrated, incurred or forfeited, between the 11th of April, 1861, and 20th of August, 1866, with full restoration of all rights and privileges lost or injured thereby and therein. The following classes of persons and the rights, titles and causes of action are excepted from all the provisions of this act, and none other:—

First—Whoever having been educated at the Military Academy at West Point or at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, shall have engaged in the rebellion or insurrection against the United States, or given aid to the enemies thereof.

Second—Whoever, having been a member of either House of the Congress of the United States, shall have engaged in the rebellion against or given aid, comfort or countenance to the enemies thereof, and whoever was a member of the so-called Confederate Congress.

Third—Whoever shall have held the office of head of one of the executive departments of the government of the United States, or minister plenipotentiary or minister resident or judge of any court under the United States and shall have engaged in rebellion or insurrection against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, and whoever shall have held either of the like offices in the Confederate States.

Fourth—Whoever shall have voted for or signed any ordinance of secession of any State or held the office of Governor of such a State while the same was in rebellion.

Fifth—Whoever, while in the service of the so-called Confederate States, treated with cruelty or otherwise than according to usages of war any prisoner of war, held by authority of the so-called Confederate States.

Sixth—Whoever, having charge and custody of the public moneys of the United States entrusted to them between said dates, have not duly accounted for and paid over the same, and whoever shall have embezzled or secreted public stores, public goods, chattels, moneys, provisions, military and naval property of the United States.

Seventh—All deserters from the army or the navy of the United States and all bounty jumpers.

Eighth—All property and rights of property acquired by any levy judgment or execution made and executed upon any lands or tenement, goods, chattels or other valuable thing whatever; and any sale or forfeiture by confiscation or taxation whereby any rights or titles have become vested either in the United States or in third parties.

Ninth—Every piece and parcel of land, however it may be described and bounded, which now is or has been leased as a national cemetery in which the bodies of soldiers of the United States are interred, or which is in the occupation of the United States for the purposes of a cemetery, which parcels of land are hereby declared the property of the United States in fee, by capture or not, and forever dedicated to the uses and purposes of cemeteries for the soldiers of the United States heretofore interred or hereafter to be interred therein, and to be under the sole jurisdiction of the United States, for such purpose inalienable forever; provided, that nothing herein contained shall affect or impair the validity of any act of Congress removing the political disabilities of any person herein exempted from the effects of the provisions of this act.

This act of amnesty and oblivion shall extend to all acts or omissions made or done, or omitted to be done, by any officer or soldier or other agent of the United States in carrying out or putting into execution the laws of the United States known as the Reconstruction act, and other acts for the government of the rebellious States, however the same may be entitled fully to the extent and benefit and to the same extent as if the said acts or omissions had been done or omitted to be done by such officers and soldiers during the war of rebellion.

The Case of Whittemore—The South Carolina Carpet-Bagger Not Admitted.

The case of Whittemore, the carpet-bagger from South Carolina, who was expelled from the House for selling cadetships and who was re-elected again, was settled in the House to-day. General Logan, who was instrumental in having Whittemore expelled, took the initiative to-day in offering a resolution to keep him from obtaining his seat. Whittemore occupied a seat in the rear and took notes while Logan was speaking, as if he intended to reply to him, but he did not ask to make defence. Logan took the ground that Whittemore came under the designation of the statute which says "that persons guilty of misdemeanors or of an infamous crime shall not be eligible as members of Congress." Farnsworth, of Illinois, made some remarks in palliation of the case of Whittemore, but the House passed the resolution of General Logan by a vote of 124 to 29, and Whittemore picked up his carpet-bag and marched out as fast as possible. It is said that he proposes to publish a defence, wherein he will show that he was advised by General Butler and other republicans to return and run for Congress after he was expelled for selling cadetships. He says it was upon such advice that he suffered his name to be used as a candidate. He proposes to be a candidate for the Forty-second Congress.

Condition of the Appropriation Bills—Difference Between the Two Houses on the Indian Appropriation Bill.

The interminable wind of the Senate seems to grow daily more an impediment to public business. After a whole week rehashing old assertions and repeating figures that have been dished up in every conceivable shape, that august body to-day came to a conclusion on one theme for a great display of gab by defeating the proposition to abolish the franking privilege. This was a great relief to the earnest business men of the body—those like Chandler, Cameron, Wilson, Cole and others—who believe in action rather than words. Probably at no time in the history of the government have provisions to defray the expenses of running the necessary machinery been so entirely ignored. Nine days hence the fiscal year of 1869-'70 will have finished. For one month, at least, Mr. Morrill, of Maine, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, has been urging action upon the appropriations. He has kept the subject constantly before their attention, and, regardless of his almost importunities, the useless discussions have been continued. The following is the precise condition of the Appropriation bills at this moment:—The Legislative, Executive and Judicial, the Pension and Indian Appropriation bills are in conference. On the Pension bill there has been one disagreement and a new conference ordered. The Indian Appropriation bill has passed the Senate in one shape and the House in another. The breach between the two bodies on this subject is extremely serious, and it would be difficult to say what will be the upshot of the discordance. The House declares all the so-called Indian treaties since 1867 as null and void, and in consequence makes a reduced and aggregate appropriation. Mr. Morrill has prepared his version of the appropriation, under, as he states, the authority of a joint resolution of Congress. He provides for the amounts stipulated in the treaties, recognizing them as obligations of the government. Whether these two radically opposed views can be harmonized by the end of the fiscal year remains to be seen. The Post Office bill, after a week's delay over the franking privilege, was finished to-day, as was also the Consular and Diplomatic bill. The Naval, Military, sundry Civil and River and Harbor bills are still unacted upon, that is, by the Senate. The Naval bill, which came up this afternoon, promises another lively debate over the question of pay. The House, it appears, has put in a new pay roll for the navy in the report from the Senate committee. Mr. Morrill has dodged this issue by reporting according to the old law, with the exception of the West Point bill. Therefore, not one of the remaining appropriations are completed, but are either entirely unacted upon, or are in conference on disagreements, more or less serious, between the two houses.

The Attorney Generalship—Mr. Akerman's Name Not to be Withdrawn.

Although the Senate Committee on the Judiciary have determined to report favorably upon the nomination of Mr. Akerman to be Attorney General, at the request of the President no action will be taken until the arrival of the gentleman in this city. On Wednesday last the President telegraphed to Mr. Akerman to come to Washington, but it appears the despatch failed to reach him. Yesterday he again telegraphed and received a reply from Athens, Ga., from Mr. Akerman, stating that he would leave for Washington at once. In regard to the various statements concerning the withdrawal of Mr. Akerman's name from the Senate, I can state that the President has no such intention at present. In conversation he mentions his readiness to give attention to the statements of Senators respecting any minister that he may appoint, and if satisfied with the force of the objections would withdraw the name; but in making an appointment to fill this or any other vacancy he would always act independently. The President has the highest opinion of Mr. Akerman's capabilities for the office. He is also anxious to have the South represented in his Cabinet. After Mr. Akerman arrives here he will have an opportunity to make any explanations that may be necessary. Although there is some opposition to the confirmation of Mr. Akerman, its extent is greatly exaggerated, and unless more serious objections are urged there is every prospect of success. According to the opinions of leading Senators there is no foundation for most of the statements of opposition, and I learn to-day that the sense of the Southern Senators has been greatly misrepresented.

Huge Land Jobs to be Rushed Through Congress—Powerful Lobby Combination.

A large number of railroad projects are still before Congress pressing for action. Among the largest and most valuable to their owners, should they pass, are the Kansas Pacific and the Atlantic and Pacific. These roads ask large land grants, which, if granted, will make a sweep of some eighty miles wide from the Missouri river to the Pacific Ocean. It is proposed to push these bills through in the last hours of the session, so that there will be no time for discussion. A large lobby is now here at work for this purpose, and it is understood all the projects have made common cause, so that they will either stand or fall together.

The Dominican Treaty Investigation.

The special committee of investigation in the Hatch case will meet to-morrow and close up their report. The only point in the matter, it seems, was the allegation that General Babcock interposed to extend the time of Hatch's imprisonment, though insinuations of General Babcock's complicity in speculations were also made. This does not appear upon any other evidence than the statements of Perry. The charges of this gentleman, upon the authority of members of the committee, were entirely unsupported and contradictory, and it is understood that General Babcock will be fully vindicated. It is proposed to put in the report as soon as possible. An effort will be made to-morrow, if the committee get through with it in time.

Foreign Telegraph Cables—The Conflict in Cuba.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day agreed to report the Belgian Cable bill. It reserves to the government the free use of the cable for thirty minutes in each day. This gives the government daily 150 words free, which, at the present cable rates of seventy-five cents a word, amounts to $112 50 per day, and for the year $41,000, in gold. The committee also agreed to report the New Jersey and Bahama Cable bill.

The same committee will hold a special meeting on Thursday next for the sole purpose of considering the House resolution with reference to affairs in Cuba. It is proposed to enact some legislation empowering the Executive to put a stop to the outrages practiced upon American citizens and American property, and at the same time to invite the co-operation of other nations in seeing that the prosecution of hostilities be according to the recognized laws of war. The committee will report at the earliest moment, and will press action at once.

Reduction of Postage Between the United States and the North German Union.

An additional postal convention has been recently concluded between the United States and the North German Union, to take effect on the 1st of July proximo, which reduces the rate of international postage for prepaid letters, exchanged by closed mail via England, from fifteen to ten cents for each half ounce or under, and for prepaid letters, exchanged by direct steamer to and from Bremen or Hamburg, from ten to seven cents per each half an ounce or under. Unpaid letters are to be charged with double the prepaid rates, and the insufficiently paid letters with the postage for unpaid letters after deduction of the amount prepaid. The existing plan for levying and collecting fines on unpaid and insufficiently paid letters is discontinued by this additional convention. No change is made in the existing rates of postage on newspapers, book packets and samples of merchandise; but the full prepayment of the postage on all such correspondence is made obligatory. If not fully prepaid such articles will not be forwarded in the mails to either country. The provisions of this additional convention are alike applicable to the correspondence for all parts of Germany, Austria and Luxemburg, which together form the North German postal union.

The Funding Bill Reported.

The Funding bill was reported back from the Ways and Means Committee to-day without material amendment. General Schenck made an effort to have it fixed for consideration next Tuesday, but objection was made, and Schenck will ask for a suspension of the rules next Monday, so as to have a time set down for action on the bill.

American Claims Against Mexico.

In joint commission of the United States of America and the republic of Mexico, Monday, June 20, 1870.

1. *Ordered*, That all claims presented to this commission be received and entered upon the docket for preparation, investigation and decision as in other cases.

2. *Ordered*, That the time for filing claims before this commission be extended from the 31st day of March last to the 30th of June inst. and including the latter day, after which time no further claims will be received.

True copy from the minutes.
RANDOLPH COYLE, Secretary, United States.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, June 21, 1870.

The Department of State having received a copy of the foregoing address, claimants against the republic of Mexico are hereby notified that claims will be received at this Department for transmission to the said commission up to and including the 30th day of June instant, after which time no further claim against Mexico which may be proved before said commission will be received.
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary.

Oration Before the New York Tammany Society.

Senator Casserly, of California, has promised Hon. S. S. Cox to deliver an oration before the Tammany Society, in New York, on the coming Fourth of July. The eloquent Senator being an old resident of New York city will doubtless prove very acceptable as the orator of the day.

Reinforcement of the East India Squadron.

Information has been received at the Navy Department that the United States steamer Palos sailed yesterday for the East India squadron. She has been ordered to go by the way of the Suez Canal. It will be the first United States vessel to go through the canal.

The Privateer Hornet.

The Secretary of the Treasury has telegraphed to the Collector of Customs at Wilmington, giving permission to the Cuban privateer Hornet, which was captured at that port, to proceed to New York.

The Right of States to Tax Immigrants.

Some time since a resolution was offered in the House of Representatives in regard to the right of the State of New York to tax immigrants to defray the expenses of the Board of Emigration. As no action has as yet been taken on this subject certain parties have arrived here to stir this matter up. It is understood that some action will be taken as soon as an opportunity offers in the House.

Reports from New York National Banks.

All the New York national banks, with one exception, have reported in response to the recent circular of Comptroller Hubbard.

Executive Nominations.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:—

Second lieutenants to be First lieutenants in the revenue marine service—Louis D. Stadder, Benjamin W. Loring, M. G. Woodward, E. M. Gabrielson, H. T. Blake, O. W. Smith, M. A. Healey, C. L. Hooper. Third lieutenants to be Second lieutenants—Thomas S. Smythe, Thomas Mason, J. F. Otis, J. W. Congdon, W. C. Coulson, W. F. Kilgore, A. J. Melchant, Walter Walton, H. D. Smith, Samuel Howard, T. E. Ashmead, R. W. Clark, G. A. Belleman, G. A. Williams, J. H. Rogers, H. E. Sturgis, Robert Barstow, S. A. Brooks, S. H. Winsor.

The President also nominated S. H. Winsor Register of the Land Office for Wyoming Territory.

New York Collectors Squaring Their Accounts.

Colonel Williams, of the Revenue Bureau, who has been in New York during the past two weeks effecting a settlement with the different ex-collectors whose accounts had not been closed, returned to-day having completed his mission.

Personal.

Secretary Boutwell has appointed Henry Waldo an inspector in the Custom House, New York.

W. W. Smith, of Washington, Penn., has arrived in this city, and is the guest of the President at the Executive Mansion.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1870.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Finance Committee, reported that the committee unanimously recommended non-concurrence in the amendments of the House to the Senate Currency bill, and the appointment of a committee on conference.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN CABLES.

Mr. BAYARD, (dem.) of Del., presented a memorial of William F. Smith, President of the International Ocean Telegraph Company, proposing for $500,000 a year, to be paid by the United States for twenty years, to establish and maintain the international telegraph cables from San Francisco to Japan and China, and a third from the United States to Europe; conditional upon never consolidating with any existing transatlantic cable, and never charging more than five dollars in gold for each message of ten words. Referred.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE ACTS.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported a joint resolution to determine the construction of the Internal Revenue act, so as to exempt undistributable sums added to the contingent funds of insurance companies.

After an explanation by Mr. BUCKINGHAM, (rep.) of Conn., that the bill was to remedy a construction of the law by which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue levied a tax upon these sums as part of the surplus earnings, the bill was passed.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

At half-past one the Senate took up the unfinished business—the Post Office Appropriation bill and franking repeal amendments.

Mr. TRUMBULL's amendment limiting the franking privilege hereafter to departments and allowing public documents to be franked only from Washington city was rejected by a vote of 22 to 25.

The question recurring on Mr. Ramsey's proposition to repeal the franking privilege, a large number of amendments were proposed, only one of which was adopted, viz.:—

Prohibiting any allowance for stamps or increased pay to Senators or representatives in consequence of the repeal of the franking privilege.

Mr. Ramsey's amendment as amended was then rejected—yeas 26, nays 28. The following was the vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Boreman, Buckingham, Cameron, Casserly, Cattell, Chandler, Conkling, Cragin, Davis, Ferry, Hamlin, Harlan, Howe, Howell, McCreery, Morton, Pratt, Ramsey, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Sprague, Trumbull, Willey, Wilson and Yates—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Bayard, Brownlow, Carpenter, Cole, Corbett, Drake, Fowler, Gilbert, Hamilton of Md., Harris, McDonald, Morrill of Vt., Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pool, Rice, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Spencer, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Vickers, Warner and Williams—28.

The bill then passed.

At ten minutes to three o'clock the Senate proceeded to consideration of the

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

The amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations were adopted.

Mr. SUMNER (rep.), of Mass., from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported amendments providing for a consul general at Liberia, raising the Minister to Japan to Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and increasing the appropriation for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse and for missions abroad from $50,000 to $150,000. Adopted.

The bill was then reported to the Senate.

The Senate then, in committee of the whole, took up

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Among the amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations and agreed to, were the following:

In the Ordnance Department—Increasing appropriations for fifteen inch guns, $140,000; for gunpowder, $50,000; for labor at the Navy Yards, $300,000. In the Bureau of Construction and Repair—For labor in Navy Yards and on foreign stations, $1,500,000; for the purchase and preservation of timber and the general maintenance of the navy, $800,000; to enable the Secretary of the Navy to discharge liabilities provided for by contracts made previous to March 4, 1869, $515,960. In the Bureau of Steam Engineering—For repairs of machinery, tools, labor, &c., $750,000.

The amendment striking out the proviso that in the payment of funeral expenses no distinction shall be made between officers of the line and staff was agreed to.

Mr. DRAKE, (rep.) of Mo., from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported amendments revising the entire pay list for the navy, regulating promotions of officers, &c.

At five o'clock the bill was laid aside and the Tax and Tariff bill taken up, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1870.

GENERAL AMNESTY.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill for a full and general grace, amnesty and oblivion of wrongful acts, doings and omissions of all persons engaged in the war of the late rebellion. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Mr. SCHENCK, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Funding bill, with one slight verbal amendment, and asked that it be made a special order in the House for Tuesday next.

Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., objected to its being made a special order.

Mr. SCHENCK withdrew the bill, saying he would take the chances of its being made a special order in the House next Monday, under a suspension of the rules.

THE MORNING HOUR

was occupied with reports from the Committee on Claims, and a large number of private bills were reported and passed.

Among the bills reported was one by Mr. ELA, (rep.) of N. H., reciting that $678,362 was due by the United States to the State of Massachusetts for interest on expenditures during the war of 1812; that one-third of it had been assigned to Maine, and that the claim of both States had been assigned to the European and North American Railroad Company, and directing certificates to be issued for the same to that company.

The morning hour having expired the bill went over without action.

THE CASE OF B. F. WHITTEMORE,

of South Carolina, came up by special assignment.

Mr. LOGAN, (rep.) of Ill., offered a resolution reciting the action of the Committee on Military Affairs and the House in reporting a resolution declaring Mr. Whittemore, by selling military and naval cadetships, unworthy of a seat in the House of Representatives, reciting his election and the presentation of his credentials, and resolving that the House of Representatives decline to allow the said B. F. Whittemore to be sworn in as a Representative in the Forty-first Congress and direct that his credentials be returned to him.

Mr. LOGAN proceeded to address the House in support of the resolution, and quoted the statute which rendered Mr. Whittemore liable to be tried criminally for the offence, and on conviction to be rendered infamous and incapable of holding any place of trust or profit under the government of the United States. He held that judicial action of the House in the matter disqualified him the same as if he had been tried and convicted in a court of justice. If the House had power to expel, then by a parity of reason it had the power to exclude; otherwise the power to expel did not amount to anything. This man's constituents had been notified that the House had solemnly declared that he was unworthy to occupy a seat as a member, but they had thought proper, as if to insult the House, to re-elect him. The House had no right to say that men should be excluded on account of politics or faith, but it had the right to say that a man of infamous character should be excluded.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wis., suggested the danger of assuming such a right, which might be extended to the exclusion of men on account of politics or religion.

Mr. LOGAN denied that the position which he took was open to such criticism. He had directly disclaimed the power of the House to exclude men on account of politics or religion, but only on account of what the law declared to be a crime. The case of Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, who was censured by the House for introducing anti-slavery resolutions, who resigned and who was re-elected and admitted at the same Congress, was not a contrary precedent, because his offence was not a crime. So, too, with Brooks and Keitt, of South Carolina. Their offences were not penitentiary crimes. The case of Matteson, of New York, was not a precedent either, because, although censured by the Thirty-fourth Congress he was re-elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress, when the power and jurisdiction of the Thirty-fourth Congress had expired. The case of Wilkes, in the British House of Commons, was a precedent, not against, but in favor of his position, because, although Wilkes, having been expelled, four times by one Parliament, was admitted to his seat by another Parliament, it was not before the record had been expunged and wiped out.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, (rep.) of Ill., took offence at an allusion made against him by Mr. Logan, as a friend of Mr. Whittemore. He did not want the gentleman to indulge in such a fling at his expense. He was no more that gentleman's friend than his colleague was. But he was in favor of deciding the case on a calm, dispassionate view of it, instead of deciding it in a passionate, *ad captandum* style.

Mr. LOGAN disclaimed any intention of offending his colleague.

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested the case of a constituency desiring to be represented by just such a man as Mr. Whittemore, and participating in the benefits of his acts, and asked whether a refusal to admit him would not be trenching on the right of representation.

Mr. LOGAN denied that it would be, and supposed the instance of the election of a colored man before he was declared entitled to citizenship, and who would certainly not have been admitted, no matter how often elected. The parallel in this case was that his constituents knew Mr. Whittemore to be disqualified, just as it was known that colored men were disqualified. Mr. Whittemore had committed an infamous crime, and was therefore disqualified in the eyes of Congress and of the world, the only thing lacking being the judgment of a court; but he did not think that Congress was bound to appeal to a court to judge for it as to who was infamous. Congress should judge for itself.

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested that the principle of law was that every man was innocent until convicted by a court of justice. He referred to the case of Mr. Butler, of Tennessee, as one precisely similar to that of Mr. Whittemore, he having been unanimously censured for the same offence, but not having resigned his seat.

Mr. LOGAN thought there was a distinction in the two cases, the House having refused to expel Mr. Butler.

Mr. FARNSWORTH addressed the House in opposition to the resolution, prefacing his speech with the remark that he knew that such a position as he took was unpopular and that the newspapers would criticise it and perhaps draw a contrast between himself and his colleague. He had voted for the censure of Mr. Whittemore and for the expulsion of Mr. Butler, of Tennessee, and did not know but that he would vote for the exclusion of Mr. Whittemore; but he thought that the discussion thus far would satisfy every member that the matter should be investigated by a committee. In the case of Wilkes the action in condemnation of him had not been expunged before his admission to Parliament. On the contrary, he had been allowed to make the motion himself and with his own hand to draw the black lines across the resolution of exclusion as being unfit to remain on the journal, being subversive of the sentiments of the whole body of electors of the kingdom.

Mr. POLAND, (rep.) of Vt., asked Mr. Farnsworth to let him offer a resolution to refer the credentials of Mr. Whittemore to the Judiciary Committee, with leave to report at any time the laws and the precedents applicable to the case and their judgments as to whether Mr. Whittemore should be admitted to a seat in the House.

Mr. SCHENCK suggested to insert the words, "referring also all the proceedings heretofore had in the case."

Mr. LOGAN said he had yielded to his colleague with the understanding that he would move the previous question, and he objected to any amendments being offered to his resolution.

At the close of Mr. Farnsworth's remarks Mr. Logan moved the previous question, and resisted all the appeals made to him to withdraw it.

Mr. SCHENCK suggested to the gentleman from Illinois whether other members might not have in view the same object that he (Mr. Logan) had, but different views as to the way of reaching it, and whether it was absolutely essential that they should continue to pursue the gentleman in his particular way.

Mr. LOGAN replied that it was no more necessary to follow him than it was for the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Schenck) to exercise a perfect tyranny over the House for four weeks. If the gentleman did not like the resolution he might vote against it, but he (Mr. Logan) would not accept dictation from any member of the House.

The previous question was seconded by 84 to 57, and then the resolution offered by Mr. Logan was adopted—yeas 131, nays 24, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allison, Ambler, Ames, Archer, Asper, Atwood, Bailey, Barry, Beaman, Beatty, Benjamin, Bird, Blair, Boyd, Buckley, Buffinton, Burchard, Burdett, Burr, Calkin, Churchill, Clark of Texas, Clarke of Kansas, Cleveland, Cobb (of Wis.), Cook, Conger, Conner, Cox, Crebs, Cullom, Davis of N. Y., Degener, Dickinson, Dockery, Donley, Dox, Dyer, Ferriss, Finkelnburg, Fisher, Fitch, Fox, Garfield, Getz, Gilfillan, Griswold, Haight, Haldeman, Hamill, Hamilton of Fla., Harris, Hawkins, Hay, Ingersoll, Jones of Ky., Judd, Kellogg, Kelsey, Ketcham, Laflin, Lash, Lawrence, Lewis, Logan, Mayham, McCarthy, McCrary, McGrew, McKenzie, McNeely, Moore of Ill., Moore of N. J., Morgan, Morphis, Mungen, Myers, Negley, O'Neill, Orth, Packard, Packer, Palmer, Peck, Piles, Platt, Porter, Prosser, Randall, Reeves, Rice, Rogers, Sanford, Sargent, Schumaker, Scofield, Shanks, Sheldon of La., Sheldon of N. Y., Sherrod, Shober, Slocum, Smith of Ohio, Smith of Oregon, Smyth of Iowa, Starkweather, Stiles, Stokes, Strickland, Strong, Swann, Sweeney, Tanner, Tillman, Tyner, Upson, Van Auken, Ward, Washburn of Wis., Washburn of Mass., Welker, Wells, Wilkinson, Williams, Wilson of Minn., Wilson of Ohio and Winchester—131.

NAYS—Messrs. Arnell, Ayer, Brooks of Mass., Butler of Mass., Cessna, Cobb of N. C., Coburn, Ela, Farnsworth, Hoar, Jenckes, Kelly, Knapp, Maynard, Morrill of Me., Newsham, Poland, Roots, Sawyer, Smith of Tenn., Taffe, Taylor, Twitchell and Whitmore.

Mr. POLAND offered, as a question of privilege, a resolution referring all proceedings in the matter to the Judiciary Committee, to report the law and the precedents applicable to the case, and whether B. F. Whittemore is entitled to a seat in the House.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) Mass., objected.

The SPEAKER decided that it was not a question of privilege, as the House had acted definitely on the subject.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. BUFFINTON in the chair, on

THE SUNDRY CIVIL EXPENSES BILL.

Mr. DAWES, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, deemed this a proper occasion, it being the last general appropriation bill, to review the work of the committee and of the House in regard to the public expenditures. He reminded the House of the remarks made by himself in the early part of the session, comparing the estimates for the next year with the estimates of the last administration for the present year, and showing that the balance was alarmingly against the former. These remarks of his had been much commented on and no two gentlemen had since been able to agree upon the figures for either year. The Treasury Department had, however, employed one of its most skilful accountants to review the estimates of both years, and he now laid before the House, to be printed in the *Globe*, the result of that investigation. It showed the balance to be handsomely in favor of the estimates made by this administration. This summary showed the estimates made for the next year to be $8,098,245 less than the estimates for the present year. That difference was found by the department correcting its own mistakes in the estimates to the amount of about $32,000,000, all made against itself, and correcting the estimates made by the last administration for the present year to the amount of about $5,000,000, all made in its own favor. With these corrections made the difference in favor of the estimates of this administration was $8,098,245. The Committee on Appropriations had addressed itself to the work of redeeming the pledge which it had made to cut down the appropriations not only below the estimates for next year, but also below the appropriations made for the present year. He took some pride in submitting the result to the House. The estimates for the year ending June 30, 1871, exclusive of what were called permanent appropriations, were $155,096,727. The committee had reported appropriations amounting to $141,753,502, being a reduction of $13,343,225. The appropriations for the present year were $148,741,447, being $6,987,939 more than those for next year. These figures did not include the permanent appropriations, such as for the payment of the interest on the public debt, the collection of customs, &c. If these were added, in order to obtain the sum total, the result would be as follows:—The estimates for the coming year would amount to $298,315,842 and the appropriations recommended by the committee to $284,972,617, being a reduction under the estimates of $13,342,225. The appropriations for the present year, including the permanent appropriations, were $297,173,923, being $12,208,306 more than the appropriations recommended for the next fiscal year. He thought it worth while to be tedious over the figures in order that he might urge on the House to stand by the recommendations of the committee. He deemed it due to his associates on the committee, of all political parties, to say to the House that in all his association with committees of the House he never found men that addressed themselves more faithfully to the arduous duties imposed upon them. In conclusion, he appealed to the House to sustain the Committee on Appropriations in its efforts in economy.

The House then proceeded to consider the bill in detail. It appropriates $11,778,130, including the following:—For supervising inspectors of steam vessels, $117,390; for life-saving purposes, $28,800; for revenue cutter service, $1,331,490; for loans and Treasury notes, $200,000; for expenses of public lands, $32,500; for expenses of collection of revenue from sales of public lands, $338,000; for the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia, $211,050; for Government Hospital for the Insane, $150,000; for the Deaf and Dumb Institution, $40,775; for the Columbia Hospital and Lying-in Asylum, $18,000; for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, $27,000; for the Smithsonian Institution, $20,000; for the Botanic Garden, $14,600; for the public buildings under the Treasury Department, $2,041,000 (this comprises $500,000 for the New York Post Office, $250,000 for the Boston Post Office and $500,000 for the San Francisco Mint); for lighthouses, &c., $1,308,000; for armories and arsenals, $400,000; for the survey of the northern and northwestern lakes, $100,000; for the survey of the western and northwestern rivers, $50,000; for continuing the construction of the Rock Island bridge, $300,000; for the public works in and around Washington, $142,000; for the Washington Aqueduct, $144,000; for the navy yards and naval stations, $464,000; for public buildings in Washington, $198,000; for the lighthouse establishment, $1,431,000; for the coast survey, $643,000; for surveying the public lands, $402,000; for miscellaneous matters, $278,000, and expenses of the United States courts, $1,200,000.

Mr. CHURCHILL, (rep.) of N. Y., offered an amendment repealing the law which requires the cutters on the lakes to be laid up, and authorizing their employment for saving purposes on the lakes. Rejected.

Mr. BEAMAN, (rep.) of Mich., moved to strike out the item of $94,087 for the completion of the main central building for the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

This gave rise to a long discussion, in which Messrs. Butler and Dawes, of Massachusetts, took prominent parts, the former condemning the extravagance of the appropriations for that institution, declaring that it cost $15,000 to educate each deaf and dumb pupil. He ridiculed the attempt to show that they can do what God Almighty never intended they should do. It was very well for exhibition, very well for Barnum, but not well for a Legislature.

Without disposing of the question the committee rose, and the House, at fifteen minutes to five o'clock, adjourned.

THE QUARANTINE QUESTION.

Meeting of the Commissioners—A Delegation of Merchants Appear and Recite Their Grievances—All to be Amicably Arranged—Information Forwarded to Dr. Cochran.

The stated meeting of the Quarantine Commissioners was convened yesterday afternoon at their rooms in Exchange court. There were present Commissioners Schell, Bell and Barton. The commission from Governor Hoffman to Mr. Schell appointing him to the Board was presented, and he having been elected by his *confrères*, occupied the chair as president. A communication, without date, from the Health Officer of Brooklyn was read and a copy of the Quarantine laws transmitted to him for information. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

A committee of merchants, consisting of Messrs. William A. Kirkland, Solon Humphrey, Royal Phelps, William R. Garrison and Martin W. Brett, addressed the commissioners through their chairman, petitioning that

CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS

appertaining to the removal of cargo at quarantine which are now imposed upon merchants should be removed.

Mr. KIRKLAND, in behalf of the committee, stated that the prices charged for removing cargo from vessels detained in quarantine amounted to three times the sum for which the same services would be performed by lightermen of their own choosing. The steamer Donati, a vessel leaving Rio Janeiro with a clean bill of health, had been detained two days at Quarantine and her cargo of coffee removed at a cost of eighteen cents per sack, which was

THREE TIMES THE PRICE

lightermen would charge. A vessel at present detained in the lower bay had on board 15,500 sacks of coffee—the largest cargo ever conveyed to this port.

The law in relation to the transfer of cargo from vessels detained in quarantine was then read by Commissioner Bell, the pith of which was that appeals on this and kindred subjects could be made to the full Board, and were not referrable to the Mayor, as some had supposed.

In return Mr. KIRKLAND stated that he did not fully understand the law, but supposed the above to be the case. The committee made their appearance to obtain information, as well as to present their petition and recite their grievances. It was the first occasion he knew of a vessel engaged in the coffee trade being detained in quarantine. Ships from Rio go to Hampton Roads for orders and have the privilege of being sent to Philadelphia, Baltimore or New York. The detention to which they were here exposed was tending to drive the vessels away from this port and to others. He himself knew of a ship recently landing a cargo of sugar at New Haven, and his advices showed it to be

ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO CHARTER VESSELS

to New York from Cuba at the present moment. If the restrictions were not removed it would injure commerce and drive ships away from this point. The Health Officer, Dr. Carnochan, had stated to him, in reply to objections made to the high prices charged for removing cargo, that these high prices were necessitated by the fact that those engaged in removing cargo were restricted to a residence at Quarantine, and that men could not be brought for that purpose from the city. Mr. Kirkland believed he had evidence that the lighters and stevedores employed were from New York, and could at present be found at her wharves and about the streets. He preferred that cargoes should be transferred when necessary by the warehousemen and stevedores of Brooklyn, who had great experience in handling the delicate berry, and did not charge exorbitant prices.

Commissioner SCHELL said that the committee, not understanding the law, had proceeded in an informal manner. They should present their

STATEMENT OF GRIEVANCES

in a written form, and the commissioners were disposed to act impartially in their consideration of them.

Commissioner BELL referred to the law which placed the removal of cargo at quarantine solely under the direction of the Health Officer. However, action could be taken in the premises by the Board, and had already been contemplated, and a consultation with the Health Officer suggested.

Mr. KIRKLAND said, substantially, time was when, by the payment of five hundred dollars, vessels could be passed through and arrangements satisfactory to the merchants made; but under the present Health Officer no bribes were accepted, and the fundamental principles of the present system must be changed to protect the commercial interest.

The pith of the argument by the merchants was then presented by Mr. BRETT, who understood that employés were licensed by the Health Officer, but that the rate of charges for removal of cargo should be fixed by the Board of Quarantine Commissioners, in conjunction with the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn, the Health Officer and the President of the Board of Aldermen of the city of New York. What the merchants desired was that

THE RATE SHOULD BE FIXED

at as low a figure as possible.

On motion of Commissioner BELL an executive meeting of the commissioners, the Health Officer, the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn and the President of the Board of Aldermen (as per law of 1870) was called, to take place at twelve o'clock on Saturday next.

Commissioner SCHELL wished it expressly understood that the proceedings of this meeting were to be considered informal.

Commissioner BELL reported that the hulk of the steamer Falcon had been sold for $1,100, including chains and anchors. He also stated, as an item of interest to those readers of the HERALD who go down to the sea in ships, that vessels in distress could obtain

ANCHORS AND CHAIN CABLES

at Champagne Island free of charge by visiting or signalling the island.

Commissioner SCHELL during this interview with the merchants' committee deprecated the making of rash or hasty charges against the Health Officer, and stated his belief that everything could be arranged satisfactorily at the executive session of Saturday next.

The meeting then adjourned.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

General Gates in the Carolinas—Paper by Professor Greene.

At a special meeting of the New York Historical Society, held last evening at their building, corner Second avenue and Eleventh street, Mr. Erastus C. Benedict was chosen to preside in the absence of the president. After reading a miscellaneous correspondence and an obituary notice, Professor Moore proceeded to read a paper on "General Gates in the Carolinas."

After describing the condition of the South at the breaking out of the Revolutionary struggle, and the want of general officers, which that section was unable to furnish, the achievements of General Lincoln, of Massachusetts, were recited up to the surrender of Charleston by that officer to the greatly superior force of Generals Arbuthnot and Clinton. Then the operations of General Gates were described. Beginning the story of Gates' disastrous campaign, with the presage of General Charles Lee's parting advice, "Do not leave Northern laurels for Southern willows," the paper passed by easy transitions over the ravages caused in the army by eating too green corn, and the romantic career of General Marion, to the fatal effects in the sanitary condition of the troops caused by dealing out rations of molasses instead of rum, which caused so great a relaxation in the otherwise eternal vigilance of the soldiery, and summed all up in the final failure of Gates in the South.

Dr. Samuel Osgood next paid a graceful tribute to the memory of Charles Dickens, and the death of William Chauncy, ex-treasurer, was announced. The members then adjourned to the picture gallery, where a collection of cartoons, from the famous George Catlin's Indian portraits, were on exhibition. The collection, which is a fine one, embraces three hundred and seventy-seven full length portraits and about one hundred others.

BROOKLYN POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Closing Exercises Last Evening.

The closing exercises of the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute took place at the Academy of Music in that city last evening. There was a very large audience of the parents and friends of the pupils present, the auditorium being completely filled, and the utmost interest was manifested in the exercises of the occasion. Dodworth's Band was also present and rendered a varied selection of operatic airs at intervals during the evening.

Mr. David H. Cochrane presided, and conducted the exercises of the evening. Upon the stage were seated the faculty of the institution, the Board of Trustees, Rev. Drs. Schenck, Vinton, Reddy, West and Kimball, A. A. Lowe, Esq., and a number of prominent citizens. The various boxes were also filled.

The exercises opened with the overture from Fra Diavolo by the band, after which a fervent prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Vinton. The remainder of the programme consisted of essays, which showed considerable thought and careful research on the part of the authors, whose names and the titles of whose compositions are given below:—

A Universal Language.........Horace C. Hazen
The New World vs. The Old.........William P. Johnson
The Relation of Language to Thought.Henry E. Nesmith, Jr.
The Old Gods and the Old Heroes.........Edmund M. Smith
Is America Degenerating?.........Russell Walden
Edward Everett.........James D. Hurd
Cities.........Frederic Slate, Jr.
Daniel Webster as an Orator.........Frank Slocum

Diplomas and certificates were then distributed, after which the proceedings closed with a benediction by Dr. Schenck.

TROTTING AT NARRAGANSET PARK.

Opening of the June Meeting—Two Fine Races Yesterday—Charley Green and Draco Prince the Winners—A Fine Attendance.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 21, 1870.

The attendance at the opening day of the June meeting at Narraganset Park was not large, although very respectable. The track was dull from the heavy rain of the previous night. There were two races on the programme—the first for a purse of $2,000, for horses that never trotted for money, divided into three parts—the first horse to receive $1,300, the second $500 and the third $200. There were five entries and three starters. These were Daniel Pfifer's chestnut stallion Honest Dutchman, M. Roden's bay gelding Charley Green, and P. Waters' bay gelding Dan Ford. Honest Dutchman was the favorite against the field at two to one previous to the start, notwithstanding he appeared quite stiff when brought on the track; but the New York men would have him at any price, as they were impressed with the belief that he could not lose in any way. They, however, paid dearly for their opinion, as Charley Green beat him very easily in three straight heats.

The second race was for horses that had never beaten 2:24, for a purse of $3,000—$2,000 to the first horse, $700 to the second and $300 to the third. For this event there were six entries; but when the bell rang for the horses to appear only three came on the ground. These were Budd Doble's bay gelding Hotspur, Mr. Blanchard's chestnut gelding License and Mr. Poor's black stallion Draco Prince. Hotspur was the favorite over the field before the start. After the first heat License and Hotspur sold for like amounts, while Draco Prince, the winner of the heat, brought about $20 in $200. Hotspur winning the second heat so easily changed everything, and the betters were all abroad; but when Draco won the third heat they were still more at a loss what to make of it. They, however, stuck to Hotspur, and he sold for as much as both the others. The following are the details of the races:—

THE FIRST RACE.

First Heat—Dan Ford won the pole, Charley Green the second place, Dutchman outside. As soon as the word was given Dan Ford broke up, and before the others got around the turn Dutchman also left his feet, giving Charley Green a commanding lead, which gave him six lengths the advantage of Dutchman to the quarter pole, which was passed in thirty-seven seconds. Dan Ford was out of the race at this point. Going down the backstretch Charley Green opened the gap, and was ten lengths in front of Dutchman at the half-mile pole. Time, 1:15. Green was all of this distance ahead at the three-quarter pole in 1:57, and came home a winner of the heat by fifty yards, in 2:33. Dan Ford distanced.

Second Heat.—Charley Green was now the favorite at long odds, the backers of Dutchman endeavoring to hedge at any sacrifice. Dutchman was quite lame, and all hopes of his success seemed to be abandoned. Almost as soon as the word was given for the start Dutchman broke up, and fell away eight lengths, Charley Green going away from him at every stride. At the quarterpole Charley led ten lengths in thirty-eight seconds, and was more than that at the half-mile pole in 1:17¼. From there to the end Green had it his own way, and won the heat by ten lengths, in 2:35. Dutchman broke on the homestretch and ran in, his driver being unable to bring him to a trot.

Third Heat.—One hundred dollars to ten dollars offered on Charley Green, without takers. Green took the lead at the start, went away rapidly from Dutchman, leading ten lengths to the quarter pole in thirty-eight and a half seconds, and to the half mile in 1:18. Dutchman broke on the backstretch and was nearly a distance out before he recovered. Roden sent Green along at the top of his speed, in the endeavor to distance Dutchman, and thereby secure the whole of the money. He was not successful, however, for Dutchman managed to get inside the flag before it fell. Time of the heat 2:32¼. The following is a

SUMMARY.

NARRAGANSET PARK ASSOCIATION, Cranston, R. I., June 21.—Purse, $2,000; for horses that never trotted for money; $1,300 to first, $500 to second, $200 to third; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

M. Roden entered b. g. Charley Green	1	1	1
Dan'l Pfifer entered s. s. Honest Dutchman	2	2	2
P. Waters entered b. g. Dan Ford	dis.		
E. L. Norcross entered b. s. Robert Bonner	dr.		
Geo. G. Thayer entered b. m. Olive Logan	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	37	1:15	2:33
Second heat	38	1:17¼	2:35
Third heat	38½	1:18	2:32¼

SECOND RACE.

First Heat.—License won the inside position, Draco Prince second, Hotspur the outside. They scored several times before the word was given, and when they left the stand they were all going at a high rate of speed. License soon broke up and fell behind, while Draco Prince went on with the lead, closely followed by Hotspur. At the quarter pole, which was passed in thirty-six and a half seconds, Draco Prince led two lengths, Hotspur second, eight lengths in advance of License. There was no change down the backstretch, Draco Prince leading two lengths to the half-mile pole in 1:13, License ten lengths behind Hotspur. Going along the lower end of the backstretch Hotspur closed on Draco Prince and was lapped on him as they swung into the homestretch. A vigorous struggle ensued, which lasted to the stand, Draco Prince winning the heat by a short length, Hotspur second, half a dozen lengths ahead of License. The time of the heat was 2:27¼.

Second Heat.—License and Hotspur sold for even money, while Draco Prince, notwithstanding he had won a heat, had two to one against him. The horses came up at a pace too fast to last, and as soon as the word was given Draco Prince and License both broke up, and Hotspur left them half a dozen lengths behind. He was eight lengths ahead of License at the quarter pole in thirty-seven seconds, the latter being a dozen lengths in front of Draco Prince. At the half-mile pole, which was passed in 1:14½, Hotspur led eight lengths, License still ten or twelve lengths ahead of Draco Prince. Hotspur maintained his advantage all the way around, and came in a winner by eighty yards, Draco Prince second, License having broken up badly on the homestretch. The time of the heat was 2:28¼.

Third Heat—Hotspur again resumed the place he held in the betting before the race began—nearly 2 to 1 against the field. Draco had the best of the send off, License second, Hotspur third. Going around the turn Hotspur was put in a pocket and kept there until they reached the homestretch. At the quarter-pole, which was passed in thirty-six seconds, Draco Prince was leading two lengths, License second, half a length in front of Hotspur, and the horses trotted in this way down the backstretch, passing the half-mile pole in 1:12. There was no change of places until they swung into the homestretch, when Hotspur had to drop behind and go around the others. This put him back so far that he could not overtake the others, who kept steadily at their work, Draco passing under the string half a length ahead of License, who was two lengths in front of Hotspur, the latter having broken up fifty yards from the stand. Time of heat 2:27¼.

Fourth Heat—Hotspur was the favorite against the field. Draco Prince had the best of the send off, Hotspur second, License third. Going around the turn Draco Prince led one length, Hotspur second, two lengths in front of License. Draco Prince carried this advantage to the quarter-pole in thirty-seven seconds, the others as before noted. Draco continued to lead down the backstretch, and passed the half-mile pole in 1:15, License second, one length ahead of Hotspur. Draco continued to lead to the end, winning the heat and race in 2:30¼, License second, a length ahead of Hotspur. The following is a

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Purse $3,000, for horses that never trotted better than 2:24—$2,000 to first, $700 to second, $300 to third.

Jno. R. Poor entered blk. s. Draco Prince	1	2	1	1
Budd Doble entered b. g. Hotspur	2	1	3	3
Daniel H. Blanchard entered ch. g. License	3	3	2	2
Geo. G. Thayer entered b. g. Twang	dr.			
Chas. S. Green entered br. g. Rolla Golddust	dr.			
Daniel Mace entered ch. g. W. B. Whitman (formerly Billy Barr)	dr.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	36½	1:13	2:27¼
Second heat	37	1:14½	2:28¼
Third heat	36	1:13	2:27¼
Fourth heat	37	1:15	2:30¼

ANOTHER EAST RIVER MYSTERY.

The Body of a Strangled Man Found in the River at Greenpoint.

The body of a man, apparently thirty years of age, was found in the river last evening and towed to the beach, foot of Eagle street, Greenpoint. The police having been notified took charge of the body, and found that a wire was twisted around the neck and both wrists.

Coroner Whitehill was notified of the fact and directed the body to be sent to the Morgue to await identification.

The deceased was five feet six inches in height and had light hair and chin whiskers. There is a difference of opinion as to whether a murder or suicide has been committed.

TALL RYE.—Mr. W. B. Burnham, of Dunbarton, has brought us a cluster of rye stalks from one seed that indicate a good crop. They measure seven and a half feet in height and are a sample of twenty acres.—*Manchester (N. H.) Mirror, June 20.*

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EUROPE.

Mr. Ashbury's Banquet to the Yachtmen.

Fashionable Movements to and from Egypt.

Disraeli and Smith, or the Ex-Premier and the Professor.

THE BOLTON "MASQUERADERS" TRIALS.

Lord Derby on Charity, Intemperance and Pauperism.

By the Cunard mail steamship Tarifa at Boston we received our European files and correspondence, embracing interesting details of our cable news telegrams to the 8th of June, at an early hour yesterday morning.

The Inman steamship City of London, from Queenstown on the 10th of June, delivered a European newspaper file package at the HERALD building at three o'clock yesterday afternoon. The papers are dated to her day of sailing from Ireland.

The London journals of the 8th of June announce "Mr. Ashbury, the owner of the Cambria, gave a dinner on Thursday evening before to Mr. Douglas, of the Sappho, at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond. The company included the Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Longfellow, Commodore Lee, Lord William Lennox, Lord Borthwick, Viscount Gort, Mr. Chadwick, M. P., &c. The Prince of Wales and Mr. Bennett, of the NEW YORK HERALD, were unavoidably absent."

A Paris letter of June 7 reports the following intelligence from the fashionable circles:—

Prince Napoleon intends to undertake a long voyage to Egypt, and to proceed thence to Cochin China. Princess Clotilde, I believe, is going to spend the season at Eaux-Bonnes. Count de Trani, brother of the ex-King of Naples, and related by affinity to the Emperor of Austria, has made his peace with Victor Emanuel, through the agency, it is understood, of le Comte de Beust, and has been restored to his property.

The eldest son of the Viceroy of Egypt is about to make a tour in Western Europe, and will visit more particularly the Court of Austria, to respond to the invitation which his Apostolic Majesty gave him orally at the inauguration of the Isthmus of Suez. A similar compliment was paid him by the Empress of the French, who has preserved the most agreeable remembrance of the magnificent hospitality she received at the hands of the Viceroy. Nubar Pacha, the Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs, will leave Paris for Vienna to meet the Prince, who is to arrive via Varna and Hungary.

Miners continued to leave Cornwall in large numbers for America, Australia, &c. The emigration agents were weekly receiving scores of applications. Most of the copper mines in Cornwall were in difficulties.

Much anxious speculation prevailed among the English farmers as to the character of the forthcoming crops. Writing from Knaphill farm, Surrey, Mr. T. C. Scott concludes thus:—

We shall have a good crop of wheat notwithstanding the severe ravages of the wireworm and slug. We shall have a light crop of barley, because it has been parched by the sun and scourged by the wireworm. From the same causes oats will be a light crop. Winter beans have a miserable appearance, arising from the long continuance of bleak and wet weather in winter. All these cereal and pulse crops will come much sooner to the sickle than was anticipated six weeks ago.

The *Chamber of Agriculture Journal* (London) makes the following remarks on the agricultural prospects:—

Owing to the continued drought and the discouraging reports received of the crops generally the grain trade has ruled very firm, especially as regards spring corn. Wheat has been very firmly held by farmers and the supplies on sale have been very scanty. Trade has therefore been of quite a retail character throughout the week.

From Yorkshire it is stated that the condition of the land is one of complete dryness. The whole of the early sown turnips are lost, and farmers as a rule are quite puzzled what to do.

The reports from Austria and Hungary as to the harvest are most satisfactory, while on the Rhine only a middling crop, even in the most favorable case, is to be expected.

The town council of Wiesbaden has imposed a tax on all visitors who remain one week in their town, on the pretence that the municipality have to incur great expense in keeping up "the promenades, bands, &c., for their recreation."

The elevation of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland (O'Hagan) to the Peerage was hailed with satisfaction by the British press, representing almost every shade of politics, and regarded as "an important accession to the strength of the liberal ranks in the House of Lords."

Lord Houghton, speaking on the subject of education at Pontefract, England, said he did not fear that the religious difficulty would cause dissensions in the school boards. "There are some people (said Lord Houghton) who think that when churchmen and dissenters are brought around a table to talk about school education they will immediately set to fisticuffs, and, if not literally, yet morally, try to break one another's heads. I do not think they will do that. I think there is nothing like bringing a set of men of different opinions together around one table for a common purpose. I believe that in that case the violent men are driven from very shame to abate their violence and to combine with the moderate men for the public good."

The Cork police made a seizure of arms and ammunition in the store of Mrs. Goveney, whose husband is a suspected Fenian. They found 800 weight of gunpowder, a quantity of rifle cartridges and cases, several gun barrels, a sword scabbard and flask, belonging to Captain Kay, Royal Engineers, and a box of the captain's, containing arms, maps, &c.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, in London, the chairman stated the Suez Canal was not yet in a state to enable the company to derive immediate advantage from it, "as there were several minor defects that required to be remedied."

A meeting of the General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church was held in Belfast. The sustentation question of the Ministry was before the members. Twenty-two thousand pounds sterling subscribed; thirty thousand wanted.

The marriage of the Marchioness of Hastings with Sir George Chetwynd, Bart., was solemnized June 9 at St. James' church, Piccadilly, in the presence of a brilliant assemblage.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* contradicts the Indian news of a contemplated attack on Khiva; but the Tiflis *Kavkas*, a semi-official paper, not only confirms the Bombay intelligence, but actually enumerates the troops detailed for the campaign. The expeditionary force consists of 5,000 men, recently despatched from Petrovsk, on the western shore of the Caspian.

The Viceroy of Egypt will visit Constantinople in July to make his peace with the Sultan.

DISRAELI AND SMITH.

The Professor to the Ex-Premier.

Mr. Goldwin Smith presents his compliments to the editor of the *Daily Telegraph* (London), and begs leave to enclose a copy of a letter which he has addressed to Mr. Disraeli as the author of "Lothair."

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., May 25, 1870.

SIR—In your "Lothair" you introduce an Oxford Professor who is about to emigrate to America; and you describe him as "a social parasite.' You well know that if you had ventured openly to accuse me of any social baseness, you would have had to answer for your words. But when, sheltering yourself under the literary forms of a work of fiction, you seek to traduce with impunity the social character of a political opponent, your aspersions can touch no man's honor; they are the *stingless insults of a coward*. Your obedient servant,

GOLDWIN SMITH.

The Right Hon. B. DISRAELI, M. P.

[From the London News, June 8.]

We print to-day a letter which Mr. Goldwin Smith has addressed to Mr. Disraeli. The author of "Lothair" is probably by this time convinced that he made a political and literary mistake when he published that strange story. But mistake is the severest word that can be used with respect to the greater portion of its contents. Whatever may be thought of Mr. Disraeli's sketches from the life of his own Duke and Duchess, of Cardinal Grandison, of Monsignor Catesby, or, as one reading has it, Capel, and of many other thinly disguised portraitures, they do not trespass beyond the conventional limits of social satire. There is one line, however, which before dying Mr. Disraeli will, we trust, wish to blot. He has drawn a caricature of an Oxford professor, under which, lest his readers should fail to recognize the original, he has indirectly, but intelligibly written, "This is Mr. Goldwin Smith." He has added, almost in so many words, "Mr. Goldwin Smith is a parasite." This calumny, more ridiculous than what is else most ridiculous in Mr. Disraeli's fantastic story, is not too severely rebuked by its object when he denounces it as the slander of a coward. It recalls the vituperation of Runnymede. Mr. Disraeli has been engaged in many wordy conflicts with Mr. Goldwin Smith. The fact that he has betaken himself, in this solitary instance, to poisoned weapons, shows a consciousness of having been foiled and worsted with more legitimate arms. He calls Mr. Goldwin Smith a parasite, because he knows that character to be of all others the most foreign to the nature and odious to the feelings of his adversary, and thinks that the imputation will give the greatest amount of pain. He is probably mistaken. The folly of the accusation, in the truth of which Mr. Disraeli himself does not, and never did, believe, takes the sting out of its malice. "Coward" is a word which is not ordinarily applicable to Mr. Disraeli. But he has earned it in this case, and, write and wriggle as he may, he cannot escape the strong hand which brands him with it.

Public Opinion of the Quarrel.

The London *Times* of June 9 thinks it imprudent on the part of Mr. Goldwin Smith to recognize in the character portrayed by Mr. Disraeli in his "Lothair" an embodiment of his own social opinion and conduct.

The London *Times* of June 10 thinks Goldwin Smith has, in his letter to Disraeli, shown his "accustomed unwisdom by appropriating to himself one of the least flattering characters sketched in 'Lothair.' Public curiosity, it adds, would be much relieved if the prototypes of Mr. Phœbus and Mr. Pinto would also reveal themselves."

The London *Standard* says Mr. Smith's "violent and abusive letter goes far to confirm the very character which he repudiates. Nothing more weak, more childish, more vain or more arrogant has ever come from Mr. Goldwin Smith himself than his letter to Mr. Disraeli."

[From the London Telegraph, June 9.]

In the letter which Professor Goldwin Smith has addressed to Mr. Disraeli another note of insult has been struck in a most unseemly squabble. The quarrel between the Professor and the leader of the conservative party is of old standing. Years ago Mr. Smith accused Mr. Disraeli of unscrupulousness; and in his lectures on Pym, Cromwell and Pitt he aimed more than one shaft of sarcasm at the same well-abused statesman. Mr. Disraeli retorted by calling Mr. Smith "that wild man." Seizing the occasion of Mr. Disraeli's accession to the Premiership, the Professor published a letter in which the statesman's early flight from radicalism to toryism, his attacks on Peel and his sudden conversion to the conservative principle of household suffrage were reviewed with a wealth of invective to which the political writing of the age can present few parallels. Returning to the charge, Mr. Goldwin Smith, in the second edition of his lectures, said that the days of Bolingbroke were not the last time in which "statesmen of easy virtue" and "unscrupulous ecclesiastics" leagued themselves together to attain their common ends. Finally, in a public speech, referring to the conduct of Mr. Disraeli, he said that the Irish Church was so bad as to require in its supporters "even stronger stimulants than fanaticism." To that long string of insults Mr. Disraeli replied by sketching, in his "Lothair," an "Oxford Professor" who was a democrat on paper and a "social parasite" among men. The sketch was bitter, but it was certainly not unprovoked. Mr. Goldwin Smith, however, is so incensed that in a letter to Mr. Disraeli he brands the aspersions of the novelist as "the stingless insults of a coward." Assuredly the two literary magnates have engaged in the most extravagant and doubtful of competetive examinations, in which the initiative has been taken by the Professor.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette, June 8.]

The author of "Lothair" perhaps anticipated the attacks of the critics; at least he had a hard word for them beforehand—"the critics, the men who have failed in literature and art." He could hardly, however, have been prepared for such an onslaught as that of *Blackwood*. In 1868 a highly laudatory biography of Mr. Disraeli began to appear in that magazine. It contrasted him, greatly of course to his advantage, with Gladstone and Peel, praised him for his candor, openness of mind, "suavity of manner," "force and clearness of reasoning," and other qualities of statesmanship. Incidentally Peel was abused for his mistake in not distributing his patronage so as to bind men of ability to the party, and the duty of "doing something" for rising talent was strongly asserted. This biography was commenced just about the time when Mr. Disraeli became Prime Minister. Only three chapters were printed; the rest never appeared. After an interval of two years *Blackwood* now assails its idol as a "madman in plush breeches," a "jack-pudding," whose latest novel resembles the "gin-inspired dreams of the assistant of some fashionable haberdasher," and recalls the vender of "old clo'." Mr. Goldwin Smith's lunge at "Lothair" is more intelligible. Everybody knew that the professor of the story, "a social parasite," was intended for Mr. Goldwin Smith, certainly not on account of that offensive and absurdly false epithet as applied to such a man, but on account of various minor circumstances with which the character was connected. Mr. Smith, it must be confessed, has never spared Mr. Disraeli in his invectives, but at least he did not, as he says, shelter himself under the literary forms of a work of fiction. Mr. Disraeli's aspersions he calls the "stingless insults of a coward," but stingless is not exactly appropriate, seeing that the Professor has been stung into a very angry reply.

[From the London Globe, June 8.]

* * * Mr. Goldwin Smith was certainly an Oxford professor, and has emigrated to America, but is he a "social parasite?" Mr. Goldwin Smith talks of the "stingless insults of a coward." But why, if there is nothing to write about, write? We think of Byron with his curled lip and thin skin, of Pope writhing as he perused the scalding critiques of his works, which he called his "diversions." Are professors, then, a "genus irritabile" as well as bards? What would not Mr. Goldwin Smith have written if he had lived through the taunts which Mr. Disraeli has, with perfect manliness and self-respect, proved to be "stingless" by never having been provoked to call them so?

Mr. Disraeli's Health.

[Special Telegram from London to the Irish Times.]

LONDON, June 9, 1870.

Mr. Disraeli, after nearly three weeks' absence, appeared in the House of Commons to-night, looking remarkably well. His recent indisposition seems to have entirely passed away, and, judging by the manner in which he conversed with his colleagues on the front opposition benches, his spirits have lost none of their accustomed buoyancy.

ENGLAND.

The Boulton Masqueraders' Trial.

[From the London Telegraph, June 8.]

The bill against Ernest Boulton, twenty-two, clerk, and Frederick William Park, twenty-three, clerk, who are charged with conspiring together, and with divers others, to commit a serious offence, and with "disguising themselves as women and frequenting places of public resort so disguised, and thereby openly and scandalously to outrage public decency and corrupt the public morals," &c., has not yet been returned by the Grand Jury; but it is expected that the witnesses will be taken before them this (Wednesday) morning.

The Attorney General, the Solicitor General, Mr. Poland, and Mr. Archbald, will prosecute on behalf of the Treasury.

The prisoner Boulton will be defended by Mr. Sergeant Ballantine and Mr. Besley; and Park by Mr. Sergeant Parry and Mr. Straight, and Mr. Montagu Williams will watch the case on behalf of Mr. Haxell, hotel proprietor, of the Strand.

The trial is expected to be commenced on Thursday morning.

The Indictment.

In London, June 8, afternoon, the Grand Jury, returned a true bill for misdemeanor against Lord Arthur Clinton, Cumming, Boulton, Park, Thomas and Louis Hurt; also a true bill for felony against Lord Arthur Clinton and Park, and against Boulton and Park, and an indictment for felony against Clinton and Boulton.

The trial is on the list for this (Thursday) morning.

Warrants have been granted for the apprehension of the persons not in custody.

The Trial On—Cash Aid From a Friend.

[From the Cork (Ireland) Reporter, June 10.]

At the Central Criminal Court, London, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Blackburn, Boulton and Park were placed in the dock on several charges of felony. The Attorney General, Solicitor General and Mr. Poland prosecuted. Sergeant Ballantine defended Boulton and Sergeant Parry defended Park.

Both prisoners pleaded not guilty to all the indictments.

Sergeant Parry applied for a postponement of the trial to next sessions, urging that the prisoners were ignorant of the several charges brought against them, and that they had had no opportunity of preparing their defence, and that other parties against whom warrants have been issued were included in the indictments.

The Attorney General, who announced his intention of pressing all the charges, did not oppose the application, which was granted.

It is stated that £5,000 have been sent *anonymously* for the benefit of Messrs. Boulton & Park.

The London *Globe* has "reason to believe that all the parties against whom fresh warrants were yesterday issued in the women personation case, so far from keeping out of reach, were, with the exception of Lord Arthur Clinton, who has been abroad for some time, among the crowd, in or about the court."

Public Opinion.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette, June 8.]

The trial of Boulton and Park is not a subject on which we wish to write more than can be helped. But there are things of greater importance than superficial propriety, and as it seems not unlikely that an effort will be made to induce the government to overlook this fact, it is well to assure them that in disregarding these persuasions they will have the support of all the really decent public. Some of our morning contemporaries have enough of virtue to dislike the self-imposed necessity under which they choose to labor of giving full reports of such cases, and we have already seen that this feeling may lead them to counsel a degree of haste and compression in the conduct of the trial which would be highly prejudicial to public morality. It is quite possible that many fathers who dislike being obliged to keep their morning paper under lock and key will be disposed to take the same line. They will argue that the crimes charged against these men are at all events not committed in open day, whereas, unfortunately, the evidence adduced in support of the charge is invested with all the publicity that can be given it by a conspicuous place in the columns of the *Times* and *Telegraph*. Is it not better, they will say, that the guilty should be *left* in the enjoyment of virtual impunity than that the innocent should be exposed to the chance of having their minds polluted by half-understood hints of vices of which they had previously no conception? They will admit, perhaps, that justice alike to the community and to the accused may demand a full investigation of the allegations against the prisoners now in custody, but can it be needful to carry the inquiry further, or to put any new prisoners into the dock? Granting even that what has yet been done will only check the most flagrant forms of the mischief, may it not be better to rest satisfied with this qualified success than to go further in an inquiry, when the conditions under which it seems necessary to conduct it are attended with such serious drawbacks? Nor, we may be sure, will another sort of pressure be wanting. If the government is resolved to see this business out it must do so at the cost of much suffering to people in great position. *That Lord Arthur Clinton must be tried as soon as he is caught* is *clear* from what has already come to light, and it is understood that the evidence in possession of the government involves at least one person whose title is more than one of courtesy. A scandal of this magnitude is certain to enlist a variety of influence on the side of hushing it up, and when to direct entreaty is added the natural dislike of the government to disgrace England in the estimation of the world by exhibiting the highest classes of society infected with vices which in modern times, at any rate, have been conveniently assumed to be only found in combination with the most degraded and brutal ruffianism, it will easily be understood that it may need some resolution on the part of the government to stand by their righteous purpose.

For that it is a righteous purpose no man who will look at the question without bias can possibly doubt. We certainly do not wish to pass judgment on the particular cases which stand for trial this week. Boulton and Park may be, for anything that we or the public at large know to the contrary, unjustly accused. They may be mere reckless offenders against manly feeling; they may be the unwitting accomplices or scapegoats of other men's crimes. But, whatever character may be assigned to these two performers, it is impossible to doubt that the government have at last laid their finger upon a serious and extensive conspiracy against public morals. We call it a conspiracy because, when a number of men are found associated in a common practice of going about to public places in women's clothes, as to some of whom there is hardly any room for question that they make the disguise which this dress affords them a cloak for the vilest iniquity, their acts have precisely that character of organization and concert to which the term properly applies. Such a conspiracy will embrace various degrees of guilt, and it is essential for its continuance that it should go on enlisting fresh members. In this last fact, perhaps, lies its worst feature. It is of the very nature of such an organization that it should aim at extending its area. The pander must necessarily act the part of a recruiting sergeant. In a lower rank of life this would have been too dangerous a game to play. It would have ended in placing those who had any position to lose at the mercy of those who had none. By choosing all the accomplices among nominal gentlemen this risk is immeasurably lessened, and to carry out this process of selection the arts of the seducer must take the place of more vulgar instruments. The existence of this conspiracy has been suspected for some time. It has looked on the universities as natural feeding ground, and it has not been the fault of some at least in authority there that so few obstacles have hitherto been offered to its development. The tardy prohibition at Oxford of theatrical performances in which women's parts were played by undergraduates might have come earlier if grounds of suspicion had been held, as they well might have been, a sufficient motive for precautions which to most people would no doubt have appeared motiveless. Under these circumstances we are justified in saying that there are considerations involved of more importance than superficial propriety. Indeed, whatever injury that can receive it has received already. There is comparatively little fear of the reports of any future trial being read by any one who has not a fairly accurate knowledge of the sort of entertainment which he or she is about to enjoy. Enough has been said and written on the subject to make every modest woman avoid, as by instinct, any reference to that part of the newspaper. The annoyance having been inflicted, and the antidote being already at work, any dislike of publicity which can at all interfere with the complete success of this and subsequent prosecutions is altogether out of place.

The Mordaunt Divorce Case.

A mail telegram from London of June 8 reports as follows:—

The arrangements for the appeal to the House of Lords in the Mordaunt divorce case have been completed, and I understand that it is the opinion of eminent counsel who have been consulted on behalf of the petitioner that the appeal will be successful, and that the ultimate decision must be that Lady Mordaunt's alleged insanity will not prevent the progress of the suit for the dissolution of her marriage with Sir Charles Mordaunt. All previous decisions bearing on the case are opposed to the view of Lord Penzance and his colleague, and *in favor of* the Lord Chief Baron, who dissented from the majority of the court.

The Financial System—The Bank Returns Fluctuations.

The London *Financier* thinks "a glance at the fluctuations in the bank returns during the last three years is very instructive. At this time last year the rate of discount was four and a half per cent and it is now three per cent. The bank then held £17,821,023 in bullion and specie; it now holds £20,494,392. The reserve then was £9,296,478; it is now £12,451,202. At the same time there is an advance of £4,000,000 in the government balance, which has risen from £6,064,964 to £10,065,869. The question arises whether the fall in the rate of discount should not in the natural course of things have been more than from four and a half to three per cent. The amounts of the bullion and the reserve are almost exactly the same as they were at the beginning of June, 1868, the totals then held having been £21,290,000 and £12,600,000 respectively. At that time the rate of discount was only two per cent, and now, with a reserve of £12,500,000, the rate is kept up at three per cent. And here our comparison brings us back to the inflated state of the government balance. At the commencement of June, 1868, the amount was £6,195,603, and, as we have said, it is now £10,065,869. Mr. Lowe's arrangements have had the effect of driving the revenue into the bank to an unheard-of extent, and the bank, *being thus rendered 'master of the situation,'* is enabled to exact an unduly high rate from the public for the use of what is really the public's own money."

The Birmingham "Reds" on Equality and Fraternity.

A Birmingham correspondent sends the following communication to a Dublin newspaper:—

An extensive organization, which sprung out of a number of enthusiastic meetings recently held in Birmingham, and which devotes itself to Irish subjects, has issued a manifesto. The association directs its attention first to Ireland, because the exigencies of that country most demand it. Action is to be taken on the following subjects:—Irish Land bill, which the association believes will fail to restore peace and harmony in Ireland; Coercion bill, hoping expression of public opinion may lead to the repeal of that unconstitutional and iniquitous measure, or shame the government into allowing it to remain a dead letter on the statute book; the political prisoners, the association considering it a disgrace that political prisoners should be allowed to exist in a land so proud of its liberty; and lastly, land and liberty of for England. The chairman was the Rev. Arthur O'Neill, who suffered imprisonment for Chartism.

Lord Derby on Charity—Intemperance, Vice and Pauperism.

The Earl of Derby, on June 6, after laying the foundation stone of the Stanley Hospital, which is to be erected in Liverpool on a site given by the late Earl, his father, made some remarks upon the sanitary and social questions which arise in populous towns. Touching upon the subject of public charities, the noble Earl observed:—

It is, I am afraid, indisputable that the difficulty of dealing with individual poverty and distress is greater in a community of some hundreds of thousands than where each family lives among a few neighbors, all of whom know and are known to one another. Personal sympathy and personal acquaintance are things not easy to do without or to replace in the relief of the poor, and in a great mercantile or manufacturing community they will be rarer than elsewhere, not assuredly because there is less benevolence, but because everybody has got his own business to mind, and hardly anybody knows the name of his next door neighbor. You may, indeed, argue that with so much wealth and prosperity we ought not to have many poor; but unhappily this is not a conclusion that experience verifies. Where there is drunkenness there will always be improvidence—generally pauperism, and often things worse than either; and though we may be mending in that respect—and I think, on the whole, we are—I am afraid it must be admitted that we are still very far from being a temperate people. So, again, where unskilled labor is much in demand, and where, as in business connected with shipping and docks, a good deal of that demand is uncertain and fluctuating, you will have, I fear, a class permanently on the edge of want. Let sanitarists do what they can—and they can do much—to check the first growth of disease; let educationists and social reformers exert themselves as they will to raise the lowest class of honest laborers into a better position, we may feel quite sure that as long as any of us live doctors will have diseases to cure, and benevolent persons will not want for objects of legitimate charity to assist. Well, then, I think we may assume that if a hospital is a good thing anywhere it will be a good thing here. (Applause.) Of all human institutions a well managed hospital is one of the least liable to abuse. There is absolutely no room for imposture about it. A patient has no motive for pretending to be ill when he is not, and if he were to make the attempt he would probably fail. Then, again, though against the ordinary contingencies of life you may fairly expect even a poor man to provide, yet the accident of being thrown for weeks out of work, either by illness or casualty, and thereby losing the means of meeting even ordinary expenses at a moment when he has extraordinary expenses to incur, is one so exceptional in its character as to justify the application of an exceptional remedy. So again you may pauperise a man—that is, you may teach him to depend on begging rather than on working—by helping him over many difficulties, because many difficulties are apt to recur, and with them recurs the temptation to beg; but nobody who has been treated for a broken leg ever wishes to break it again merely for the pleasure of being cured (laughter and cheers). There is still another view of the case—that by bringing together the sick and the injured into one place you enormously economise the valuable time of the leading medical men, and thereby greatly multiply their power of work, besides setting up a school of medical science which is a benefit, of course, to every class of the community. (Hear, hear.) But these things are obvious, and I should not touch upon them except for one reason; but in days like these, when there is—and I rejoice to see it—great zeal in the cause of the suffering and the poor, but zeal not always accompanied by knowledge or judgment, and when, accordingly, many forms of so-called charity are afloat, many useless and some absolutely mischievous, we suffer under a double danger. Men get fairly puzzled to choose among all these. Those who are naturally free handed and liberal either shut their eyes and give blindly and indiscriminately to all, or reluctantly abstain from giving to almost all from the fear that they will be doing more harm than good; and, in that perplexity and difficulty, others of an opposite turn of mind find an excellent excuse for not helping anybody except themselves. (Laughter.) It seems, therefore, worth while to say, that if any one feels he has a duty to perform in the matter of giving, and is perplexed in his choice, he cannot go wrong if he selects as the dispenser of his charity a well managed hospital in a populous town. (Cheers.)

The Fatal Yacht Accident off Hastings—Fourteen Persons Drowned.

[From the London Globe, June 7—Evening.]

At a quarter to five yesterday afternoon the pleasure yacht Royal Albert capsized, about a mile off Hastings, with fourteen or fifteen persons on board, including George Wenman and Thomas Stichborne, boatmen. The accident was caused by a gust of wind. Immediately on the occurrence being observed numerous boats put off to the rescue, the first result being that eight persons were picked up and brought ashore. Among these were two boatmen. The bodies of Mrs. John Chambers, Grange street, Hoxton; Mr. Richards, London; Mrs. Maynard, Vale place, Hammersmith, and of one person unknown have been recovered. Mr. and Mrs. Stoakes, of Hastings, are missing. One of the persons saved was Mr. Archer, jeweller, of George street, Hastings. Amongst those picked up were a lady and gentleman—husband and wife—who took apartments in the cutter on the previous night. Every effort was used by the medical gentlemen in attendance to restore animation, and they were successful in the case of the husband.

To-day's *Sussex Advertiser* says large crowds of people gathered round the houses whither the bodies had been conveyed, and the most painful sympathy was manifested both by the townspeople and the visitors. The general impression prevailing was that from fourteen to sixteen persons were on board—indeed, it was stated by some of the spectators that as many as twenty passengers had gone out to sea. A large number of visitors had flocked to Hastings for the day, amongst whom, it is needless to add, the terrible catastrophe produced a most painful shock.

ROME.

Irish Clerical Adhesion to the Holy See—Infallibility and National Devotion.

[From the Cork Herald, June 10.]

The following is the translation of the address recently presented to Pio Nono by the Lord Bishop of the diocese—the Most Rev. Dr. Butler. The address was drawn up by the Dean of the diocese and unanimously adopted by the clergy of his decanate in conference assembled, and signed by the whole—that is, by the thirteen parish priests, including the Administrator of Abbeyfeale and by thirteen curates of the same decanate. It was subsequently adopted at the conferences of Rathkeale, Bruff and Limerick, and signed at Rathkeale by eight parish priests and twelve curates, at Bruff by fourteen parish priests and twelve curates, and at Limerick by six parish priests, including the administrators of St. Michael's and St. John's, and sixteen curates, also by the regular clergy of the city, the total number of names being 123 secular and regular clergy of the diocese of Limerick.

The following is the address:—

MOST HOLY FATHER—The Dean, Archdeacon, Vicars General and clergy (secular and regular) of the diocese of Limerick, in Ireland, humbly approach the feet of your Holiness to express their love, veneration, obedience and devotion towards you, Most Holy Father, and towards the most sacred See of St. Peter. No one is ignorant that the Irish, in every age, have been most devoted to the Chair of St. Peter, and that they have counted nothing dearer or more sweet than to venerate and magnify the paternity and authority of "Great Rome." Our fathers left nothing undone to celebrate "the almost divine See," as our St. Columbanus calls it, as the teacher of the faith, and have shrunk from no suffering to manifest their love and fidelity to the same chair of Peter. Being thus illumined by the light of their ancestors and supported by most evident testimonies of the sacred Scriptures and the Holy Fathers, the Irish of the present day are filled and animated by no less respect, reverence and obedience. Hence there can be no possible doubt that they would consider it a jewel in the crown of the Holy See and an ornament of the Church of Christ, if during the reign of that Pontiff who has endured so many and such grievous things for the glory of God, the fathers of the present Holy Vatican Council should decree as a dogma of the faith the infallibility of the Sovereign Pontiff when teaching *ex cathedra* on faith or morals. Whereupon the above named clergy, secular and regular, of the Diocese of Limerick, earnestly supplicate that his Holiness would deign to propose to the fathers this cardinal point of doctrine, that, being defined by a solemn judgment and precise formula, it may bring peace and consolation to the hearts of the faithful. And indeed, Most Holy Father, it is known to all the Church, on account of the facility which error enjoys in these times, not only of creeping, but of running, always requires an authority to be provided for her by which she may protect her children from the fatal poison of falsehood. Such an authority we recognize in the irrefragable judgment of the Holy See; and, therefore, most Holy Father, prostrate as suppliants at the feet of your Holiness, we ardently but humbly and lovingly implore this definition.

LIMERICK, May 8, 1870.

REPLY.

The following most gracious reply was sent from the Vatican on the 24th May, ult., to the Lord Bishop of Limerick:—

VENERABLE BROTHER—Health and Apostolic benediction. Although we know well that whatever reverence and love is shown by the Irish people to this Holy See is an inheritance from their fathers and forefathers, being imbibed with their mothers' milk; and although, therefore, this very constancy of their devotion and affection renders dearer to us their faithful services; yet we cannot but congratulate you that your clergy respond so beautifully to the sentiments of your own faith and to your earnest zeal for the divine prerogatives of this Holy See. We receive, therefore, their filial expressions with a very grateful heart, rejoicing that we can embrace them all in you, and invoke upon them, present with us, as it were, through you, every happiness and abundant wealth of heavenly gifts. Wherefore, as an earnest of these graces, and a pledge of our especial benevolence to you, venerable brother, we most lovingly impart to each of your clergy and to your whole diocese our Apostolic benediction. Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, 23d May, 1870, in the 24th year of our Pontificate.

PIUS P. P., IX.

FRANCE.

Execution of the Railroad Car Murderer—His Crime—Unrepentant to the Last.

The *Figaro* of June 9, of Paris, publishes an account of the execution of Bayon, who was condemned to death for the murder of a merchant named Lubanski, in a railway carriage on the Paris and Lyons line.

The prisoner was visited by the chaplain of the jail at Valence, where he was confined, but rejected all offers of spiritual assistance and advice. On the evening before the execution the chaplain again attempted to bring the prisoner into a better state of mind, but without success, although Bayon clearly understood that the fatal hour was near at hand, and, indeed, before retiring to rest laughingly stated so to his keepers.

The next morning, at four o'clock, when the governor of the prison came to awaken him, he exhibited no emotion, and simply observed, "All right; I expected it." He then dressed himself, ate a hearty breakfast, drank a cup of coffee, and, after having smoked a cigar, resigned himself into the hands of the executioners from Lyons, Grenoble and Nimes, with whom he continued to converse while he was being prepared for the fatal operation. The venerable priest made another attempt to soften the heart of the prisoner; but Bayon thrust him away, saying with the utmost calmness, "No; leave me alone, M. le Curé: I have nothing to tell you." The chaplain, however, would not leave the unhappy man, but accompanied him from the prison.

It was then half-past five o'clock, and perceiving in the court yard a carriage intended to convey him to the place of execution, he complained and refused to enter it. "A coach," said he, "just as if one was going to the Palais de Justice. No, I wish to proceed on foot to the guillotine." The officers insisted upon his entering the vehicle, but in vain, and at last, to avoid a dreadful struggle, which Bayon appeared determined to make, they yielded to his wish and allowed him to walk to the place of execution. One of the executioners took him by the arm, the chaplain walked by his side, and thus they passed through the outer gates of the prison, around which had gathered a considerable throng of persons, mostly women and children. Bayon looked around with a confident air, and then between a double line of soldiers the melancholy procession advanced towards the scaffold, which was erected on the Place St. Felix. As they drew near the Place the prisoner remarked to his attendants upon the crowd of people who had assembled, and noticing that some who saw him pass did not attempt to follow, he had the hardihood to exclaim, "Well, why do you not come on. The sight costs nothing." The priest had continued during all this time to pour into the ears of the condemned man words of repentance and pardon, but the latter took no notice whatever of them.

Arrived at the foot of the scaffold, he quickened his movements, boldly ascended the steps, damp with the night dew, and on reaching the platform he signed to the executioner to be expeditious in his duty. The man being somewhat slow in fastening the straps which bound the prisoner in the fatal groove, Bayon looked up, and seeing the priest still near him, gave expression to his anger, and said harshly, "No more here than in the prison."

These were the last words uttered by this hardened criminal. A few seconds later justice was satisfied.

AUSTRIA.

Cabinet Hostility to the English Money Changers.

[From the London Times (city article), June 8.]

A telegram from Vienna announces that the Ministry, in consideration of the hostile attitude of the London Stock Exchange, have decided definitively to abandon all attempts at an arrangement in the matter of the Austrian bonds. Under these circumstances Austria will remain henceforth excluded from the English money market, until after having, through the injury to her credit, paid a penalty year after year of ten times the extent of the amount she has saved by her breach of faith she finds the damage intolerable, and takes advantage of some change of ministry to apply for readmittance among the circle of non-defaulting nations. As the Vienna Cabinet were reported to have manifested some disposition a few weeks back to meet the question, it is, perhaps, to be regretted that a little time was not accorded to see if this would be carried out; but in any case there could be little confidence in the permanent course of a government that makes the practice of honesty contingent upon the observance of punctilio.

FIRE IN TURKEY.

The Great Conflagration in Constantinople.

PERA AND STAMBOUL IN FLAMES.

The "Fire King" in Conquest Over Palaces, Mosques, Churches and Consulates.

Fatalism and Faith, but Very Little Water.

Our European mail advices to hand yesterday supply the following details of the origin, progress and ravages of the great fire in Constantinople. The main facts of the visitation have been already reported to the HERALD by telegrams, forwarded by way of London and through the Atlantic cable, from the Turkish capital:—

Fire in Pera—Its Spread and the Consequences.

[From the London Globe, June 7—Evening.]

We announced in our special edition last night the destruction by fire of the British Embassy at Pera, together with a large part of the city; and the papers give some description of the place—the Frank quarter of Constantinople, the district of diplomatic residences and European society.

The steep and narrow street rising from the squalor of the Galata waterside and flanked in its course upwards by buildings in which ordinary meanness is relieved by occasional splendor, has long been one of the regular haunts of the tourist. Very well known, too, is the British Embassy, which dominates the lowly habitations around it, and has always been upheld by our countrymen as the great "lion" of Pera. Its splendor is at an end.

A fire, which is described as burning from one o'clock in the day to near midnight, has destroyed the palace of the great English Elchi and we know not how much of the city.

There was a strong wind, the flames spread with rapidity, and, besides the British Embassy, there were destroyed "the American and Portuguese Consulates, the Naoum theatre, the palace of the Armenian Patriarch, many churches, mosques and several thousand houses and shops in the finest part of Pera."

In the imperfect civilization of the East there are few means of lightening such a blow as has now fallen on the population. Many own the houses in which they live and in which they carry on their business, the house and its contents forming often their only fortune.

Pera in this matter is certainly better off than Stamboul, since there is a good deal of stone in its construction; but even in Pera a fire rages as it seldom does in a Western city. The quarter where the conflagration chiefly raged contains the most valuable sites and would best repay improvement, and for improvement there is indeed room. A great deal has been done for Pera during the last few years. Gas was introduced in 1858, and the inhabitants are no longer obliged to pick their way over the fanged stones of the streets by the light of their little paper lanterns. New and spacious houses have been built, and where ground is so valuable the lower class of buildings must gradually be superseded by more ambitious structures. But, like most cities which have been laid out on no regular plan, but have grown up by the simple process of people building their houses as and where it suited them, Pera provokes very unfavorable criticism.

If the Grande Rue were swept away altogether the calamity would be great, but the opening for the architect and the sanitary reformer would not be greater than is needed.

Whatever may happen in Pera, we doubt whether the British Embassy will be restored if its destruction be complete. No one connected with the Embassy is injured, and though the members have lost their personal effects, the archives and plate are saved. This building is described as "completely gutted."

Thus has perished one of the most pretentious and costly buildings that have ever been erected for the service of the British nation. The ambassador at Constantinople is a great personage. It has always been thought necessary that at that focus of diplomatic rivalry the British sovereign should have a personal representative entitled to personal interviews with the Ottoman ruler. Not less has it been the tradition that he should be princely in his establishment, after the fashion which imposes on orientals and on occidentals likewise. This theory has been carried to the furthest point in the palace of the British ambassador. Many a sovereign has not a grander house over his head. Size, strength, solidity were its aspect, severe and gaunt though this might be. What astonishes us is that it should ever have been burnt. It had a fireproof look about it that might make one fancy the *attachés* looking coolly on the conflagration from their windows as if they and their belonging and the "archives" were in a veritable diplomatic safe. No one knows how much it cost. If the Pera Embassy be really no more, future ambassadors will have to content themselves with a more modest residence. The ambassador has also an excellent house at Therapia, on the Bosphorus, where the Embassy usually goes to reside about this time of the year.

It was in the tremendous conflagration which destroyed the greater part of Pera thirty-nine years ago that the last British Embassy was destroyed. That fire also swept away numbers of the old wooden houses, and made way for the new city of our time. It was on the 2d of August, 1831, that a fire began in a house beyond the Great Burying-ground, at a considerable distance from the town. The wind carried the sparks, and the houses, dry as tinder under the summer sun, took fire in every direction. As in the present case, the British Embassy was a building standing by itself; but nothing could resist the force of the flames which were rolled against the palace from the wooden houses around. It was totally destroyed, and then the fire spread into the body of the town. The French, Russian and Prussian Embassies, all first class houses, were destroyed, and, indeed, every European Mission in Pera except the Austrian. The number of persons who were made homeless was 80,000. The British and Russian Embassies rose from their ashes more magnificent than ever.

The latter remains; ours is gone.

WOODEN HOUSES—FATALISM AND WEALTH—LAZINESS AND LITTLE WATER.

[From the London Telegraph, June 8.]

* * * In Stamboul and its suburbs the residents are so well accustomed to the alarm of fire that they scarcely give themselves the trouble to stir till the "hoodoodies" knock at the wicket and mention the fact that "next door is already alight." *Fatalism and wooden houses* have made Constantinople so often the prey of the devouring element that a prudent Turk expects to be burned out twice or thrice in the course of his existence, and acquires the salamandrine capacity of not greatly caring about it. Nevertheless, we must not forget that fire burns fatalists and ruins Turks as completely as other people; and there can be little doubt that a very terrible and exceptional catastrophe has occurred in the European quarter of the Ottoman capital.

The conflagration appears to have broken out early on the morning of Sunday last; for the electric wire nowadays "makes the whole world kin;" and we were informed of this disaster before the flames were extinguished; just as yesterday they wired us a message from Simla, in India, which beat the sun by four hours. Telegraphing from Pera on Monday morning, our Ambassador sent intelligence that an immense fire had laid that suburb in ashes, destroying a vast number of houses, and gutting the English Embassy, where nothing had been saved except the archives and plate. Later we learned that the flames raged all day long on Sunday, being fanned by a strong wind; and that, spreading with irresistible rapidity, they had swept away several thousands of the wooden shops and houses upon the slopes of Pera, completely destroying, besides these inevitable victims, the English Embassy, the American and Portuguese Consulates, the Naoum Theatre, the Armenian Patriarch's Palace, along with churches, mosques and other buildings. The loss of property is said to be very great, and several persons have been killed and wounded; nor were the flames extinguished at the date of the second telegram. No doubt, as it is reported, the scene in Pera is "heartrending;" a large portion of the Frankish quarter must be lying in ashes; thousands of poor Greeks, Levantines and Turks, with their families, must be not only homeless, but suddenly plunged into universal poverty and despair. We suppose that even in Pera and Stamboul there has occurred no such fire as the present since the great conflagration of the 2d of August, 1831, when 75,000 people were rendered houseless, and old Pera was all but utterly annihilated. The Pera made familiar to so many eyes by the Crimean war was the half-fledged and rather dirty phœnix which rose from the ashes of that great bonfire. The Embassy House just consumed sprang also from the ruins of that prodigious blaze, and not only did it cost £100,000 to build, but it has been like a running sore ever since in estimates for "repairs and improvements." It is "an ill fire which roasts no man's chestnuts," as Turks say; and the British taxpayer, with Mr. Ayrton to back him up, may secretly rejoice that the never-to-be-finished palace of the English Elchée is "gone to Jehannum" at last.

CAUSES.

One main cause of these disastrous occurrences at Constantinople is, as everybody knows, the practice of building houses of wood. The Turk is lazy to a degree almost unimaginable in our busy West. He has plenty of fine quarries near Stamboul, but he does not care to work them, or to build the magnificent terraces of mosque and bazaar which ought to rise, and were meant to rise, on either side of the Bosphorus. Even among those buildings and abodes in the various regions of the squalid capital which are constructed of stone the greater part were put together with masonry and rubble filched from the old and splendid labors of Latin, Greek and Ottoman rulers and citizens. A board or a joist is easier to cut, if not cheaper to buy, than a block of stone or marble; so, as fast as the flames clear the ground for him, and offer a new chance, the Turk runs up the same old-fashioned weather-boarded residences, with stripes of gay paint along the front, making the street look like a child's toy city; and then he settles in again till Allah and his neighbors are pleased once more to burn him out. But wood is not the only cause that predisposes Constantinople and its quarters to such serious disasters. Pera contained many well built stone and stucco houses, and a street of quite European appearance—the Grande Rue; while the embassies and public buildings which have succumbed were in many cases perfect palaces, built without regard to cost, and proof against anything short of the sea of fire which must have rolled against them from the mass of mean abodes burning up the side of the hill. One great aid to such a catastrophe is the dryness which prevails in Stamboul at this time of the year; the excessive heat parches everything, and makes everything like tinder. As to the sources of fire, the pans of lighted charcoal everywhere burning without a cover, the innumerable "kebab-troughs," and the pipes forever puffing with a great lump of glowing tobacco and a fire-ball upon them, make the origin of conflagration intelligible enough. Again, as to its water supply, Constantinople is most imperfectly provided. The Turks catch the surface drainage in the adjacent valleys by means of reservoirs, and collect a little store from the rains into the old cisterns dug under the town by the Byzantine Emperors; but in the dry season this is a very insufficient quantity, and the mosques, by a special law, have the first and best of what then dribbles down by the aqueducts. The rest of the thirsty capital is watered by carriers, who bring skins upon their backs from Scutari; and Captain Shaw, if he were in charge of the fire brigade, would probably go mad from something the very reverse of hydrophobia. Lastly, at this time of the year the Etesian winds are always blowing from the Black Sea down the Bosphorus, ready to fan into fury any little blaze which may break forth. It will thus be seen, that without attributing any malignant practices to Djins or Giaours, all the conditions of these melancholy accidents are carefully provided by nature and man between them.

HOPE AND CONSEQUENCES.

If great barracks and white marble palaces have been reared in excess, instead of making large squares and streets of stone, there is, possibly, some excuse in the fact that Constantinople occupies perhaps the finest site in all the world for a noble city. Constantine, who founded the city, had thought first of Nicomedia and then of Milan as the capital of the world; but when he saw the superb promontory between the Golden Horn and the Sea of Marmora, created by nature to be the connecting point of two continents and the metropolis of an empire, he very naturally fixed upon that site at once. Tradition says that an eagle flying before the Emperor let fall a large gem upon Seraglio Point, and that a guide, invisible to all but himself, traced the boundaries of the new city. But any surveyor's apprentice sailing from the Dardanelles into that lovely scene might come to the same resolve as Constantine, without eagles or angelic help. Constantinople can never fail to be a famous and important place; and we may hope that a beginning will be made at last, with the space now cleared in Pera, to render the city what it should be in view of the traffic which the Danube and Euphrates railways must by and by bring.

As for the destroyed Embassy, it is no doubt very sad that our diplomatic staff should be burnt out of house and home; but the British Ambassador has a splendid new residence at Therapia, and we trust that no exaggerated notions of the necessity for ostentation in the eyes of the Turks will lead to a renewed tax upon British pockets for another colossal palace like that which the flames have repaired and "improved" out of existence. By far the saddest part of the occurrence, doubtless, is the desolation which will have overtaken many thousands of very poor Turks and Franks, who will be literally destitute. Yet even here we have some consolation. The season is dry and healthy for a life under tents and booths, and if any people in this world know how to fall upon their feet those people are certainly the traders and hucksters of Pera.

Loss of Life and Property.

[From the Irish (Dublin) Times, June 10.]

About fifty stone houses leading from High street, Pera, to the left, were burned, the spread of the flames being facilitated by the strong north wind. Taskism street and Hakka, Misk, Imam, Sekyz and Agatch streets and others were almost wholly inhabited by rich Armenians, who that day were celebrating the *fête* of the Constitution, and had therefore formed large pleasure parties and gone into the country. They were all, therefore, absent and have lost everything. Many other inhabitants were also absent in the country, the day being Sunday. Almost the whole of the Italian working classes inhabited one of the quarters destroyed and have greatly suffered. Among the superior class of residents the English and Armenians are the greatest sufferers, though it is impossible to state with certainty the amount of their losses.

Dead bodies are being found every moment, 250 having been discovered up to the present. Detachments of soldiers are in the streets to stop the passage in several places in consequence of the falling walls, as several persons have already been killed in this manner. Since Sunday the flames reappeared at the back of the French Hospital, but were extinguished by the commander and crew of the Messageries Imperiales steamer.

The government has erected tents, and provisions are served out to all applicants.

[From the London News, June 8.]

Yesterday's advices from Constantinople state that great depression prevails throughout the city in consequence of the terrible fire which occurred on Sunday. The Exchange and nearly all the shops were closed on Monday.

One despatch says that although the loss cannot be fully estimated at present it must amount to several millions sterling.

The Exchange and almost all the shops are closed. The French Ambassador has invited all French subjects who have suffered loss in the late fire to go to the Embassy to receive pecuniary succor.

Several English have suffered loss.

A telegram from Constantinople, dated on the 7th of June, says:—

The following are further details of the great fire:—The hospital and the residence of the German charitable society were destroyed, and the invalids were rescued by the gallantry of some of the Germans, two of whom died from injuries received. The Armenian Church of the Immaculate Conception was seriously damaged, but the copy of the Transfiguration worked in Gobelin tapestry and presented by the Empress Eugénie, was saved. A committee has been formed for the relief of the sufferers, and a large amount has been subscribed. All the foreign ambassadors have distributed relief to their countrymen.

The *Levant Herald* announces that according to a communication of the police 7,000 houses have been destroyed and the total loss is estimated at £5,000,000.

French Aid.

[From the Cork Examiner, June 10.]

The Empress Eugénie has sent ten thousand francs for the relief of the sufferers by the fire at Constantinople.

The French Foreign Minister gave five thousand francs for a similar purpose.

Incidents.

[From the London Globe, June 8.]

The great fire in Pera was preceded by one at Galata on Saturday week, in which about sixty houses were destroyed.

The old adage of the ill wind that brings nobody any good was realized in this instance, as the fire has cleared away one of the worst nests of dirt and vice in the capital, but only two or three of the Box street houses and shops were damaged. The box makers—who are all of them Turks, trunk making being one of the very few crafts followed by Mussulman natives—have ever relied on a promise of Sultan Mahmoud the Second that they should not be removed from their place in this the main-street of Galata except they happened to be burnt out, and but for their great energy the whole line of *dukians* would have been destroyed.

The flames were first seen well to windward behind King's Hotel, which was saved. King's Hotel is the corner house of a little street which, like the one not far on its left, called Rue Helvaji, runs into the street connecting in a straight line the Voivoda with the church and schools of St. Benoit, nearer Top-hana on the right. It is to the square bounded by these four streets that the fire was chiefly confined, although it spread a little farther to the right and leveled about a score of houses to the ground. In the street on the left, Rue Helvaji, running up towards the Voivoda (police-station) a restaurant was pulled down to stop the flames, and here a large enclosed square, consisting of several magazines, withstood the fire for a long time. But several of the magazines within were destroyed.

The Farmacia Maniofia, at the opposite corner to the King's Hotel, escaped.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

Messrs. James M. Miller and A. J. Bleecker & Son had important sales of real estate at the Exchange yesterday. The property they disposed of was all located in Brooklyn. There was some New York property sold by order of the Supreme Court by Messrs. E. F. Raymond and D. M. Seaman. Messrs. Lawrence Oakly and Fleury did not sell the lots on Eighteenth street, as advertised, the sale being postponed until Tuesday next.

To-morrow there will be an important sale of Tarrytown property. It will be sold on the grounds by Messrs. Mallory & Blackwell. Five acres will be sold, together with a fine residence and outbuildings, and a carriage house and stables. A train will leave Thirtieth street at two P. M., which will be met at the depot in Tarrytown by carriages.

NEW YORK REAL ESTATE SALES.

By D. M. Seaman.

Three story brick house and lot, n s 124th st, 137.6 ft e of 2d av, lot 18.9x100.11. J T Adriance..........$9,450

By E. F. Raymond.

Two lots, s s 85th st, 300 ft e of 10th av, each 25x58.9.... 1,700

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE SALES.

By James M. Miller.

One and a half story house and two lots, Nos. 198 and 200 Water st, 175 ft w of Bridge st, each lot 27.6x100. C. H. Cook..........12,500

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

Two story brick house and lot No. 7 Manhasset st, between Coles and Kapelye sts, lot 20x85. Eberison... 5,360

UNUSUAL FOG ON THE COAST.—The United States revenue cutter Vigilant, recently returned from a cruise on her station, touching at Provincetown, Chatham, Hyannis and other ports along the coast, reports very dense fog nearly all the time. Her commander, Captain Fengar, states that frequently at mid-day it was difficult to see from one end of the vessel to the other, and even when there was a breeze it only seemed to pile the fog together in denser darkness instead of dispersing it. Navigation under such circumstances was very difficult. The lead when anywhere near the coast was kept constantly going, and the bell and fog horns were also freely used. Captain Fengar said that a sight of the sun to-day was very welcome to all on board the cutter, for she had sailed at least 500 miles surrounded by fog that was dark enough to have been imported from London during the month of November.—*Boston Traveller, June 20.*

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